This Paper is Not Complete Without the Nature Study
A Beautiful Piece of Color Photography.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOLUME LXI.—NO. 172. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902—TWENTY PAGES—WITH NATURE STUDY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

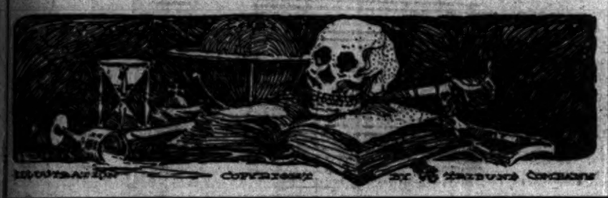
*[Title Copyright: 1902: By Tribune Company.]

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

SOLILOQUY FROM "HAMLET."

BY WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

To be, or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to; 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die; to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death—
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler returns—puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action.



NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

Fair and cool Saturday, Sunday probably fair and slightly warmer, northwest winds Saturday, variable on Sunday. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ended last midnight was 68 degrees at 2 p. m. and the minimum 57 degrees at 5 p. m.

Sun rises at 4:16; sets at 7:28. Moon rises at 7:47 a. m.

DERBY DAY:—
Field of twelve horses will start in fifteenth American derby at Washington park today; 60,000 people expected to witness the race; over thirty bookmakers will be in betting ring; winner gets $20,000.

Pentecost is first choice of leading eastern turfmen; interest of easterners in race greater than ever before.

Local trainers and bookmakers picked eastern colt to win. Choice chiefly between Heno and Pentecost.

Charley Hill, trainer of Heno, fears heavy track; believes Arsenal and Pentecost his nearest rivals.

FOREIGN:—
Cuban cabinet meeting decided to save sugar planters from ruin by distributing $3,000,000 to planters and $500,000 to cattle raisers in loans and cattle bounties; island congress expected to borrow needed money.

Edmund Barton declared British zollverein impossible, but tariff concessions within the empire believed practicable; King Edward suffering from indigestion, not lumbago.

Pedro Feleiz, leader of ladrones who hacked American soldiers to pieces, captured and held for trial. Manaimo, Filipino leader, given ten years' sentence for sedition.

Emperor William delivered sermon in Aix-la-Chappelle city hall; declared Protestants and Catholics must uphold the German emperor side by side.

POLITICAL:—
Henry Watterson attacked former President Grover Cleveland's speech at Tilden club reunion and latter's alleged reëntry into Democratic politics; declared Cleveland betrayed and left party leaderless, and now aspires to presidential nomination.

Cook county republicans will start Chicago campaign two months earlier than Democrats; Mayor Harrison accused Judge Carter of partisanship in appointments and demanded pledge for future.

LOCAL:—
St. Luke's sanitarium fire inquest turned to investigating deaths of fifteen patients under treatment before the fire. Witnesses declared false death certificates issued and attendants drunk.

Mrs. W. H. Willis, 494 West Jackson boulevard, arrested May 26 on suspicion of giving her husband poison, in jail at Waukegan on horse stealing charge preferred by Racine horseman.

Last remnant of Illinois anti-trust law declared invalid by Judge Haney in deciding attorney general's suits for failure to make corporation affidavits; $10,000,000 involved.

Defendants in Union traction alleged jury bribing trial began to weaken; Herbert Rothery, alleged "fixed" juror, offered to confess if prosecution would make terms.

Supt. Cooley announced German will be put on equal footing with other studies in the upper grammar school grades; present department costly and gives poor results.

One hundred and sixteen suits for alleged violation of milk laws begun by state food commissioner. Over twenty cases of adulterated and skimmed milk sales found.

Leading aldermen favored consolidating council committees from twenty-nine to seven; latter number now do all council work, and reduction will aid business.

Training ship for naval seamen proposed as adjunct of new rural home and school for boys; Washington to be asked for suitable site.

Mrs. Milton W. Kirk granted divorce and $2,000 gross alimony by Judge Bishop; husband's charge of desertion held to be untrue.

DEMOCRATIC:—
Federal grand jury, Atlanta, Ga., indicted officials of Southern, Seaboard, Atlanta and West Point, Western and Atlantic, and Georgia railroads for violating Sherman anti-trust and commerce laws in pooling cotton rates.

Mrs. Frank E. Jennison, New York, failed for second time to kidnap her 4-year-old daughter from father at Greenwich, Conn., and twice defeated in suit for divorce.

Harvard seniors held class day exercises; Prince Conkling Bruce, negro class orator, made speech on education and race problems.

PAGES.
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To Arrest Railroad Men.
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Cuba to Its Own Rescue.
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2 Details of the Derby.
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3 Ladrone Leader a Prisoner.
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Sequel to Poison Mystery.
Street Car Men Want More Pay.
4 Offer to Reveal Part in Bribery.
White House in Builders' Hands.
Cuba to Wait for Reciprocity.
5 General News of New York.
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6 Forecast of College Regatta.
Getaway Day at Harlem.
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7 Republicans to Start Campaign Soon
Favor Fewer Council Committees.
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Anti-Trust Law Held Invalid.
13 Society Affairs.
Fontenoy Letter.
Mrs. Ethel L. Kirk Gets Divorce.
General News of Railroads.
Insurance Affairs.
14 In the Commercial Markets.
15 Financial News of the World.
Records of the Courts.
16 Dun and Bradstreet on Trade.
17-20 Literary Supplement.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Bituminous coal supply not enough to last three months if general miners' strike is called, according to estimate of Secretary Wilson of miners' union; Illinois miners believed against a strike.

Chicago City railway employés will demand wage increase of 50 per cent for electric and 20 per cent for State street cable tonight; latter satisfied now and union may split.

Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review reported anthracite coal strike beginning to make itself felt on trade. Railway earnings for June increased 3.9 over 1901.

Charles F. Gunther bought northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, Chicago, 40x165½ feet, for $70,000. Will erect candy factory on site.

Illinois Central railroad officials denied purchase of Eastern Illinois control; have no use for the road; real purchasers believed to be Morgan or Gould.

Chicago savings bank opened new "express" deposit system; deposits can be made at any express office, but must be withdrawn from bank direct.

New York stock market transactions mainly professional. Bank report, expected to show gain of $2,700,000 cash during week.

WASHINGTON:—
Cuban reciprocity declared dead for present session of congress. Republican senate conference showed agreement could not be made, except on rebate plan. Special session likely to consider treaty.

White house east room and greenhouses being dismantled and preparations made to construct $60,000 office building for president.

SPORTING:—
National league scores: New York 3, Brooklyn 1; Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.

American league scores: Cleveland 8, Washington 5; Detroit 3, Boston 0.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Pretoria	
LIVERPOOL	Germanic	
NEW YORK	F. Bismarck	Cymric.
QUEENSTOWN		New England.
SOUTHAMPTON		Columbia.

WATTERSON SEES CLEVELAND BOGY.

Kentuckian, Fearing Ex-President Will Seek Nomination, Attacks Him and Jars Harmony.

FEUD OF YEARS REVIVED.

Declares Tilden Club Speech an Effort to Regain Party Control and Denounces Old Leader in Editorial.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—[Special.]—Henry Watterson, in an editorial which will appear in the Courier-Journal tomorrow, goes after Grover Cleveland with a sharp stick. The article is entitled "A Death's Head at the Feast," and is called out by Mr. Cleveland's speech at the Tilden club in New York last night, in which Mr. Watterson sees signs of Cleveland's aspirations for another democratic nomination, an honor which, it is said, Mr. Watterson also looks forward to.

Mr. Watterson goes after Mr. Cleveland with all his old time vigor. He has not forgiven the stings of the old feud. He recounts his various campaigns on his covert effort for a fourth successive nomination, failing which he stood, as Mr. Watterson says, "in the middle of the road and blocking all others."

Watterson's Idea of Cleveland.

Mr. Watterson in his editorial says in part:

"Cleveland has gained largely in popular favor by reason of the ascription of a sturdiness and integrity which his panegyrists have assiduously cultivated. Neither his honesty nor his hardihood need be gainsaid in order to prove his deficiency as a party leader—though both have been most violently assailed—and, having no personal illwill to gratify at his expense, we shall not stop to inquire where the trophies of either may be on exhibition.

"It is enough to declare that he found the party what Mr. Tilden had made it—a moral unit; a great, compact body of fighting men—and that, having twice betrayed it—we will not say conscientiously betrayed it—for his own selfish ends, he left it leaderless and divided to the mercy of the winds and waves of factionism, called into being by his own lack of generosity and foresight.

"Even down to the Chicago convention of 1896 Mr. Cleveland stood in the middle of the road, blocking the way alike of friend and foe who might desire, or seek, the nomination of that convention. He could not be induced to efface himself. Whilst he was from day to day pretending that he would issue a farewell address to his party, taking himself from out the range of possible nominees, a member of his cabinet, without rebuke, was permitted earnestly to urge him for a fourth time upon the party.

"Baleful Re-entry" to Politics.

"It seems a kind of irony that it should be a Tilden club to welcome Mr. Cleveland's baleful re-entry into political activities. Mr. Tilden died with words of scorn and contempt on his lips for Grover Cleveland. He understood perfectly the coarse texture of Mr. Cleveland's physical and mental make-up, his obtuse selfishness, his ignorant obstinacy, his vulgar self-assertion, his indefatigable duplicity.

"That Mr. Cleveland should put himself forward as a conjectural party leader is proof of a self-confidence which would be sublime if it were not sinister, because leadership with him means office and nothing but office. Such well turned disclaimers as that which irradiated his elsewise, aptly phrased speech of Thursday night mean nothing to those who are familiar with his peculiar methods. They know for a certainty that Mr. Cleveland never puts himself to the trouble of a public appearance without a definite objective point, and that this objective point always relates to his own appetite and interest.

Always an Officeseeker.

"From the day he was one and twenty till now he has been an officeseeker. He never drew a disinterested respiration in all his life. We are not permitted, therefore, to see in this artfully timed and ostentatious reappearance upon the scene from which he withdrew into the conspicuous shade of a great university anything except the organization of a presidential boom as it is called.

"From 1888 until 1892, affecting the same seclusion, Mr. Cleveland was industriously shaping his campaign for the nomination of the latter year. Through the admirable and tireless management of Mr. Whitney he was nominated, and, thanks to the Homestead riots, he was elected, and the first thing he did on getting back to his kingdom was to announce to the men who had restored it to him—former officeholders—that they were not in it. Thus he killed two birds with one stone; he got rid of a riffraff of importunates and made a new riffraff of expectants; trusting his luck that in future contingencies the latter would outweigh the former.

"More than any politician of his time he has understood how to play upon public opinion and to pose for effect. This has enabled his partisans to create an ideal Cleveland, to place this upon a pedestal, and to fall and worship their own man of straw. Meanwhile, the real Cleveland grew to be a veritable upas tree, so that whoever came beneath its shadow perished. The truth is that, though a wrecker of larger craft, in paddling his own canoe Mr. Cleveland is a most dexterous oarsman.

Impossible as a Candidate.

"We rather think the party will agree without much division that it has had its fill of Mr. Cleveland. The idea of his nomination in 1904 is little short of ridiculous. He would be hailed by the republicans as the Diaz of democracy; that is, as its only, onliest captain general. It is safe to say that as a candidate for a third term in the White house—and for the fourth time a presidential nominee—he could not carry a contested district in the United States.

"The Tilden club has decidedly not put its best foot foremost. Rather, as the saying is, it has 'put its foot in it.' The name of Cleveland may still be a name to conjure with for the republicans. With the democrats of the west and south it is simply hateful. Addressing it, the party might paraphrase the familiar words of Rip Van Winkle, 'I got enough, and I know when I got enough,' though it would hardly be able to complete the sentence and to add 'I am glad when I got enough.'

"The substance of what Mr. Cleveland said was done in his characteristic vein of felicitous subtlety; but one of the fables tells of a certain animal, with sad memories in mind, saying, in response to the polite invitation of a certain other animal, 'Mr. Fox, you talk too well.'"

TO ARREST RAILROAD MEN

FEDERAL JURY INDICTS TWELVE SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.

General Managers, Vice Presidents, Freight Agents of Seaboard Air Line, and Four Other Companies Charged with Violating Sherman Anti-Trust Law and with Entering Into a Conspiracy for Restraint of Trade.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—Indictments were returned by the United States grand jury against twelve prominent railroad men and five railroads today as a result of the investigation of the freight pool which it is alleged the railroads have been conducting in Atlanta.

The railroads are indicted for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and five of the railroad men are indicted for three different counts, all of them relating to the pooling of cotton rates in Atlanta and conspiracy to injure commerce. They are:

S. E. Magill, agent of the Georgia railroad.

R. I. Cheatham, assistant general freight agent of the Seaboard Air Line railway.

J. A. Sams, freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

S. F. Parrott, chairman of the Southeastern freight association.

E. O. Pritchard, soliciting freight agent of the Georgia railroad.

Other Railroad Men Indicted.

The other railroad men indicted are:

Second Vice President W. W. Finley and General Freight Agent E. A. Nell of the Southern railway, both of Washington; President and General Manager Charles A. Wickersham of Atlanta and Traffic Manager R. E. Lutz of Montgomery, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; Traffic Manager H. F. Smith of Nashville and Division Freight Agent J. A. Sams of Atlanta, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and General Manager Thomas K. Scott and General Freight and Passenger Agent A. G. Jackson of Augusta, of the Georgia railroad and banking company.

The railroads indicted are the Southern railway, the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlanta and West Point railroad, the Western and Atlantic railroad, and the Georgia railroad company.

Alleged Pooling of Rates.

The grand jury has been investigating the alleged pooling of cotton freight rates in Atlanta for five days past, and many prominent cotton merchants and railroad officials have been called upon to testify.

The indictments come as a great surprise to the railroads, although the cotton men say that they confidently expected that those whom they knew to be connected with the pool would be indicted.

One of the indictments against individuals representing the railroads, and another against the roads, charges them with a violation of the fifth section of the law to regulate commerce, and another joint indictment against both the roads and individuals charges them with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Warrants for Their Arrest.

Warrants for the arrest of the individuals and the representatives of the railroads indicted will be issued upon the return of the indictments, and each of them will be required to furnish a bond of $5,000 or more at the discretion of the court. The maximum penalty for the crime for which the true bills were found is a fine of $5,000.

BUFFALO SURGEON KILLED: MYSTERY SURROUNDS CASE.

Wife of Dr. Jacob F. Meyer Is Hysterical When She Reports Shooting to the Police—Detained at the Station.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—Dr. Jacob F. Meyer, one of the best known surgeons in this city, was shot through the heart tonight and instantly killed. His wife, who was the first person to inform the police of the shooting of her husband, is at an east side police station in a highly hysterical condition.

No charge has been preferred against Mrs. Meyer, and the police say she is being kept under surveillance because of her nervous condition.

Mrs. Meyer rushed into the police station tonight and informed the desk sergeant that her husband had been shot. She carried a small handbag, and said the revolver with which her husband was shot was in it.

Mrs. Meyer has made several disconnected statements about the shooting, referring to a scuffle between herself and her husband.

CIGARET VICTIM TRIES TO DIE.

Attempts to Jump Into the River and Fights a Policeman Who Detained Him.

Violently insane for the time from excessive cigaret smoking, Arthur Bresland, 18 years old, attempted to commit suicide by leaping from the Rush street bridge yesterday afternoon. Policeman Godfrey saw him when he had thrown off his coat and was climbing over the bridge railing. When jerked back by the policeman Bresland fought vigorously, while his cries attracted a crowd of several hundred persons.

When taken to the East Chicago avenue station policemen were compelled to stand guard in his cell for an hour to prevent him from beating his head against the iron bars. Then the ambulance of the detention hospital was called and the youth sent there.

Bresland declared he was a hotel employé and that he had no permanent residence. He begged for cigarets, and to Policeman Godfrey, who was guarding him, declared that he had been accustomed to smoking fifteen packages a day.

The physicians at the detention hospital pronounced the case one of temporary insanity, resulting from excessive cigaret smoking. When taken to the station Bresland was neatly dressed, but during his confinement he tore the greater portion of his clothing to shreds.

PUTS WAR ON A NEW PLANE.

French Officer Perfects Device Which Suppresses Flash, Sound, and Smoke of Rifle and Cannon.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 20.—Col. Humbert, a French artillery officer, whose technical knowledge and experience carry great weight, has invented an apparatus which, applied to a rifle or to a rapid firing cannon, completely suppresses the flash, sound, and smoke, even of black gunpowder. Col. Humbert says:

"I have succeeded in converting the explosive powder, which has been known for centuries, into a motor power giving impulse to projectiles from rifles and cannons without report, without smoke, without flash, without recoil, and without any diminution of force or effect."

The military authorities here attach supreme importance to this discovery, which they consider will bring about a complete revolution in the methods of warfare of the twentieth century. C. I. B.

FATAL FIRE ONLY A HORROR SEQUEL

Witnesses Tell the Coroner St. Luke's Sanitarium Was a Death Trap in Other Ways.

DIE TAKING THE "CURE."

Patients Said to Have Perished, One Being the Victim of a Blunder by an Attendant.

A "death trap" even before the fire horror which cost eleven lives is the charge that now hangs over the St. Luke's society sanitarium.

As the result of testimony given yesterday the coroner's inquest has undergone a complete change in character. It is now an inquiry into the deaths of fifteen patients who succumbed under treatment before the fire.

Witness after witness declared that patients had died under treatment, that fictitious death certificates had been issued, that overdoses of morphine had killed drug victims, that an insane woman had been received and given the "dope cure" without warrant of court, that the attendants were drunk on occasions, and that one of the physicians was addicted to drug habits while employed in the institution.

President Miller, against whom, as head of the sanitarium, these charges are directed, was a prisoner at the Twenty-second street police station during the afternoon. He was unable to renew his bond of $5,000 when the charge of manslaughter was continued against him by Justice Prindiville at the hearing yesterday morning. In the evening he secured a surety.

Death Through a Blunder.

According to Mrs. Susan B. Adams, a former nurse in the sanitarium, now living at Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, Charles La Grange, also a former nurse, admitted to her that he had killed a woman patient by giving her an overdose of morphine by mistake. La Grange is said to live at the Clarendon hotel on the north side, and the coroner has detectives searching for him.

"This woman died in May," said Mrs. Adams. "La Grange told me he had given her an overdose of morphine by mistake, and he was full of remorse over it. I did not ask her name."

Mrs. Adams also asserted that she was nurse to Mrs. W. H. Howell, Thirty-third street and Forest avenue, who was brought to the sanitarium suffering from what President Miller called "nervous insanity."

"Was there a warrant from the county court directing the woman's confinement in that sanitarium?" asked Deputy Coroner Senff.

"Not so far as I know," said the witness.

"How did you treat her?"

"The same as the 'drunks' and drug victims," she answered, "and with the same solution. For a time it seemed to do her good."

Another patient, a Dr. Spencer, the witnesses said, was in the hospital for treatment for eczema, and he got the same "cure" that was given to the "drunks," the drug victims, and the woman alleged to be insane.

Charges That Bodies Were Sold.

Dr. Margaret Grey, who was house physician at the sanitarium while it was located in Indiana avenue, testified that she had been told in the hospital while she was employed there that two dead bodies had been sold. These were the bodies of a patient named Dill, she said, who had died under treatment, and of Mary Thompson, a woman patient.

Dr. Grey also said that Miller had experimented with the "solution" which he injected hypodermically in the patients for the drink and drug cure.

"One day I noticed a change in the symptoms produced by the solution," she said, "and I asked Mr. Miller what he had added to it. He replied that it was nothing that he had added, but something that he had left out which caused the change. The effect was to lower the pulse action of the patients."

"Might this have been dangerous if you had not noticed it?" asked Mr. Senff.

"It might easily have had bad results if I had not detected it," replied Dr. Grey.

Dr. Grey said she was at the hospital as house physician one year from January, 1901, to January, 1902. Dr. Thomas Roberts, who is accused of using morphine and cocaine while he was treating patients to cure them of these habits, was her associate.

Tells How "Shots" Acted.

The most detailed explanation of the treatment was given by Mrs. Katherine Brook, the corresponding secretary of the society. She herself entered the hospital as a patient, and she remained there as a nurse and attendant, giving the hypodermic injections of the solution.

"After I had received three 'shots' of the solution I lost consciousness," she said. "Mr. Miller told me he was a doctor when I first went there, but he afterwards explained that he was not. As soon as I was cured I became connected with the society. I frequently administered hypodermic injections to the patients. Several died while I was there.

"A man from Ohio by the name of Morris died there under treatment for the drink habit. Two other men died while I was out of town. A number of patients died while the society was located in Indiana avenue. Among them were Assistant City Prosecutor Gillan, Mary Thompson, and patients named Carr, Dill, and Travers.

"They gave the same medicine for all diseases. I have seen hypodermic syringes used on a patient with a contagious disease and then used on another patient without being disinfected."

"How many of these deaths were natural deaths?" was asked.

"I never knew of a natural death in the sanitarium," replied the witness.

Chance to Save Ald. Kent.

At the morning session of the inquest—before the principals in the case were taken to Justice Prindiville, where a hearing on the charges against them was continued—Deputy Coroner Senff heard two witnesses. Lena Gothard, a professional nurse, declared that she could have saved Ald. William E. Kent if the officials of the sanitarium had helped her.

During the day three hospitals were notified to install additional safety appliances. They were:

Streeter's hospital, 2646 Calumet avenue.

Woman's hospital, Thirty-second street and Rhodes avenue.

Michael Reese hospital, Twenty-eighth street and Groveland avenue.

PRIZES FOR "Vacation" Stories.

THE TRIBUNE will give each week prizes of

$15.00
$10.00
$7.50

for the best three "vacation" stories submitted by its readers.

The stories should be:
Not over 1,500 words in length.
As far as possible actual experiences.
Located at some resort near Chicago.
Typewritten and written on one side of paper only.

Stories not awarded prizes but of sufficient merit to be published will be paid for at THE TRIBUNE'S regular rates.

Address contributions to the Sunday Editor. They should reach THE TRIBUNE office not later than Wednesday night of each week.

CUBA TO ITS OWN RESCUE.

SUGAR PLANTERS TO RECEIVE AID FROM TREASURY.

President Palma and His Cabinet at a Special Session Decide to Ask Congress for Authority to Loan $3,000,000 to Aid the Cane Growers and $500,000 to the Cattle Raisers—The Loan Is to Be Made Payable in Two Years.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, June 20.—President Palma and his cabinet at a special meeting today decided to distribute $3,000,000 among the sugar planters and $500,000 to cattle raisers.

This action is deemed necessary to save the sugar planters from absolute ruin, as the result of the failure of the United States senate to pass the reciprocity measure so urgently recommended by President Roosevelt.

Money Raised by Loan.

The money will be raised by a loan, payable in two years.

The money will be advanced to sugar planters at the rate of 50 cents per twenty-five pounds. It will be repaid to the government in two installments in February and March.

Cattle raisers will be paid a premium of $5 for each animal imported for breeding purposes.

Further than this, all such cattle will be admitted free of duty.

Tariff to Be Higher.

The cabinet also decided to increase the tariff on many articles upon which the import duty is now extremely low.

President Palma will send a special message to congress early next week, urgently recommending that he be granted authority to borrow $3,500,000 for the purposes stated.

It is believed that the loan will be taken up readily by Havana bankers and that the money required will be raised with little delay.

Palma Explains the Plan.

President Palma, discussing the cabinet's action, said this evening:

"We are afraid the United States senate will not act on the reciprocity question this session, and Cuba needs immediate help. There are thousands of men now idle and conditions are bad. We must take immediate steps to save the sugar industry and to stimulate the cattle industry, which we hope to bring back to its former prosperous condition.

"The proposed loan will be taken up in two years. We have worked day and night during the last month to improve prevailing conditions. The sugar growers can secure no money from the banks for the coming crop, so the government is compelled to come to their rescue by loaning them enough money to raise next season's cane."

TRUST COMPANY PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF $50,000 THEFT.

Henry R. McDowell, New York Lawyer, Disappears After Philadelphia Concern Fails.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—As a result of the assignment of the United States trust company the police are looking for Henry R. McDowell, a member of the New York bar, to arrest him on information sworn to by Charles L. Brown, assignee, charging him with larceny of its securities and embezzlement of its funds to the value of $50,000. It is believed McDowell is on his way to Europe.

McDowell was elected president of the company six months ago. The company has a blanket charter which is considered valuable. McDowell began to buy up the stock. After securing a number of shares he opened negotiations with the company with a view of purchasing all of the stock, and on this condition was elected the president.

There were 10,000 shares of stock at a par value of $25. McDowell secured the authorization of 10,000 additional shares with a face value of $250,000, which were given to him for negotiation, and there were intrusted to him securities to the value of $50,000. To meet expenses notes were given. These matured within the last few days, and the amount necessary to pay them could not be found by the treasurer. An assignment followed. When Mr. Brown tried to recover the securities he found McDowell had left.

DYING MAN COMES TO DERBY.

Col. Sam Bryant Will Be Carried to the Track if He Survives Until the Race Is Run.

Salem, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Col. Sam Bryant, owner of the once famous Proctor Knott, Uncle Bob, which won the American Derby in 1890, and other noted thoroughbreds, left tonight for Chicago to witness his last American Derby. The famous Kentucky turfman, as carried from a carriage to a sleeper by two attendants, who are accompanying him on his journey. They do not believe he will live to see Washington Park, as he is quite weak and feeble and is expected to die at any moment. He is so thin and emaciated that he looks like a corpse and is so feeble that his voice hardly rises above a whisper. He says, however, that he would as soon die in Chicago as at Churchill Downs, and that he expects to die with his boots on anyway. He was reported dead, it will be remembered, when the Kentucky colts was run at the close of the recent meeting at Churchill Downs.

DERBY DAY HERE; THOUSANDS WAIT.

Fleet Horses Expected to Draw Big Crowds to the Washington Park Track Today.

CLEAR SKY THE OUTLOOK.

Heno Continues the Favorite, but the Condition of the Track Is an Important Factor.

FIFTEENTH AMERICAN DERBY.

Probable starters	Twelve
Value to winner	$20,125
Time of the race	4 o'clock
Estimated attendance	60,000
Track forecast	Slow

The weather on Derby day will be fair and cool, with fresh northwesterly winds. ...ers will be plenty of sunshine which will dry up the track to some extent, although of course it will be heavy. The temperature in the afternoon will be in the sixties. HENRY J. COX, Weather Forecaster.

What is expected to be the greatest of all American Derbies will be run today, when, for the fifteenth time, Chicago will turn toward the Washington park track to cheer the thoroughbreds and "pick the winner."

The weather forecaster declared last night that he had a "sure thing" in the way of good weather, which removes the last obstacle to the success of the great classic. Preparations have been made to care for 60,000 people, and there is every indication that even more than that number will be inside the gates when the starter's flag falls.

The display of showy gowns and up-to-date equipages promises to eclipse all previous Derbies. Greater preparations have been made for the event than ever before, and the money expended for the three hours' visit to the track this afternoon amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Fleetest of Horses Ready.

A field of twelve horses, declared to be the best lot of running horseflesh ever seen on the Washington park track, will start in the race. Each will carry the hopes of its owner, and, incidentally, the money of the "knowing ones" and those who are willing to learn.

History will repeat itself once more. When the flag falls and the race begins thousands of women in beautiful gowns will stand breathless, "railbirds" perched in their accustomed places will contribute to the silence, and the men—bankers, "sports," clerks, merchants alike—will take a deathlike grip on bits of pasteboards and "pull" for their favorites.

Out of the shouts of the people, the cries of the jockeys, the cheers of the multitude, and general confusion, will rush another Modesty, another Sidney Lucas, or, possibly, another Robert Waddell.

There will be the same abundance of floral wreaths for the winner, hugs for the lucky jockey, and at least half of the thousands of people present will exclaim:

"I told you so!"

It may be Heno, or Pentecost, or Arsenal—the flower of the east—or it may be Belle's Commoner, Wyeth, Lord Quex—the pick of the west. But whatever the name of the winner, the greeting will be the same. The classic will have gone into history and the owner of the fleetest horse will be richer to the extent of $20,125.

Plenty of Chances to Bet.

Probably thirty-five to forty bookmakers will be prepared to receive the annual "sacrifice." Chief O'Neill has detailed a score of detectives to watch over the betting ring, and he promises good order.

While the club members and their guests will go to the track in the smartest of traps, breaks, and coaches, the great majority will depend on the surface cars, the elevated lines, and the steam railroads for their transportation. The various lines say they have made ample preparations to handle the crowd, no matter how large it may be.

It will be a mass of people of all classes, ages, colors, and size. There will be the usual number of "touts" asking to borrow a pencil "to mark a card for Steve L'Hommedieu." There will be scores who in their excitement will try to cash their tickets before the race is run.

Some Derby "Don'ts" and "Dos."

Derby "don'ts" and "dos" are in order always. Here are a few:

Don't lend your pencil to any stranger claiming to be Steve L'Hommedieu's betting commissioner and who likes your honest face. He may be what he says, but more probably is a "tout."

Stand on a chair while the race is being run. The man behind you may be shorter, but the man in front of you is sure to be taller.

Cheer the winner whether you had a bet on him or not. It makes people think you won.

Don't talk about the colts by name. Couple them with their sire's name. Some one may think you are wise.

Official programs are sold inside the grounds. Those outside have not the horses' numbers. It's only ten cents, but you may need it for car fare.

Wear your best clothes, but don't grumble when you get them crushed out of shape in the jam in the betting ring.

Don't try to butt in the clubhouse on a $2 ticket. That's for members of the club, as a policeman will inform you, and your mistake will do you no good with your fair companion.

Perhaps the judges are not robbers if they place your horse second in a close finish. Angles are deceptive. It is customary, however, to shout foul unless a policeman is near.

If you lose, don't take it too hard. The bookmaker probably needs the money.

The route is a mile and a half. If your favorite leads past the stand the first time it may be only by sufferance. Wait and see the finish before cashing.

Big Crowd in Town.

As an indication of what the crowd is likely to be, nearly 5,000 strangers were at the downtown hotels last night. All the hotels were crowded by 9 o'clock, and clerks were crying for cots on which to accommodate the late arrivals.

The lobbies were filled with guests, many of whom had a "good thing" for themselves and their friends.

The visitors were divided mostly among the following hotels:

Auditorium	400	Stratford	300
Auditorium Annex	400	Sherman House	300
Palmer House	1,000	Morrison	275
Great Northern	250	Saratoga	200
Grand Pacific	300	Wellington	200
Victoria	250	Windsor-Clifton	125
Brevoort	250		

Chief O'Neill's police arrangements were made late in the afternoon after a confer-

ance with Inspector Hunt, in whose district the park is located. There will be special officers at all the entrances, at all the sections of the grounds where crowds will congregate, and on all the roadways leading to the park. Scattered among the crowd will be detectives from the central station besides "plain clothes" men from the Hyde Park station.

"What interests me most," said the chief last night, "is the betting ring. I will not allow any loud shouting and any competitive bookmaking. The bookmakers may have their cards with the odds written on them, but they will not be allowed to hold them over their heads nor will they be allowed to shout out their quotations to those who gather in the ring. These things I will not permit."

Much Depends on the Track.

While the indications are that twelve horses will go to the post, the condition of the track is not so certain. The prospect is slow, possibly heavy. Upon the track's condition at about 4 o'clock, when the big race will be run, in a measure depends the chances of many of the contestants.

If the sun comes out strong this morning the course may be no worse than slow or about the same condition as when Sidney Lucas won the Derby of 1900. If there should be more rain it will be sticky and holding, and some of the deepised outsiders, noted for their penchant for mud, may keep up the precedent of victories by long shots.

Many Men of Many Minds.

Probably in no race of recent years has such a general diversity of opinion prevailed among turfmen. Regrets that the event could not have been run on a fast track, where the chances of a poorer class horse beating better ones would be at a minimum, were expressed on every hand yesterday, even though the present state of affairs leaves the event more doubtful.

At Washington park, where most of the Derby candidates not already on hand arrived during the day, there were the silliness and expectancy which come between final preparation and the great day of the race. Comparatively few trainers were satisfied with track conditions, although a majority thought their colts were in good condition for the race.

Park horses and "good things," so plentiful the night previous, were at a discount. Hot; the maiden which attracted attention because of the "piker" play which forced the price from 100 to 1 to 30 to 1, appeared at the track, but his trainer said there was no intention to start him.

Red Hook and South Trimble went by the boards as possible starters, but Corrigan, the Burns & Waterhouse colt, appeared on the scene as a sure starter.

Form of the Horses.

Passing over the betting, the rumors, the "hunches," and the thousand and one incidents without which a Derby day would be incomplete, it seems advisable to consider the form of the horses on a slow or heavy track, so far as that form is known.

The horses whose chances would increase materially on a muddy track are Hermis, Prowl, Lucien Appleby, Aladdin, and Corrigan.

Among these five Hermis in advance looks to be decidedly the highest class, and, moreover, can negotiate any kind of going. He is built on sturdy lines and should be able to carry weight through sticky going. Charles Hughes, his trainer, who had charge of Lieutenant Gibson in 1900, admits he would prefer a heavy track.

Prowl is a colt of indifferent class, who is scarcely more than a selling plater on a fast track, and probably would not go to the post were the conditions different. He has shown well in the mud, however, running second in a handicap at Harlem yesterday while conceding weight on the scale to the winner, and by many good judges is given more than the outside chance his odds suggest if the track is heavy this afternoon. Owner Strode admits his colt is of little account against the class of horses which will compose this year's field on a good track, but says Prowl is a stake horse in the mud.

Lucien Appleby Likes Mud.

Lucien Appleby, the hope of Hildreth's stable if the track is heavy, hardly would be considered on a dry track. Stable attendants say he is at least twenty pounds inferior to McChesney and not equal to Lord Quex, who is only of ordinary caliber, but all his races in the mud have been impressive. The stable, however, does not appear—publicly, at least—to regard his chances as highly as some outsiders.

Appleby, with eleven pounds the worst of the weights, beat Wyeth at a mile and a sixteenth at Harlem last week, but probably would have been beaten in a few more strides. Appleby, however, has the advantage of having been campaigned, and in a long, trying race under adverse conditions this is likely to prove a strong factor.

Aladdin, on a fast track, ran fourth to Otis, Little Scout, and Terra Firma in the St. Louis Derby last Saturday. At that, he was beaten only a length, a nose, and a neck. He is a colt of whom opinions differ.

Corrigan has been running at St. Louis, where his performances have been fair on fast tracks but hardly of a quality to indicate serious Derby pretensions. He became prominent last winter by running a creditable second to Sombrero in the California Derby over a sloppy track. The route was a mile and a quarter. Other races on the coast led to the belief a heavy course would help his chances.

Passing to the horses which a heavy track is supposed to handicap, may be mentioned Otis, Heno, and Lord Quex. Otis will carry the top weight, 127 pounds, a five pound penalty as a result of winning the St. Louis Derby, and the problem of toting 127 pounds through the mud is serious for any colt, even if not naturally disliking that kind of a course.

Heno a Grand Colt.

Heno is a grand colt and his class should help him, no matter what the conditions. Trainer Hill frankly says he prefers a fast track, although the colt has run on slow tracks. If it should be sticky, however, he is likely with his long stride to slip and be at a disadvantage as compared with others from whom he would run away on lightning fast speedway. He has been given every attention and his defeat would be a great disappointment.

Lord Quex at the best is considered only ordinary, and the additional fact that he is not supposed to like slow going would seem to pretty effectually dispose of his chances, especially as he carries a three pound penalty for winning the Crescent City Derby, which, by the way, was run on a slow track.

Of the others, Pentecost, Arsenal, Wyeth, and Belle's Commoner seem to have about equal chances relatively on a fast or slow track. Belle's Commoner, who now carries the hopes of the west, is a doubtful quantity. Owner Rome Respess says he does not know whether the colt likes mud, but personally Respess would like to see the track fast, or, at the worst, slow. There is, however, a rumor that Belle's Commoner has been worked over a heavy track in excellent time, the trial having been kept a stable secret.

With the track only slightly slow instead of heavy, the chances of Lucien Appleby, Prowl, and Aladdin would glimmer a bit, while those of Heno, Arsenal, Belle's Commoner, and Wyeth would rise accordingly.

Arsenal Has Best Jockey.

Arsenal, who will carry the Featherstone colors, will have the advantage of the best jockey in the race, Winnie O'Connor.

Bullman, because of previous victories with Sydney Lucas and Robert Waddell, is popular with local racegoers, and will win many supporters to Heno for that reason. On the other hand, both his previous victories were on long shots, and the public of late years is prone to pick long shots because of the successive defeat of favorites since '01.

The fault urged against Bullman is that he is prone to hustle his mount along too much, especially if the early pace is fast, and thus have little left in his charge to finish with. This fault, if he has such a fault, was not apparent with Sidney Lucas and Robert Waddell, Sidney Lucas coming from behind and Robert Waddell being in a good position, although well up.

Willie Caywood, who will ride Lord Quex, is capable of a strong finish. But the question has always been asked whether he did not delay too long in making his run with Warrenton in 1898 when the latter was beaten a nose on the post by Pink Coat. The ability of the western boys, however, is pretty well known to frequenters of the local tracks.

Patsy McCue, who will ride Hermis, is perhaps second in point of ability to O'Connor, while Redfern, who will ride Pentecost, is a likely boy for his age—15 years—but light, capable of riding at about eighty-five pounds. This will compel Pentecost to shoulder about thirty-five pounds of "dead" weight, which horsemen consider a marked handicap compared to light live weight. His ability to ride a vigorous finish suffers by comparison with some of the others. Winkfield was the best of the western boys, but he is injured and out of the running.

Hope the Best Colt Will Win.

Among turfmen who love horseracing for other than the speculative feature, there is the hope that a colt of class may take the event rather than one of the outsiders who might triumph because of track conditions. Mackay, Heno, and Bullman would be a popular combination, so would Bauer, O'Connor, and Arsenal. Any of the easterners would be well received, and so would a bracket for Belle's Commoner. Drake's stable does not draw as much sympathy because of the secretiveness maintained.

Just on the eve of the race a rumor became current that Pentecost, second choice in the betting, the colt which ran third in the Brooklyn and second in the Suburban handicap, had passed from the ownership of John E. Madden, associated with W. C. Whitney, and would sport the colors of a prominent Chicago owner in the race. This report Tichenor & Co., who were carrying on the negotiations, denied positively last night, saying the price asked was exorbitant.

It was known Tichenor & Co. asked a price several weeks ago and again on Wednesday. Yesterday at Washington park Mr. Tichenor, Enoch Wishard, trainer for John A. Drake, and Mr. Newgass, partner of Mr. Tichenor, went to barn X, where Pentecost is stabled, and asked permission to view the colt.

They bustled away in a cab, and the wires were kept busy between here and New York. According to the statement nothing came of the contemplated deal.

Clarence A. Mackay, owner of Heno, arrived at the Annex yesterday forenoon. In his party were Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Craig W. Wadsworth, and F. Gebhard. Speaking of the Derby, Mr. Mackay said:

"I think Heno will win. Mr. Hill, my trainer, has just informed me that the horse is fit and ready for the run. The mud may interfere with him though, as Chicago mud is so much more holding than that in the east, where there is more sand. I haven't a dollar on my horse, nor do I expect to place a bet tomorrow. I race for the glory of the sport and delight in winning, when I have the best horse."

BOOKMAKERS SUM UP CHANCES.

Five Leading Pencilers Classify the Candidates for Today's Great Race.

[BY SAM SUMMERFELD.]

These are my figures on the derby:

Heno	5	Arsenal	20
Belle's Commoner	10	Corrigan	25
Hermis	7	Otis	42
Pentecost	45	Lord Quex	42
Wyeth	60	Prowl	80
Lucien Appley	25	Crusados	18
Aladdin	50		

In no Derby since Modesty was returned a winner has the student of form been confronted with so many uncertainties to enter into and possibly upset his calculations. Uncertainty as to whether the track will be fast, slow, or heavy; as to condition, as to ability to carry stake weight, as to jockeys, and as to ability to go the distance, all may upset the most careful figures.

Of all the entries only Hermis, Aladdin, Corrigan, and Otis have been asked to go the Derby route in races. Heno has shown ability to carry the weight, but has not been asked to go further than one and one-eighth miles, and has not performed other than on a fast track. Belle's Commoner performed indifferently on a slow track and has not gone farther than one and one-eighth miles with ten pounds less than he carries today. Hermis has shown a liking for both heavy and fast tracks, has carried 114 pounds in good shape, and has gone the distance readily.

Pentecost has performed only on fast tracks, gone one and one-quarter miles, but has shouldered no more than 108 pounds. Lucien Appleby runs equally well on any kind of a track, is a good weight carrier, and can most likely go the route, although one and one-quarter miles has been his limit so far. Wyeth has shown steady improvement in his races, but 112 pounds and one and one-eighth miles has been his hardest task. The general opinion prevails that he likes heavy going, but I do not think so. Aladdin has gone the route, carried weight, and is at home on tracks in all conditions.

Arsenal has not shown this year that he can carry weight or go a route, as 106 pounds and a mile has been the hardest task imposed on him. He ran on a slow track, but not a heavy one.

Corrigan has gone the route, carried the weight, and the condition of the track makes no difference to him. Otis can carry weight and go the route, but cannot extend himself on anything but a fast track. Lord Quex does not like heavy going and seemingly has had too much, anyway. Prowl is a good mud runner, but apparently a poor weight carrier.

Crusados seems a Derby joke.

Pentecost for George Rose.

[BY GEORGE ROSE.]

My preference is Pentecost, as I consider him a high class colt and game. I feel confident he will go the distance, and expect to see him carry off the rich prize. Probable quotations for the Derby are:

Heno	5 to 1	Otis	12 to 1
Pentecost	5 to 2	Prowl	12 to 1
Belle's Commoner	6 to 1	Hildreth entr. r.	15 to 1
Wyeth	6 to 1	Aladdin	20 to 1
Hermis	10 to 1		

Others, including added starters, 50 to 1.

Weller Prefers Heno.

[BY BARNEY J. ("KID") WELLER.]

In expressing my opinion that Heno will win, let us look back at the first favorites in the winter book, based on 2-year-old form. They were McChesney, Abe Frank, and Heno. McChesney and Abe Frank are out of it. Heno is left.

In his 2-year-old form Heno beat Arsenal and Pentecost and seemed to be superior to the eastern colts. According to the eastern handicapper, in all his races Heno carried seven or eight pounds more than Pentecost. His races justified it.

Arsenal has shown me he can carry good weight, while Pentecost has yet to show it. I think the eastern colts are fit and ready and really outclass the western division. Moreover, the western colts have not been able to train because of the wet spring. There is not a western colt except Belle's Commoner which has not in some race been beaten by a selling plater, while the eastern division has been racing with the best of the all aged class. I like the field, with probable prices in the following order: Heno, Arsenal, Hermis, Belle's Commoner, Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, Pentecost, Aladdin, Corrigan, Otis, Prowl, Lord Quex.

Heno	8 to 5	Pentecost	20 to 1
Arsenal	4 to 1	Aladdin	20 to 1
Hermis	7 to 1	Corrigan	30 to 1
Belle's Commoner	7 to 1	Otis	35 to 1
Wyeth	10 to 1	Prowl	20 to 1
Lucien Appleby	10 to 1	Lord Quex	10 to 1

J. M. Murphy's Choices.

[BY J. M. MURPHY.]

As the weather was wet last evening it would be well to base Derby calculations on a slow or muddy track. Be it wet or dry, Heno will certainly be the favorite at from 2 to 2½ to 1. Odds on the other starters will probably be as follows:

Arsenal	5 to 1	Wyeth	15 to 1
Pentecost	5 to 1	Prowl	15 to 1
Belle's Commoner	6 to 1	Hermis	15 to 1
Lucien Appleby and Lord Quex [coupled]	8 to 1	Aladdin	20 to 1
		Otis	20 to 1
		Corrigan	20 to 1

If the track is unusually heavy Lucien Appleby is the best seasoned animal that has proven his ability to run high class races in that sort of going, and I would look to see him win.

If, as every one hopes, the track is dry, I think some of the outsiders in the betting may win, and would name them as Wyeth and Aladdin, both of whom are well seasoned horses.

Col. Applegate's Summary.

[BY COL. W. E. APPLEGATE.]

If the track is good I like, in the order named, Belle's Commoner, Wyeth, Heno.

FIGURES FROM WINTER BOOK.

Amounts Which O'Leary Stands to Pay Out on the Winner of Today's Classic Event.

According to figures prepared last night by James O'Leary his winter book will be asked to pay the amount given in the following table on the winner of today's derby, the table including the opening, highest and present odds quoted against the probable starters:

	Present price.	Greatest price.	Opening price.	Stand to pay
Otis	12	60	60	$115,000
Lord Quex	20	50	50	130,000
Lucien Appleby	15	15	50	90,000
Wyeth	10	25	25	122,000
Prowl	30	300	300	160,000
Hermis	10	100	100	140,000
Pentecost	4	50	30	185,000
Corrigan	30	50	40	80,000
Crusados	10	15	15	110,000
Heno	2	15	15	170,000
Belle's Commoner	7	75	75	150,000
Arsenal	4	60	60	140,000
Aladdin	20	40	30	115,000
Hot	200	200	200	200,000

Some of the largest tickets on probable starters are as follows:

Otis, $30,000 to $6000 and $18,000 to $3000 straight; $3,600 to $300 to show.

Lord Quex, $25,000 to $500 straight; $5,000 to $600 to show.

Wyeth, $25,000 to $1,000 straight [twice].

Prowl, $42,000 to $150 straight.

Hermis, $50,000 to $500 straight; $17,500 to $250 to show.

Pentecost, $30,000 to $1,000 straight; $25,000 to $1,000 to show.

Corrigan, $40,000 to $800 straight.

Crusados, $30,000 to $2,000 straight; $20,000 to $2,000 to show.

Heno, $80,000 to $4,000 and $18,000 to $3,000 straight; $10,000 to $2,000 straight [twice].

Belle's Commoner, $37,000 to $500 straight; $30,000 to $600 show.

Arsenal, $30,000 to $500 straight; $20,000 to $1,000 show.

Aladdin, $30,000 to $1,000 straight; $24,000 to $600 show.

Hot, $60,000 to $200 straight; $20,000 to $100 show.

Advance betting in both the Weiler and O'Leary future books was fast yesterday, Weiler catching most of the eastern play because of his accessibility, and he had an appointment this morning to receive a large eastern commission, agreeing to stay at his office till noon for that purpose. It is supposed to be on Heno, although one swell wager totaling into the thousands was recorded yesterday.

Joe Bromley wagered $250 to win and the same amount for place on the favorite, while Trainer Julius Bauer took $500 worth to win and a like amount for place. Drake's friends, including several of the steel trust crowd, bet heavily on the chances of Wyeth. Weiler stands to pay out the most money on Otis or Pentecost.

One of the incidents was a bet of $300 even made by Jockey Winnie O'Connor that Arsenal would beat Heno. He offered more at the same price with no takers. O'Connor thinks he can beat Heno, but says if Pentecost can carry the weight, which he doubts, Pentecost will win the race.

MOST RECENT RACES OF THE HORSES WHICH WILL RUN IN TODAY'S AMERICAN DERBY AT WASHINGTON PARK.

HENO.

Br. c., by Henry Young—Quiver. [C. H. Mackay.]

Gravesend, Sept. 28.—Tr fast. 3-4 mile. (Third Special Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Endur, by Right, 112	J. Woods	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Heno, 115	O'Connor	1	2	2	2	2	2

Time—:11 4-5; :24; :35 4-5; :47 2-5; :59 3-5; 1:08 3-5.

Gravesend, Oct. 8.—Tr. fast. Eclipse course. (Matron Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Heno, 122	Odom	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
Yankee, 120	N. Turner	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
Whiskey King, 125	Shaw	7	2½	2½	3½	3½
Baron, 112	Mounce	11	5½	5½	6½	4½
Pentecost, 110	J. Woods	8	6½	7½	5½	5½
King Hanover, 125	T. Burns	2	4½	4½	4½	6½

Time—1:11 3-5.

Morris Park, May 13.—Tr. good. 6 1-2 furlongs.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Heno, 115	T. Burns	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
Bon Mot, 109	Wonderly	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
Colonel Bill, 106	Shaw	3	3	3	3	3

Time—:12 1-5; :23 4-5; :36 4-5; 1:15; 1:21 2-5.

Morris Park, May 20.—Tr. soft. 1 1-16 miles. (Pocantico Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Dixieline, 116	Odom	2	2	2½	4½	1½	1½
Heno, 126	T. Burns	1	2½	2½	1½	2½	2½
Smart Set, 107	Michaels	5	4½	5	3½	3½	3½
Par Excellence, 93	Redfern	1	3½	4½	5	5	4½
Trump, 95	Creamer	4	1½	1½	2½	4½	5

Time—:12 4-5; :24 1-5; :38 3-5; 1:15; 1:40 4-5; 1:47.

Morris Park, May 22.—Tr. fast. 1 1-8 miles.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Adv. Guard, 129	T. Burns	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Heno, 109	O'Connor	3	3	3	3	2½	2½
Dixieline, 109	Odom	2	2½	2½	2½	3	3

Time—:13 2-5; :27; :52; 1:17 1-5; 1:41 2-5; 1:55 1-5.

PENTECOST.

B. c., by Hastings—Tarantella. [J. E. Madden.]

Morris Park, May 10.—Tr. fast. 1 1-16 miles.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Pentecost, 108	Shaw	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Handicapper, 92	D. O'Connor	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Dixieline, 113	O'Connor	3	3	3	3	3	3

Time—:24 2-5; :48 4-5; 1:15 3-5; 1:40 1-5; 1:46 2-5.

Morris Park, May 15.—Tr. fast. 1 1-8 miles.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Dr. Riddle, 99	Wonderly	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½
Dixieline, 104	Shea	10	9	8½	7½	9	4½
Roehampton, 113	Bre'n	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	3½
Adv. Guard, 118	Odom	3	3½	3½	4½	2½	2½
Bonnibert, 121	J. Martin	8	5	7½	6½	4½	5½
Pentecost, 106	T. Bu's	5	4½	4½	3½	5½	6½

Time—:12 3-5; :25; :50 1-5; 1:02 3-5; 1:15 3-5; 1:42; 1:54.

Morris Park, May 17.—Tr. fast. Withers mile.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Water Color, 126	Odom	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
Adv. Guard, 116	Landry	4	4	4	4	2½
Pentecost, 102	Redfern	1	2½	2½	2½	3½
Grail, 92	J. Martin	2	3½	3½	3½	4

Time—:12 2-5; :24 2-5; :36 3-5; :49; 1:14 2-5; 1:39 3-5.

Gravesend, May 24.—Tr. fast. 1 1-4 miles. (Brooklyn Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Reina, 105	O'Connor	8	1½	1½	2½	1½	1½
Adv. Guard, 117	T. Burns	4	10	10	8½	8½	4½
Pentecost, 100	Red'n	10	11	11½	7½	6½	3½
Whiskey, 124	N. Turner	1	4½	4½	3½	3½	4½
Monosraph, 100	O'Brien	5	2½	1½	2½	2½	2½
Sadie S., 98	W. Waldo	14	14	13	13	11	6½

Time—:24 2-5; :49 2-5; 1:14 2-5; 1:27 1-5; 1:40 2-5; 2:07.

Morris Park, June 14.—Tr. good. 1 1-4 miles. (Suburban Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Gold Heels, 124	Woody'r	6	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½
Pentecost, 99	Red'n	4	3½	3½	3½	4½	2½
Blues, 124	Shaw	8	7	7½	6½	1½	3½
Sadie S., 98	W. Waldo	9	8	8½	9	7½	4½
Water Cure, 111	Dugr'l	11	10	10	10	9	5½
Adv. Guard, 119	Bull'an	2	11	11	11	10	6½

Time—:12 2-5; :24 2-5; :49 2-5; 1:14 3-5; 1:27 3-5; 1:39 4-5; 1:52 2-5; 2:06 1-5.

ARSENAL.

Ch. c., by Lamplighter—Hannarinda. [A. Featherstone.]

Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 2, 1901.—Tr. fair. 5-8 mile. (Autumn Maiden Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Arsenal, 115	O'Connor	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
Masterman, 119	Bullman	2	2½	3½	2½	2½
King Hanover, 115	Turner	3	4½	3½	3½	3½
Homestead, 115	Cochran	3	3½	4½	4½	4½
Renald, 115	Simms	7	8½	5½	5½	5½

Time—:50 4-5.

Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 5, 1901.—Tr. fast. 5-8 mile. (Dark Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Heno, 104	Burns	9	7½	6½	8½	1½
Lenora Loring, 107	Odom	2	3½	1½	1½	2½
Cameron, 110	Shaw	7	4½	2½	2½	3½
Presumption, 104	J. Martin	1	1½	5½	4½	4½
Arsenal, 122	O'Connor	4	5½	4½	5½	5½
Cornwall, 104	Wonderly	2	2½	2½	6½	6½

Time—:59 3-5.

Gravesend, Sept. 28.—Tr. fast. 5-8 miles. (Flatland Stakes.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Lady Hollyrood, 94	Daly	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
Eddie Busch, 104	J. Woods	4	2½	4½	4½	2½
Francesco, 115	T. Burns	2	2½	2½	2½	3½
Pearl Finder, 94	Michaels	3	3½	3½	3½	4½
Arsenal, 106	O'Connor	8	6½	7½	7½	7½

Time—:12; :23 4-5; :35 4-5; :49 1-5; 1:01 1-5.

Morris Park, May 3.—Tr. slow. Withers mile. (Metropolitan Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Arsenal, 90	J. Daly	7	5½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Herbert, 119	Odom	10	9	9	7½	8½	2½
Carbuncle, 108	H. Michaels	13	11	8	9	10	3½
Chilton, 105	Shaw	10	9	7½	6½	5½	4½
Smoke, 100	H. Cochran	3	1½	2½	2½	2½	5½
Sombrero, 90	L. Jackson	11	12	12	12	12	6½

Time—:12 4-5; :24 4-5; :49 1-5; 1:15 2-5; 1:42.

Morris Park, May 6.—Tr. good. Eclipse course. (Tobogan Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Old England, 105	J. Woods	3	2½	2½	4½	1½
Arsenal, 108	O'Connor	4	5½	5½	2½	2½
Cervera, 120	Odom	1	1½	1½	1½	3½
Coburg, 122	McCue	2	4½	4½	5½	4½
Nantor, 97	J. Daly	6	2½	3½	3½	5½
Delagoa, 104	Shaw	7	7½	7½	6½	6½

Time—1:12 3-5.

HERMIS.

Ch. c., by Hermence—Katy of the West. [H. A. Engman.]

Latonia, Nov. 12, 1901.—Tr. muddy. 3-4 mile.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Hermis, 110	Lyne	6	5½	4½	1½	1½
Kalona, 115	Olivera	1	4½	2½	1½	2½
Moderator, 108	Minder	4	3½	1½	2½	3½
Bor le duc, 100	Jackson	2	3½	3½	3½	4½
Water Edge, 100	Lindsay	3	1½	5½	5½	5½

Time—:13; :25½; :51; 1:18½.

Gravesend, May 26.—Tr. fast. 1 1-16 miles.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Hyphen, 100	Odom	4	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Hermis, 109	L. Jackson	2	1½	1½	1½	2½	1½
Bes. McCarthy, 104	O'Con'r	3	4	4	3½	3½	3½
Lenora Loring, 105	T. Burns	1	1½	2½	4	4	4

Time—:12; :24; :48 2-5; 1:01; 1:13 3-5; 1:39 3-5; 1:46 2-5.

Gravesend, May 28.—Tr. heavy. 1 1-16 miles. (Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Hermis, 108	L. Jackson	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
Himself, 110	T. Burns	2	1½	1½	1½	2½
Gom Paul, 116	Redfern	3	4½	4½	4½	3½
Five Nations, 104	Odom	5	3½	3½	3½	4½
Fried Krupp, 110	J. Woods	6	5½	5½	5½	5½

Time—:12; :23 4-5; :36 1-5; :48 3-5; 1:01 3-5; 1:15; 1:42; 1:48 1-5.

Gravesend, June 2.—Tr. fast. 1 1-16 miles. (Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Highlander, 110	O'Connor	1	3½	2½	1½	1½	
Col. Bill, 89	Redfern	3	1½	1½	2½	2½	
Hermis, 114	L. Jackson	2	1½	3½	3½	3½	
Himself, 107	Brennan	2	2½	4½	4½	4½	
Kamara, 100	T. Burns	6	4½	6½	6½	5½	
St. Finnan, 98	Michaels	9	8½	7½	7½	6½	

Time—:12; :23 4-5; :48 2-5; 1:14; 1:40 2-5; 1:46 3-5.

Gravesend, June 8.—Tr. fast. 1 1-2 miles. (Handicap.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Monarka, 106	O'Connor	8	7	7½	4½	3½	1½
Wat. Cure, 104	T. Burns	2	4½	4½	4½	3½	2½
Hermis, 98	Shea	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	3½
Surmise, 90	G. Thomp'n	7	8	8	8	8	4½
Sadie S., 94	Cochran	4	3½	3½	2½	2½	5½
Renald, 90	Wonderly	5	1½	1½	1½	1½	6½
Merito, 99	Durham	1	5½	5½	8½	7½	
The Regent, 90	J. Daly	3	2½	2½	7½	8	

Time—:24 2-5; :49 4-5; 1:16 2-5; 1:42; 1:54 4-5; 2:07 1-5; 2:33 3-5.

BELLE'S COMMONER.

B. c., by The Commoner—Battle Belle. [J. W. Forsythe.]

Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 10, 1901.—Tr. fast. (Futurity course.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Endur, by Right, 124	J. Woods	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Caughnawaga, 107	O'Connor	5	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Belle's Commoner, 107	Be'p	8	8½	8½	3½	3½	
Peninsula, 112	Shaw	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Lomble, 100	Martin	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	

Time—1:13 1-5.

Morris Park, Oct. 9, 1901.—Tr. fast. 6 1-2 furlongs.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Chilton, 110	Shaw	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
Dr. Rankin, 113	O'Connor	3	2½	3½	4	2½
Brunswick, 112	Keenan	5	3½	3½	4½	3½
Andy Williams, 115	Woods	1	7	7	6½	4½
Belle's Commoner, 115	Be'p	7	6½	6	7	7

Time—:11; :23; :47 3-5; 1:13 2-5; 1:20 2-5.

Morris Park, Oct. 19, 1901.—Tr. fast. (Eclipse course.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Rockwater, 90	Wonderly	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
Roxane, 109	Shaw	8	2½	2½	2½	2½
Belle of Lexington, 103	Redfern	4	4½	4½	3½	3½
Lady Uncas, 97	Cochran	5	3½	3½	4½	4½
Belle's Commoner, 86	He'n	10	10	10	10	9

Time—1:10.

Harlem, June 9.—Tr. slow. 1 mile.

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Dr. Stephens, 104	Otis	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½
Lord Quex, 95	T. Meade	1½	4½	4½	2½	2½	2½
Belle's Com'r, 105	T. K't	4½	5½	5½	4½	4½	3½
Marcos, 97	T. Dean	5	6	6	5	5	5

Time—:25 3-5; :51 1-5; 1:17 3-5; 1:44 2-5.

Harlem, June 13.—Tr. good. 1 1-8 miles. (Derby Special.)

Horse, weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Belle's C'r, 112	T. K't	2½	2½	3½	1½	1½	1½
Wyeth, 112	Lyne	3½	7	6½	7	4½	3½
L. Appleby, 112

LADRONE LEADER NOW A PRISONER.

Chief of Filipino Bandits Who Cut Soldiers to Pieces Captured.

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

Former Insurgent General Must Pay Fine of $2,000 for Sedition.

MANILA, June 20.—Pedro Feleis, the leader of the ladrones who captured and subsequently cut to pieces a sergeant, two corporals, and four privates of the Fifth cavalry at Rinangonan, Rizal province, on May 30, has been captured. He will be tried for murder. He is still suffering from a wound inflicted by the soldiers. Feleis is also implicated in the capture of the presidente of Cainta and the majority of the police force of that place on March 4. Other ladrones were also captured today.

Manalmo, a former insurgent leader of the island of Marinduque, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000 in gold for sedition in taking the oath of allegiance and not giving up hidden arms.

Jesus de Veyre, with 250 men, seventy-seven rifles, and twenty-three revolvers, surrendered in the island of Leyte today. Rivera, with ten guns and ammunition, is expected to surrender tomorrow. Capili has promised to surrender in south Leyte.

American Teachers Missing.

No trace has been found of the four American school teachers of Cebu, island of Cebu, who started on a day's outing June 10 and have not been heard of since. Additional scouting parties have been sent out to look for them, and the search will be continued until definite information is obtained.

Civil Rule in Samar.

The United States commission has returned here from the island of Samar, having completed the establishment of civil government there.

Adjutant Gen. Wright says he believes that in spite of the opposition of Guevarra's party the prospects for continued peace are good. All the military detachments have returned to Cebu island.

Cholera on the Increase.

The spread of cholera is increasing. There were thirty-five cases and twenty-eight deaths from that disease here yesterday, the total to date are: Manila, 1,490 cases and 1,197 deaths; provinces, 6,959 cases and 5,348 deaths.

Malvar Still a Witness.

Malvar, the former insurgent general, continuing today his evidence before the board which is investigating the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by Maj. Cornelius Gardener, governor of Tayabas province, island of Luzon, against American officers and soldiers, implicated all the native civil officials of Tayabas in assisting in continuing the insurrection. The general said his commissioner visited the federal party in Manila, who did not advise Malvar to surrender.

Malvar further remarked that Bilar Bien was the term applied to those who gave help to the revolutionists, while the Americans believed them to be "good Americanists." During 1902 Malvar received reports that the whole province of Tayabas was well organized under the revolutionary forces.

SAYS BRITISH NAVY IS WEAK.

Lord Charles Beresford Makes a Notable Attack on the Efficiency of the Fleet.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 20.—During the discussion of the annual estimates for the navy in the house of commons today, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford called attention to the deficiencies which, he contends, exist in the British navy. He asserted that the engine room department was thousands of men short of its proper complement.

His lordship complained that the Mediterranean fleet was still weak, although it was stronger than last year. It now comprised thirteen battleships, as against ten in 1901, and of these six were vessels of modern type. All the thirteen were ready to go out and fight, while last year there were never more than eight ready to take the sea against an enemy.

This was something towards improvement, for when he was second in command of the Mediterranean fleet he found a difficulty even in getting coal. It was a remarkable thing that officers of the British army and navy had habitually to threaten to resign in order to get things put right.

In regard to reserves, they had only 20,000 men, instead of the 50,000 that they needed.

The armament also was unsatisfactory. Both the French and United States navies had better guns than the British.

Lord Charles Beresford further said that what he wanted was a thinking department at the admiralty. There should be a general staff to make out the requirements of the case and to present them to the political and financial department. The great danger to the state in having weak forces had been fearfully illustrated in regard to the army in the campaign in south Africa. He urged strongly that the question of reorganization of the navy needed immediate consideration.

Sir Charles Dilke followed in the debate and argued that the expert element should have fuller powers.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, defended his department from the charges that had been made. He denied that extra coal had been sent to the Mediterranean in consequence of Lord Charles Beresford's threat to resign his command in the fleet. The navy was, no doubt, capable of improvement, but he believed there was now more efficient than it had ever been before.

HUMBERT PICTURES SELL HIGH

Paintings Belonging to Fugitive Paris Swindlers Auctioned Off for $120,000.

PARIS, June 20.—Nearly $120,000, or three times the estimated value of the pictures, was realized by auction today on the first batch of sixty-nine modern paintings belonging to Mme. Humbert, who has left Paris as a result of disclosures said to connect her with a gigantic swindling scheme, and whose whereabouts is at present unknown.

The following prices were realized on the principal pictures sold: Daubigny's "Les Vendanges," $10,000; Corot's "Le Preheur," $4,800; Isabey's "Benediction," $9,400; Isabey's "Marchand d'Etoffes," $4,600; Baudry's "Amour et Psyche," $5,000; Baudry's "Fortune et Amour," $5,000; Jules Breton's "Retour des Moissoneurs," $5,040; Corot's "Fete sous Jouarre," $5,220; Fromentin's "Passage du Gu," $6,000.

As an instance of the extraordinary prices realized at this sale, a painting called "Fortune et L'Enfant," signed "Baudry," but not by him, was knocked down for $5,200.

SAXONY HAILS ITS NEW KING.

Prince George Proclaimed the Monarch of the German Kingdom on Death of Brother.

DRESDEN, Saxony, June 20.—Prince George, brother of the late king, has been proclaimed king of Saxony. The bells of the city were tolled today in memory of King Albert, who died yesterday. The body of the late king will be brought here tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock. It will be placed in the court church and remain there until the interment, which will take place next Monday evening at 9 o'clock in the crypt of the church. In the meantime the body of his majesty will lie in state for public view.

HER GLANCE A LIFE INSPIRATION—THE KAISER

At a students' kommers at Bonn, which was attended by Emperor William and his consort, the emperor dilated on the unusual honor to the students in the presence of the empress and said he hoped and expected "that all the young students upon whom the eye of her majesty has rested today will have received inspiration for the rest of their lives."

PLANS FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

COLONIAL PREMIERS WANT A CLOSER UNION.

Chamberlain's Scheme for an Imperial Zollverein Practically Blocked by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Who Impaired the Secretary's Resources by Cutting Down the Duty on Maize—Truth About King's Illness.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 21.—Edmund Barton has not lost time nor evaded any important issue in discussing the work of the approaching imperial conference. He considers an imperial zollverein impossible, but admits that mutual tariff concessions within the empire are practicable, although attended with difficulties. His statements confirm the belief that preferential trade and imperial defense will be the chief topics discussed at the conference. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however, by whittling down the registration duty on maize, has impaired Chamberlain's resources for making an object lesson of preferential trade with Canada which might have been followed by analogous treatment of wool for the benefit of Australia in another year.

Shown in a Cartoon.

F. C. Gould hits off the situation in depicting the chancellor of the exchequer in protection uniform raising a free trade mug and exclaiming "Ah, there's nothing like the good old tipple, after all."

The imperial south African association entertained the colonial premiers at a dinner at the Trocadero last night. Lord Windsor was chairman and there was a large company to welcome the colonial visitors. The toast to the imperial forces brought Gen. Brabant before an enthusiastic crowd as one of the most gallant of the colonial soldiers and interest in the gathering increased when A. Lyttelton proposed the health of the guests and the premiers. The responses were warmly received.

Truth About King's Illness.

King Edward had a quiet day and was reported in improved health last evening. Many contradictory explanations have been made respecting his illness and several absurd anarchist tales have been current. The inside facts which come to me on high authority are these: The king had a most fatiguing work on Saturday, was exposed to the dampness, and went without food until evening. A chill, followed by high temperature and indigestion, brought him into the hands of his physicians, who have been keeping him on a low diet and as quiet as possible at Windsor. There has been no lumbago, but digestive disturbances of no serious consequence except that it has involved the necessity of absolute rest in view of next week's arduous labors.

American Visitors Busy.

Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid visited Westminster abbey yesterday and are booked for many social engagements. Rear Admiral Watson and General Wilson are also kept fully employed by numerous invitations. Senator and Mrs. Depew will remain in London until the first week in July. Mr. Depew makes no secret of his preference for the Panama route, and denies that American railways are taking an active part in opposing the construction of the interoceanic canal.

Coronation Seats Booming.

Coronation seats are at last booming. Quotations range from $5 to $150, and a slump is not now feared in view of the demands of American and continental visitors. Fancy prices are wanted for the hire of carriages on the two procession days, and bus fares will be doubled every day next week. The street decorations are being pressed on with redoubled activity, and from day to day the principal west end thoroughfares on the line of the royal procession are changing with chameleonlike versatility. The Canadian arch in Whitehall, which is rapidly approaching completion, promises to be one of the most successful features of the whole scheme of coronation decorations.

Ships for British Combine.

It is reported from West Hartlepool that Sir Christopher Furness has concluded another important shipping purchase by acquisition of six steamers owned by the gulf line of Greenock, which have been engaged in South American trade. I. N. F.

BUENCAMINO FINDS A FRIEND.

Filipino Meets a Stoker on Whose Back He Was Carried After Being Captured.

Filipe Buencamino, the Filipino general, found a friend in Chicago yesterday. After making a tour of the Metropolitan "L" road, accompanied by Supt. H. M. Brinkerhoff, Buencamino visited the basement of the power house of the road.

"Is that Gen. Buencamino?" asked a stoker of Mr. Brinkerhoff.

"That is his name," said Mr. Brinkerhoff.

"I know him," said the stoker. "I was chief packer in the company under Gen. Wheaton that captured him at Cabruan, and I carried him on my back for nearly a mile."

The general immediately recognized the man who had helped him, and threw his arms about the stoker and patted him on the back and gave evidence of the greatest pleasure in meeting his benefactor.

During the day Gen. Buencamino visited the board of trade and the banks in pursuit of his study of economic conditions in this country.

LONDON FULL OF GUESTS.

BRITAIN'S AGENTS FROM MANY LANDS REACH CAPITAL.

Princes and Envoys of Nations Are Arriving and All Is in Readiness for Their Entertainment—Men from Colonies Will Discuss Problems of Interest to the Empire—Chamberlain Seeks to Head Off Talkative Premiers—Coronation Gossip.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 20.—All the colonial prime ministers, Indian princes, and governors of England's remote possessions over the sea who were invited to attend the coronation are now in London. The royal delegations from foreign courts, with their brilliantly uniformed suites and picked specimens from crack regiments, will now begin to arrive.

Monday will bring a succession of princes, including Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the grand duke of Hesse, the crown prince of Sweden and Norway, the crown prince of Siam, and several German princes, besides Admiral Gerharis of France and Mgr. Merry del Val, the representative of the vatican.

The largest military delegations will be from the Austrian and German cavalry regiments of which King Edward is the honorary colonel.

What may be called politico-coronation oratory is now in full stream. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain succeeded in preventing Mr. Seddon, prime minister of New Zealand, from speaking in public again tonight by inviting him to dinner with him privately, but Mr. Barton, prime minister of the Australian commonwealth, made a speech at the banquet of the Imperial South African light horse association. He declared that the terms granted to the Boers were not too generous, for they brought good will as well as peace. He deprecated the scheme for imperial federation now as premature. He also deprecated free trade within the empire, as the customs were often the most important part of the revenue of young colonies.

A sharp conflict of views between Mr. Barton and Mr. Seddon at the premiers' conference at the colonial office seems inevitable.

Mr. Ritchie, secretary of state for home affairs, has written to the lord mayor of London, asking that the utmost precaution be taken to insure the safety of the stands along the route of the coronation parade. A test was recently made of the stand at St. Paul's cathedral. Two hundred of the heaviest policemen jumped in unison from the top row down each step to the bottom. The structure showed no sign of weakness and was officially declared safe.

DEFENDS KING'S LOVE OF RACES

London Sporting Paper Declares It Is Proper for Monarch to Devote Himself to Sport.

LONDON, June 21.—In an editorial article the Field defends King Edward from the accusations of unseemly devotion to racing. The paper considers it only right and proper that a monarch should associate himself with the amusements of his people, and that it is largely on this account that the king, like his mother before him, is held in such high honor.

STATE TO RECOVER SHORTAGE.

Illinois Wins Suit Against Estate of Bondsmen for a Defaulter—Sum Is $17,589.

Carlyle, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The supreme court of Illinois has decided that the state of Illinois is entitled to $17,589 from the estate of the late Rufus N. Ramsay, formerly state treasurer. During the administration of John P. Altgeld the office of warden of the penitentiary at Chester was held by James D. Baker, now dead. When he retired he was discovered to be short as warden and treasurer of the hospital for the criminal insane at Chester the above amount. Ramsay was one of his bondsmen with Henry Seiter of Lebanon. A claim for the shortage was filed against the estate of Ramsay and allowed. The claim was contested by the administrators. The circuit, appellate, and supreme courts in turn affirmed the lower tribunal.

GEN. WOOD HOLDS HILL WRONG.

Former Governor of Cuba Denounces Statement of New Yorker at Tilden Club as False.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Gen. Wood, former military governor of Cuba, today authorized the following statement in regard to the criticism of his administration made by D. B. Hill at the Tilden club reunion in New York last night: "The statement made by Mr. Hill shows either a most profound ignorance of the subject to which he refers, or an absolute disregard for the truth. If he had ascertained the facts and desired to state the truth, he would not have made the statement which he is credited with having made."

Spanish Loan Oversubscribed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MADRID, June 20.—The new government loan of 300,000,000 pesetas has been oversubscribed three times. The subscriptions are mostly in small amounts.

KAISER APPEALS TO BOTH CREEDS.

German Ruler Urges Catholic and Protestant to Uphold Him.

EMPIRE ON FIRM BASIS.

Pope Leo Comments on Piety of People and of the Army.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Prussia, June 20.—Emperor William made an address in the city hall here yesterday in which he appealed to Protestant and Catholic alike to unite in upholding the German empire. His speech was in the nature of a sermon.

After observing that the city was the cradle of the German empire, Charlemagne, on whom Rome conferred the dignity of a Roman Cæsar, having fixed the seat of government here, the emperor said:

"What, however, his powerful personality was able to effect—namely: combining the office of a Roman emperor with that of a Germanic king—was denied his successors, who, striving to uphold the world wide imperium, forgot the cause of Germania, so that little by little the German land and people decayed and the Roman empire of German nationality fell to pieces.

Confident in Germany's Future.

"Now, however, another empire has come to life, and its tasks are different from those of ancient days. Confined in their outward limits to the borders of their country the Germans have settled down to the work which has fallen upon them. In these days the young empire is strengthening itself and confidence in it is ever increasing. The mighty German army constitutes the support of the peace of Europe. In conformity with the character of their race, the Germans have kept themselves within bounds, far outside the world concerned, in order to be wholly unfettered at home. Our tongue is passing beyond the seas. Every thought of science is first turned to account by us, to be afterwards adopted by other nations. This is the worldwide imperium after which Germanic genius strives.

"But it must not be forgotten that the empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all, priests and laymen, to help me uphold religion among the people, in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. This applies equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

Pope Praises German Army.

"It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the pope said to my special ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the holy father's jubilee that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of the Germans, and especially of that of the German army. The pope asked my ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order, and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the church, and where the church could live, was the German empire, and for that the papal see was indebted to the German emperor.

"This justifies me," continued Emperor William, "in saying that our two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view their one great aim—to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we are moderns or whether we labor in this or that field does not matter at all. He who does not found his life on religion is a lost man.

"I rejoice that I have placed my whole empire, my people and my army, as well as myself and my house, beneath the cross and under the protection of Him who said: 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away.'"

Emperor William concluded with calling for three cheers for Aix-la-Chapelle.

Kaiser's Visit to Krefeld.

KREFELD, Prussia, June 20.—Emperor William came to this city today from Aix-la-Chapelle. He was welcomed by the chief burgomaster of Krefeld, and in his reply said he believed he had done the best thing for trade and industry by devoting his whole strength to the development of Germany's sea power, and expressed his conviction that every new ship added to the German navy increased the guarantee of peace.

REPORT TO GOV. YATES ON RACE WAR AT ELDORADO.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Ewert Says Officially That Citizens Will Stop All Future Lawless Acts.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—A report was made today to Gov. Yates on the reported "race war" at Eldorado and in Saline county. The report came from Theodore Ewert, assistant adjutant general, who went to Eldorado Tuesday night, at the direction of the governor, for the purpose of investigating the conditions prevailing there.

Col. Ewert presents the following conclusions:

"That the law in Eldorado and Saline county was violated by persons unknown.

"That no one in Eldorado or Saline county can designate any person connected with these violations of the law.

"That two families received warning to leave; that others moved away of their own accord, being frightened, and that inmates of the colored industrial school left on the advice of the sheriff of Saline county.

"That the disturbances were not a 'race war,' nor an organized movement by the citizens against the colored residents.

"That in my opinion the trouble originated from a spirit of fun, deviltry, or bravado on the part of young and irresponsible persons and that it was kept up and maintained because some of the colored residents became frightened.

"That the citizens of Eldorado and Saline county generally deplore the acts of these unknown persons.

"That these citizens will endeavor to stop all future lawless acts."

BOLD HOLDUP ON STREET CAR.

Three Masked Men Compel Conductor, Motorman, and Passengers to Give Up Their Valuables.

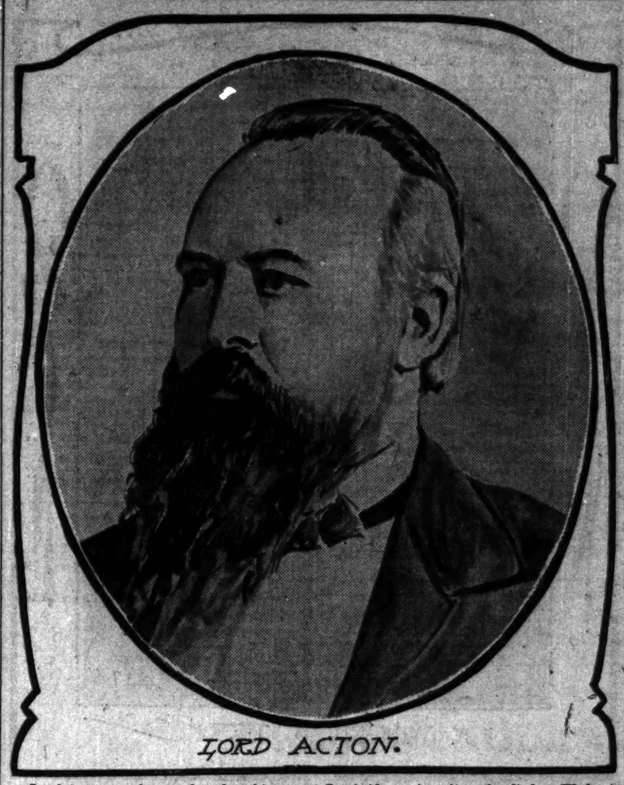
Three masked robbers boarded a Thirty-first street electric car shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday night and compelled the motorman and conductor, as well as three passengers, to give up their valuables. The car had almost reached the end of the line at Forty-fourth avenue when the robbers leaped upon it with drawn revolvers. Conductor John J. Sullivan started toward Motorman Martin Hagen, when two revolvers were aimed at his head. The car was stopped and the passengers were ordered to give up their valuables. They each had but a few cents. The conductor was relieved of $35 and a gold watch and the motorman was also robbed of a gold watch. Then the thieves jumped off the car and disappeared. Police at the Lawndale station were notified, but could find no trace of the robbers.

When Dr. G. B. Malonestvisited his summer home in Park Ridge on Thursday afternoon to prepare for the opening of the house for the season he was greeted with a surprise. Burglars had entered the house and taken nearly $800 worth of property. Yesterday detectives arrested Oliver Patten, 1702 North Spaulding avenue, and charged him with receiving stolen property. Considerable of the booty was found in the defendant's home, and Justice Edgar held him to the grand jury.

Transport Hancock Arrives.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20.—The transport Hancock arrived tonight from Manila, bringing the headquarters and ten companies of the Ninth infantry, besides 400 enlisted men, 300 casuals, and fifty military prisoners.

WAS EUROPE'S MOST LEARNED MAN.



Lord Acton, professor of modern history at Cambridge university, who died on Wednesday, is declared by English newspapers to have possessed more learning than any other man in Europe. He was born at Naples in 1834. His education was conducted partly at Oscott by Cardinal Wiseman, and partly at Munich by the "old Catholic" theologian, Dr. Dellinger, whose views he fervently embraced, and distinguished himself in Rome, thirty years ago, by his hostility to the doctrine of papal infallibility. Later, as leader of the liberal Catholics in England, Lord Acton came rapidly into prominence by his strenuous contribution to the controversy on the vatican degrees and by brilliant essays on Wolsey and German schools of history. All universities in England honored him, and for six years he held the chair of modern history at Cambridge, succeeding Sir John Seeley. At Aldenham park Lord Acton possessed one of the finest private libraries in the world, and, it is said, lent volumes from it to Queen Victoria, at whose court he was a lord in waiting for three years. His last days were spent upon a universal history of monumental proportions.

WARSHIP FOR BOYS' HOME.

NAVY DEPARTMENT MAY SEND TRAINING VESSEL.

Plans of Commander Hawley for Securing Desirable Class of Apprentices Receive Support—Col. George Fabyan Heads Movement for Securing Small Steamer for Service on Lake Michigan—Judge Tuthill Indorses Idea for Supplying Need.

It is now proposed to obtain one of the smaller ships of the navy for use as a naval training ship on Lake Michigan in connection with the Rural home and school for boys. Those who advocate the plan believe that a desirable class of apprentices for the navy can be secured in this manner, and that the boys will be saved from the life of the streets to serve their country in its great battleships.

At present there is a great shortage of seamen in the navy, and it has been found impossible to secure enough men to keep all of the battleships and cruisers in commission.

The proposed training ship will be directly in line with the plans of Commander Hawley, who has been conducting an active campaign in Washington to have a steamer detailed to the lakes for this purpose.

The idea originated with Col. George Fabyan, who had a prominent part in securing the Dorothea as a training ship for the Illinois naval militia, and he has promised to use all of his influence to get a second vessel for Chicago.

Many Vessels Available.

The navy department has a number of craft that would be available for this purpose which are now lying in ordinary at the various navy yards on the coast. During the Spanish war the department purchased numerous yachts, passenger and freight steamers, which were used as dispatch boats and colliers in the Cuban campaign. When peace was declared there was no need for them, and they were for the most part laid up. They have suffered from want of care, and it is urged that the use of one of these boats would do it no harm, but rather benefit it through being kept in repair.

The size of the ship will be restricted by the length of the locks of the St. Lawrence canals, but a steamer 250 feet long and of proportionate beam can be taken from the Atlantic to the lakes in safety. A complement of officers and teachers could be secured among the lake navigators, who could drill the youngsters in the duties of naval apprentices and ordinary seamen, so they could be graduated directly into the receiving ships of the Atlantic navy yards.

The plan has not been broached to Commander Hawley, but it is thought he will favor it. Hawley was in charge of the Chicago recruiting station during the war. He has declared that the available material for naval seamen on the coast has been used up, and the navy must look to the boys and young men of the middle west for its future fighting men.

Judge Tuthill Likes Plan.

"The plan has been brought up with the committees working for the rural home farm school, and it has been favorably thought of," said Judge Tuthill last evening. "It would seem that the plan is an excellent one, and a valuable adjunct to the school would be obtained. The boys would be trained for the navy, which would give them a splendid occupation. The ways and means of carrying out the plan have not been considered as yet, but will be taken up in a short time. There is no doubt but there will be a sufficient number of boys from the juvenile court to fill both institutions."

Judge Tuthill, Henry E. Weaver, and W. L. B. Jenney visited the farm near St. Charles yesterday and definitely decided upon a site near the old Crooks homestead for the cottages for the school. The work of laying out the grounds and improving them will be started at once, and it is hoped to make a start on the buildings in a few weeks.

PASTOR AND SON DISAPPEAR.

W. P. Barnhill Is Sought by Members of a Methodist Church at Washington, Indiana.

Washington, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The congregation of the Glendale Methodist church is greatly worried because of the mysterious disappearance of the pastor, the Rev. W. P. Barnhill, and his son Wilfred. The latter was married to Miss Ethel Conley last February. The wife of the minister declares she knows not what has become of Mr. Barnhill or his son, but says her husband has worried a great deal of late because of indebtedness which he was unable to meet. Mr. Barnhill came here from Sullivan three years ago. Previous to that he was pastor of the first Methodist church in Evansville.

Tourist Sleeping Cars to Colorado.

Leave Chicago daily from June 22 to July 15 on 11:30 p. m. train, Chicago and Northwestern railway. Only $2.50 double berth, Chicago to Denver. Best of service; two daily trains. Very low rates now in effect. Tickets, 212 Clark street.

STREET CAR MEN SEEK MORE PAY.

Chicago City Railway Employes to Make Demand for Higher Wages.

HOLD MEETING TONIGHT.

Contemplate Advance of 50 Per Cent—Expected to Arouse Much Opposition.

Employes of the Chicago city railway company will meet tonight to formulate demands for an increase in wages. The advance contemplated is 50 per cent in the wages of the electric car men and 20 per cent for the State street cable men.

The meeting, which will be held in federation hall, 3856 State street, is expected to be a warm one, as considerable opposition will be made to the demand at this time. James H. Bowman, president of the Chicago federation of labor, has been asked to speak, and will be present. Mr. Bowman already has advised the executive committee of the south side union that 50 per cent advance is altogether too much for them to ask.

W. D. Mahon, president of the amalgamated association of Street Railway Employés, advised the men to act conservatively when he was here, and Organizer C. O. Pratt, who expects to be present, will reiterate the sentiments of the president. Supplementing his efforts will be found the Cottage Grove avenue cable men, who receive 20 cents an hour for ten hours' work.

Want Wage Scale Equalized.

The electric car men are receiving 17 cents an hour for the first year and 21 cents thereafter. The State street cable men get from 25 to 30 cents. All the men on the electric cars are in favor of an equalization of the wage scale, as they insist that they work just as hard as the cable men and should have the same wages. It was this difference in the wage scale that kept many of the cable men out of the organization at first. The Cottage Grove avenue men urged that they were receiving the highest wages paid in the country at this time, and they had no grievances. Further, they said, they saw no reason why they should enter an organization whose first effort would be to raise the wage scale of the men on the other lines, an effort which they feared would react upon them and affect their wages.

Regardless of the arguments of some of the cable men, the majority of them are said to have joined the union, which it is estimated contains about 85 per cent of the employés. The men sought to have the demand for an increase in wages included in the request of the men for recognition of the union two weeks ago, but accepted the advice of President Mahon to perfect their organization before they asked more money. Now it is proposed to put the question to a vote, and if the men decide they want more money an "equalization of wages" will be requested of General Manager McCullough.

Provision for an Arbitrator.

Under the agreement entered into by Mr. McCullough with the union on June 11 provision is made for the arbitration of differences. Anticipating that the services of an arbitrator would be required on the part of the men when an "equalization of wages" is requested, the executive committee of the car men asked President Bowman to act for them. Mr. Bowman advised the committee if the union decided to ask an increase in wages to send committees to see the management, as provided for by the agreement. He said he did not care to act under the circumstances, as he did not believe the services of a board of arbitration would be required.

Should the men insist upon their demand at this time it is feared that a split between the cable men and the electric car men will be precipitated. A demand of the character proposed aided materially in putting the south side union out of existence a few years ago.

Twelve machinists employed by the B. F. Gump company, 58 South Canal street, struck yesterday because they did not like an odor that assailed their nostrils. Some boards in the floor had been torn up and left lying in the center of the shop. The men asked to have them removed because of the offensiveness of the stench from the oil soaked flooring, and when the proprietor declined to accede to their demand immediately, they quit.

Twenty-four woodworkers employed by Jessen & Rosenberg, Kinzie and Elizabeth streets, struck yesterday to enforce a demand for the reinstatement of one of their number whom they asserted had been discharged for joining the union.

ONE DEAD: 6 HURT AT KANKAKEE

Steel in Buildings Becomes Charged with Electricity and All Who Touch It Are Shocked.

Kankakee, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—One person was killed and six shocked by coming in contact with steel fronts of buildings charged with electricity here this afternoon.

As a result of defective wiring for incandescent lighting, wet awnings, and the rain the steel fronts of four buildings in Main street became charged with electricity. John Lehnus grasped the metal support of an awning and was instantly killed. Henry Rehberg, George Laflamm, Maggie Laflamm, S. E. Garrett, Paul Meyers, and Fred Sticker sustained shocks.

An investigation is being made.

STEAMER SWEPT AWAY BY ICE.

Portland, with Passengers and Crew, Carried Into Arctic Ocean—Cutter Goes to the Rescue.

Seattle, Wash., June 20.—[Special.]—The steamer Nome City arrived from Nome this evening with the news that the steamer Portland has been caught in the ice, and with its passengers has been carried into the Arctic ocean. The revenue cutter Thetis has gone to the rescue. The Portland is believed to be in a perilous position.

JAIL SEQUEL TO MYSTERY.

MRS. WILLIS, ONCE POISON SUSPECT, NOW STEALS HORSE.

Woman Whose Husband Became Ill a Few Weeks Ago After Drinking Bitter Coffee Locked Up at Waukegan, Where She Posed as a Buyer of Real Estate—Revolver Found in Her Pocket—Says She'll "Make It Hot" for Her Spouse.

Mrs. Mamie Willis, who was held by the Chicago police on May 26 on suspicion that she had given her husband poison, was arrested in Waukegan yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and buggy from a Racine livery.

When searched in the Waukegan police station a revolver was found in her pocket. She refused to explain why she carried the weapon.

"That husband of mine must get me out of this scrape," she declared. "If he doesn't I'll make it hot for him when we meet again."

Later, in referring to her husband, the woman's language was violent. At the time of her arrest in Chicago in connection with the supposed poisoning she had appeared to regard Willis with great affection.

Last night Mrs. Willis expressed a willingness to plead guilty to the horse stealing charge. She could expect little aid from her friends, she said.

Poses as an Investor.

Mrs. Willis has been living at the Hotel Racine for the last two weeks, saying that she was examining real estate with a view of making an investment. On Wednesday at noon she telephoned to A. McAvoy's livery for a horse and buggy. She would be back at 5 o'clock, she said.

Instead of returning the horse at the time specified, Mrs. Willis drove to Waukegan, arriving there at 8 o'clock in the evening. She left the horse at McArthur's stable and arose early yesterday morning, saying she was going to drive to Chicago.

In the meantime the Racine liveryman had been sending word to all nearby towns asking the police to watch for Mrs. Willis and the horse. Just as Mrs. Willis was about to leave Waukegan she was arrested and the revolver was found. In order to hold her the police have arraigned on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and she was fined $25 and costs, which she was unable to pay.

Chief of Police Pfister of Racine arrived in Waukegan in the afternoon and upon Mrs. Willis agreeing to return to the Wisconsin city without extradition the fine against her was suspended, and she was taken to Racine last night.

Mrs. Willis attempted to excuse her actions by saying that she had changed her mind after securing the horse on Wednesday, and intended going to Chicago to see her husband.

Husband Hears of Arrest.

W. H. Willis, the husband, lives at 404 West Jackson boulevard. He said last evening that he had not seen his wife since a few days after he had been poisoned, and he knew nothing of her movements, as they have not been living together. He had heard of her making away with the Racine livery rig through the Chicago police, who had been notified of the arrest.

The circumstances surrounding the alleged poisoning case never were made clear. Willis became suddenly ill while riding his bicycle on Jackson boulevard, near Laflin, and fell to the street. He was taken to the county hospital, where the physicians diagnosed his case as strychnine poisoning.

Willis told of drinking a cup of coffee prepared by his wife and of noticing that the coffee tasted bitter. The police were told that Willis carried a $2,000 life insurance in his wife's favor, and the woman was locked up at once.

The next day Willis recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, and Mrs. Willis was released.

WOMAN TELLS OF CAPTIVITY.

Escapes from Anarchist Colony After Being Held Prisoner a Year—Brings Son with Her.

Tacoma, Wash., June 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. L. E. Levison, who, with her son, departed tonight for Kansas City, Mo., tells a most remarkable story of more than a year's captivity and her final escape from a settlement of anarchists across the sound.

Mrs. Levison was induced to join the colony by representations that she could make a fortune by investing her money there, and that she would be assured of a comfortable home all her life and an education for her son. She had $250, which was turned into the common fund, and was then forced to earn her own living. She rejected the principles of anarchy.

After endeavoring to get her money back she wrote to her brother, J. G. W. Stinson of Kansas City, but receiving no reply wrote again. She then received a telegram that money had been sent more than a month before.

She made her escape by taking to a row boat and drifting all night until picked up near this city. On telling her story it was ascertained that a ticket had been awaiting her at a railroad office for a month.

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OFFER TO REVEAL PART IN BRIBERY.

State Approached by Attorney for a Defendant in Effort to Make Terms.

PROPOSAL IS REJECTED.

P. H. O'Donnell Takes Stand in His Own Behalf and Denies all Charges.

There was a break-up in the ranks of the defendants in the jury bribing case yesterday, and one of the seven accused men led what yet may be a rush for cover by seeking terms with the prosecution in return for making a clean breast of his part in the affair.

Attorney Charles Stillwell, on behalf of Herbert Rothery, alleged "fixed" juror in the Union traction company's first transfer suit, took this course.

"Ham" T. Lawrence, also accused of selling his verdict as a member of the justice court jury, is prepared to take the same step, it was asserted last night.

No promises were made by the state to these offers.

"Your man can plead guilty and take the consequences," was the reply given to Attorney Stillwell.

In the face of these charges and admissions Patrick H. O'Donnell took the stand in his own defense during the afternoon, and denied every accusation made against him by the state's witnesses.

State Charges Perjury Plot.

This was the last of a series of unexpected sensations that marked the day. First accusation was made by the state that the defense had engineered a huge conspiracy to build up bribed and perjured testimony with which to combat the charges of jury bribing.

It was asserted that $1,000 was the amount of bribe money offered in the effort to manufacture a forged affidavit to impeach the evidence of Constable Walter C. Jones, who has confessed for the state that he gathered the alleged "fixed" jury under the tutelage of "Bill" Gallagher. This bid, it was asserted, was finally raised to $2,000.

Any confession on Rothery's part, had the state accepted the offers of his attorney, it was asserted last night, would have been merely to unload more blame on the shoulders of Gallagher. The defense made apparent its plan that every effort is aimed at saving Public Administrator O'Donnell and his law partner, no matter what may become of the others.

Photograph of a Signature.

The conspiracy charge on the part of the state came like a thunderclap. To back it up Assistant State's Attorney Barnes produced a photograph of a sheet of legal cap on which, it was asserted, Constable Jones had been persuaded to sign his name. Jones' signature was there, for the defense had instructed him when he reported he had been approached three weeks ago to "see the game to the end."

This blank piece of paper, it was charged by Mr. Barnes, the defense had hoped to turn into a forged affidavit, in which Jones was to be made to say that the seven accused men were the victims of a plot on the part of the state's chief witnesses—Jones, "Doc" Greene, and Homer Michaels.

Tries to Involve Labor Leader.

M. B. Madden, business agent of the junior steamfitters' union, had been called to the stand by the defense to testify as to the good reputation and character of Patrick H. O'Donnell. For two hours witnesses of this kind had marched in, testified as to O'Donnell's character, and then left without the state attempting any cross examination. Mr. Barnes stopped Madden.

"You have engaged yourself as a detective in this case, haven't you?" he demanded.

"No," returned Madden.

"Mr. Madden, do you know Constable Underdown?"

"I do," admitted the witness.

"Have you ever met him in the Stock Exchange buffet?"

"I've seen him there several times," said Madden. "I perhaps shook hands with him, but there was no extended conversation."

"Have you not been interested in getting Constable Walter C. Jones' signature affixed to a blank sheet of paper, and did you not intend to fill in that piece of paper with a statement which you proposed to attest as a notary public?"

"No," answered Madden.

"Isn't it a fact, Mr. Madden," continued Mr. Barnes, "that you did get Jones' signature to that sheet of paper?"

"No," said the witness.

Gross Park a Meeting Point.

"Three weeks ago last Sunday, at Gross Park, wasn't there an arrangement made to meet Jones there, and wasn't a certain man offered $1,000 and then double that amount if he would get Jones' signature?"

"No," said Madden.

"Didn't you and Edward Carroll, former member of the civil service commission, Constable Underdown, and several other people meet not long ago in the buffet of the Stock Exchange building and talk over this scheme?"

"No," was the answer.

State's Attorney Deneen handed a big sheet of pasteboard to Mr. Barnes. The latter extended it to the witness.

"Mr. Madden," he said, "here is a photograph of that sheet of paper with Jones' name at the bottom of it. Doesn't that refresh your memory?"

"No," came the reply again.

The defense fought vigorously the state's effort to reserve the right to call Madden later, and finally won. The witness then was allowed to go.

Story of Alleged Conspiracy.

The story of the alleged conspiracy was further explained by an official of the prosecution last night:

"Constable Jones came to us some days ago and told of an effort having been made to get him to affix his name to a blank piece of paper. The scheme, it was found after this clew was followed, was fixed up in the stock exchange. Madden and others were talking together there.

"Constable Underdown was asked if he could not get Jones to put his name to a blank sheet of legal cap. This man lives at Evanston and knows Jones well. Underdown didn't enthuse over the idea, and he was then told that there was 'money for him in it' if he succeeded. He was given $75 for 'expenses.' In order that Jones' name might be in the proper place a pencil mark was made on the sheet of paper—on the last page.

"Jones brought the document to us, having told these people, when he was approached later, that he would think it over. The photograph was taken here and then he gave the paper back to the man who had asked him for it, having affixed his name.

"The plan was, though, that Jones should affix his name while a third party was looking casually over his shoulder, and that it should then be attested afterwards, as was charged in the questions asked of Madden. This done, a statement of any kind could have been filled in on the blank pages and Jones' signature would have been there to attest the claim that he had made the statement as his affidavit. Only Jones' denial could have confronted the production of any such document."

Grand Jury May Investigate.

It was asserted last night that this may be the first step in this matter. The grand jury meets on Monday, and that body, it is said, may be asked to make a thorough investigation. Every day since the trial began the prosecution has expected the paper to be produced and has been prepared to meet it.

The document was last in the hands of one of the most prominent of the defendants, it is claimed by the detectives, who, under the direction of Captain Schuettler, investigated the matter. James T. Brady, it is claimed, was seen in the company of several of the alleged parties to the scheme since the beginning of the trial.

This point was aimed at when the state cross examined Edward L. Kennedy, one of Brady's bondsmen, who had been called as a character witness for Brady.

"Haven't you talked with one of the defendants with reference to evidence for this case?" asked Mr. Barnes of Mr. Kennedy. The witness replied in the negative.

"Have you taken any part in assisting Brady in getting any evidence in this case?"

"I've talked about it."

This question was the result of Brady's absenting himself from court one day about three weeks ago on the plea of illness. Detectives followed him, and it was then, the state asserts, that he met the men who were parties to the alleged witness manufacturing conspiracy.

Tends to Accuse Gallagher.

Witness Raleigh T. Dabney gave what the state considers a blow to Gallagher. The witness admitted seeing Jones and Gallagher in the hallway outside the offices of O'Donnell & Brady on the afternoon of April 12, two days before the transfer suit was tried.

"Jones and Gallagher were in the corridor," he said. "I overheard their conversation. 'I am to serve the first venire,' Jones said. 'You send your men over to the Revere house on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. They can tell me because I will carry a pencil in one hand and a pack of Justice Woods' cards in the other.'"

"Wait till I get on the stand," said Gallagher afterward, "and I'll explain every word of that conversation."

O'Donnell on Witness Stand.

There was a stir when P. H. O'Donnell took the stand. Attorney Darrow piloted him through a long history of his life.

"When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Gallagher?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I saw him once or twice five years ago," said the witness, "but not to know his name."

He admitted that Gallagher had been about the firm's offices of late, asserting that he brought the witness an estate to attend to.

"Did Gallagher ever have any business connections with you other than as you have stated?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever employ him in any way to get witnesses for you in damage and other cases?"

"No," protested the public administrator.

Saw Jones in Brady's Office.

Mr. O'Donnell told at length how he had become connected with the Union traction company in a legal capacity, and then Mr. Darrow led him up to the events of April 12. Mr. O'Donnell asserted that he had seen Constable Jones in Brady's office that afternoon.

"As I stepped in the room," he said, "I heard Mr. Simon say something about 'Rats, I can get fellows to do that work for $15 a week.' I saw a bunch of blank subpœnas on Mr. Brady's desk," he added.

This statement was in corroboration of the other witnesses for the defense, who have asserted that Jones was there seeking the work of serving subpœnas in the transfer cases instead of fixing up with Gallagher and the others the alleged plan of jury tampering.

Says Gallagher Wasn't Present.

"Did you hear Gallagher say anything to Jones about pins or jurors?" was asked.

"No, sir; no such thing happened. Mr. Gallagher was not there; he wasn't there at all."

The events of the Monday following, when the suit was tried before Justice Woods, were recalled, and Mr. O'Donnell explained his movements throughout the day.

"Do you know Homer Michaels?" he was asked.

"I never saw his face," returned the witness, "until he appeared here as a witness. I might have seen him, he might have been on the panel of the jury, but I don't remember that."

"Did you see him or hear him have any conversation with Mr. Gallagher, or did you ever know of his having any such conversation?"

"Never, never. I never saw him with Mr. Gallagher anywhere at any time."

Mr. O'Donnell told in detail of the scene at Justice Woods' court, including how he had changed his green overcoat for the black one worn by his brother, John O'Donnell, so that he might attend Perry A. Hull's funeral that day properly attired. He went to the funeral, to the cemetery, and then got back to Woods' court, he asserted, just as the case was concluding.

Went to O'Malley's Saloon.

"Did you go over with the rest of the boys, after the verdict, to jubilate at Lyon & O'Malley's saloon?"

"Yes," returned the witness. This was the saloon in which Gallagher is charged with having paid off the jurors at $5 a head.

"Did you know any man on that jury?"

"Not a living soul."

"Did you know the name of any man on that jury?"

"Not one."

"Mr. O'Donnell, did you, directly or indirectly, ask any one or have anything to do with getting any one on that jury?"

"Never heard of it," was O'Donnell's reply.

"Did you ever pay anybody anything or promise anybody anything, or connect yourself in any way with any scheme to get a jury or to use improper influence on its members?"

"Never in my life; never had anything to do with it; don't know anything about it."

Attorney Hardy, for Gallagher, then conducted an extensive examination, during which Mr. O'Donnell denied at length statements made by Jones and Greene.

"I would like to be cross-examined in the morning, if it suits the court," said Mr. O'Donnell, addressing Judge Brentano, and his request was complied with, court adjourning for the day.

Many Character Witnesses.

There were many character witnesses examined who said they had heard nothing against O'Donnell, Brady, and Simon. Judge C. C. Kohlsaat was one of the number.

"I don't think I do know Mr. O'Donnell's reputation at this time," said Judge Kohlsaat, when questioned.

Among those who testified as character witnesses were John M. Smyth, Col. F. O. Lowden, A. J. Graham, Dr. H. W. Thomas, John R. Walsh, Col. John R. Marshall, the Rev. B. C. Murray, Judge Cutting, Maj. Lawrence Bunnis, Dr. H. M. Moyer, Dr. John Leaming, four men of the name of Kennedy, Albert Schoenbeck, W. F. Quinlan, Edward T. Glennon, Samuel F. Page, and others. There were several widows who told how Mr. O'Donnell had settled estates and "never charged one cent."

Tries to Justify Extra Pay.

Attorney Walker called Justices of the Peace Richardson, Hall, Bonnefoi, and Wolff and sought to show that Simon, in giving money to Constable Jones, had merely followed the custom of attorneys. He argued that they frequently gave "extra fees to constables when the men did extraordinary services." These questions were ruled out by Judge Brentano at Mr. Barnes' demand.

Chief Clerk Bradley of the circuit court clerk's office was let go when Mr. Walker sought to show that clerks there were allowed to take money from lawyers when they worked overtime for the attorneys interested.

Today John O'Donnell and Cyrus S. Simon, according to the defense, will tell their stories from the witness stand.

PASTOR CHANGES HOUR OF CHURCH SERVICE.

REV. WILLARD B. THORP.

Under the belief that the tendency of churchgoers is to drop the usual evening worship for walks, drives, and social gatherings, the minister and members of the South Congregational church, Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street, have decided to hold their second service at 5 o'clock and make it attractive by having music of the highest type. The vocal selections are to be sung by members of the Apollo club and the instrumental music is to be played by leading musicians of the city.

The innovation—though it has been tried before on a less pretentious scale by the University Congregational church—is expected to prove whether or not the falling off in the attendance at the evening services throughout the city is due to a change in religious tendency or to selection of the wrong hour and program of worship.

For several years ministers and laymen have been noting the marked decrease in attendance and the change in the character of those who take part in the evening and those who gather in the morning. It has been found that few save those who are active members of the church and its close friends attend the morning services, and when they are over do not return for the next gathering, once a day being deemed sufficient. The evening services, it has been found, draw out but a small number, and of these only 25 per cent are members of the congregation.

MRS. RIDGELY CRITICALLY ILL.

Wife of Controller of the Currency Suffering from Peritonitis and May Not Recover.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, the wife of the controller of the currency, and the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, is in a precarious condition at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, and it is feared she may not live through the night. For two or three days Mrs. Ridgely was slightly indisposed, but yesterday she was completely prostrated and was conveyed to the hospital in Baltimore, where an operation for peritonitis was performed. She was accompanied by her husband and by one of her daughters, and Senator Cullom went to the train with his daughter and son-in-law.

This morning Senator Cullom went to Baltimore and found that the operation had been performed successfully, and when he left there this afternoon he had encouraging reports from Dr. Mitchell, who performed the operation. When the senator left the bedside of his daughter he was confident of her recovery, but shortly after 8 o'clock this evening he received an alarming message by long distance telephone from Dr. Mitchell. It was to the effect that Mrs. Ridgely's temperature had risen so high that there was grave danger of her death before morning. Dr. Mitchell advised the senator to have the family assembled at the bedside of Mrs. Ridgely.

The senator made hurried preparations to return to Baltimore, and he left for that city tonight, accompanied by one of his granddaughters, the second daughter of Mrs. Ridgely. The senator was almost without hope when he left here, and, owing to the serious character of the operation, he feared his daughter would not live until morning.

MASON WANTS A VINDICATION.

Senator Indignant Because It Is Intimated He Was Chief Figure in a Recent Escapade.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Senator Mason wants vindication regarding a peculiar incident, and an attempt to secure this on the floor of the senate today all but precipitated a scene. It seems that recently a member of the upper house, while a bit the worse for wine, invaded the home of an army officer and held possession until removed by the police. The story has been printed, but without giving names, and Senator Mason says papers opposing him have intimated he was the offender. When he arose today to a question of personal privilege to deny the charge he was dissuaded from his purpose by members who feared a public discussion of the incident. It is understood the senator in question is from a Pacific coast state.

Rose's Lime Juice served at all soda water fountains. For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere.

WHITE HOUSE IN BUILDERS' HANDS

Dismantling of the Executive Mansion Now Well Under Way.

NO ADDITION PLANNED.

Separate Structure for Offices Will Leave Ample Room for President's Family.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 20.

White House Dismantled by the Repairers.

A large force of workmen is now employed in and about the White house tearing down the buildings, removing furniture, lumber, and other articles preparatory to erecting an office building for the chief executive and to renovating the executive mansion. The historic east room, where so many brilliant social functions have taken place, is being dismantled and is entirely shorn of all its former glories.

All the greenhouses to the west of the executive mansion are being demolished and other structures will be removed to make room for the office building.

The famous conservatory through which statesmen, diplomats, and officers of the army and navy have promenaded with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts is also marked for destruction, and in its place will be constructed a covered walk which will connect the executive mansion with the office building.

This office structure, which will cost $60,000, intended as a permanent office for the president and his clerks, according to Uncle Joe Cannon, notwithstanding the impression that it was to be a temporary structure.

No Additions to the Building Now Probable.

There has been a great deal of discussion recently about constructing a handsome residence for the president, but it is now said after the office building has been completed there will be no further consideration of the proposition to extend the White house by adding wings. The executive mansion will be the residence of President Roosevelt and future presidents, and after the offices have been transferred from the building there will be ample room for the chief executive and his family.

There is a strong sentiment against altering the plans of the White house or having the president's home removed to another quarter, but with the large amount provided by congress for renovating the structure it can be made modern in every respect.

It is proposed to expend most of this appropriation on the interior of the White house. The east room, state dining-room, and the red, green, and blue parlors will be changed radically. The entrance to the building for the president's family and all visitors, even during the social season, will be at the present basement at the east end of the building, directly beneath the east room.

Cloakrooms and accommodations for thousands of guests during the official receptions will be provided in the basement. This will do away with the present unsatisfactory arrangement, which is about the only unpleasant feature of the White house receptions.

The entrance to the basement will be through an approach corresponding to the conservatory on the west side. The conservatory and greenhouses, which were erected by direction of President Hayes, will be transferred to another section of the executive grounds. Carriages will approach the mansion on the east by way of Executive avenue, the thoroughfare between the executive mansion and the treasury department.

President May Have to Find a Temporary Home.

President Roosevelt will be subjected to considerable inconvenience by the work which is now going on. It may be necessary for him to take up his residence elsewhere until congress adjourns, when he will visit different sections of the country and spend his real vacation at Oyster Bay. The executive mansion is filled with plaster dust and other debris growing out of the removal of the interior decorations of the east room.

Owing to the condition of things in the white house it is extremely inconvenient for the president, and today a cabinet meeting was held amid the pounding of hammers and the noises incident to work upon the building.

Nearly all the furniture has been removed from the White house, and within a few days there will be only enough for the president's bedroom and for the entertainment of guests in the dining room.

Parrot Objects to Tearing Down of Conservatory.

When workmen began operations on the large White house conservatory today preparatory to removing the roof and making over the glass-house, Polly, the pet parrot of the president's children, was beside herself with rage. She stormed at the men who removed the plants and vociferously jawed the workmen who broke out the glass. She flew from one end of the building to the other, breaking off branches from palms, rubber trees, and other plants, and tipped over dozens of pots in her efforts to drive the workmen out.

Now Polly sits attached to the end of a rather short rope, no longer the monarch of the conservatory, as she has been since her advent at the White house with the president's children. Her chief delight has been to boss the ushers and any one within reach of her busy tongue, until "shut up" was almost the only language heard in that part of the house. Now, when any of them enters the place, Polly turns her back, ruffles her feathers, hangs her head, and sullenly picks at the fetters which bind her to the perch.

There was no place for her at Oyster Bay, and it was thought she would be happier at the White house. However, if she does not mend her ways, she will be transferred to Sagamore Hill with the departure of the president.

The companion of Polly's woes, who also resents this intrusion into the sacred precincts of her present abode, is Mr. Pfister, the German gardener, who has been the caretaker of the beautiful conservatories for more than thirty years. His treasures have been hustled into cramped quarters or set about under trees on the White house lawn until he is as dejected as the parrot.

War Department Far Behind on Army Register.

The war department is six months behind in its annual publication known as the Army Register. This is due to the confusion which has arisen in the preparation of the lineal and relative lists of army officers and the difficulty in determining the position of the numerous appointees to the army during the last eighteen months. It was expected that Secretary Root would give his approval to the lists this week, but at the last moment it was discovered that signal corps officers were protesting against the construction of a law which placed them at the foot of the relative list, regardless of the fact that most of them were entitled to positions much higher in he list by reason of prior service in the volunteers.

This question does not affect the promotion of the officers of the signal corps, but it has an importance in giving them precedence over lieutenants of the artillery, cavalry and infantry, and govern their seniority on courts of inquiry and courts-martial.

More important still, however, is the question of quarters. The highest ranking officer at a post has the selection of the place where he lives and the choosing of a habitation is governed by the position of an officer on the relative list. For this reason the signal corps men are anxious that they shall not be slighted, and through Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, they have sent an appeal to Secretary Root that their prior service shall not be entirely ignored.

The protest has served to delay approval of the completed lists and to postpone further publication of the annual register.

Promotion of Crozier Due to Clark's Influence.

According to an official of the administration, Brig. Gen. William Crozier owes his confirmation as chief of army ordnance to Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark of Oregon fame. Senator Proctor of Vermont has been the chief opponent of favorable action by the senate upon the nomination of Gen. Crozier. His influence prevented a time being fixed for voting upon the nomination.

The administration made every effort to induce him to withdraw his opposition, but the senator refused to budge. But Senator Proctor was deeply interested in the advancement of Capt. Clark to be a rear admiral.

Rear Admiral Clark was born in and appointed to the navy from Vermont. The president always had desired to give Rear Admiral Clark additional recognition for his magnificent work during the war with Spain. So on Monday last he nominated this officer to be advanced seven numbers and take the rank of rear admiral.

Senator Proctor was delighted. He wanted immediate confirmation of the nomination. But friends of Gen. Crozier would not agree to vote for Rear Admiral Clark's confirmation unless Senator Proctor permitted a vote upon Gen. Crozier's nomination. Senator Proctor made a wry face, and agreed on condition that he was permitted to take the sugar first and the pill afterwards. Rear Admiral Clark was confirmed and favorable action was taken upon Gen. Crozier's case today.

At least this is the story they tell in administration circles, and there is a good deal of quiet chuckling over the result.

Novel Move Urged in New Mexico Statehood Plan.

An almost if not quite unprecedented step has been proposed by Delegate Rodey of New Mexico, in case the senate does not pass at this session the omnibus bill admitting the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona. Mr. Rodey has approached his colleagues from the territories, Delegates Flynn of Oklahoma and Smith of Arizona, and urged them to join with him in resigning from congress in case the bill fails.

Mr. Rodey presented to his colleagues that the failure of the senate to pass this bill would be a clear violation of the plank in the republican platform indorsing statehood for these territories. Delegate Smith, who is a democrat, said he had nothing to do with the sins or omission of the republican party, much as he regretted them. His party had voted for the bill unanimously in the house and was prepared to do so in the senate, and consequently he saw nothing to be gained by his tendering his resignation. Mr. Flynn objected to leaving congress at this session in this way.

Mr. Rodey said with much vehemence today that the present is the forty-sixth bill in twenty-one different congresses, running through more than half a century, that his territory has had before congress for its admission to the union.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico has passed one branch of congress or the other eighteen different times and passed both houses once, but failed in conference, and Mr. Rodey said the people of the territory are sick and tired of the way they are being treated. Mr. Rodey states that in the event of the failure of the present bill he will advise with the people of New Mexico as to holding a constitutional convention this summer and electing a full set of state officers and a member of congress, trusting to congress to recognize the validity of the act, as it has done in several other instances by the passage of an enabling act.

He is waiting to see the fate of the bill now pending in the senate before any action will be taken, and may resign his seat regardless of the refusal of Flynn and Smith.

ROOT IS CALLED A PARTISAN.

Jones of Virginia Tells House the Secretary Did Not Report Full Cost of Filipino War.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The house devoted nearly its entire session today to debate on the Philippine civil government bill, and a night session was held to give members an opportunity to express their views.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, the ranking minority member of the insular affairs committee, concluded his speech, begun yesterday. He referred to the statement issued by Secretary Root yesterday giving $170,000,000 as the total cost to the United States of control of the Philippines. He said that in making up the account he had no doubt the secretary of war, "the rankest partisan of them all," had excluded every possible item in order to reduce the amount to a minimum.

Asks the Cost in Lives.

But even the astute secretary of war, he said, had furnished no estimate of the blood the possession of the islands had cost. He thought fully 100,000 Filipinos had perished directly or indirectly as a result of the war waged against them, and that 10,000 American lives had been lost or wrecked.

Mr. Jones took up the charges made against Gen. Smith and Maj. Waller of cruelty in Samar.

"Why is it," he asked, addressing the other side of the chamber, "that you criticise and court martial Schley, but you will not touch a hair in the head of those who have confessed to participating in these diabolical outrages? Why criticise an officer of the navy and refuse to listen to criticisms of an officer of the army?"

Hamilton Supports the Bill.

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan, also a member of the insular committee, followed with a set speech in support of the bill. He concluded as follows:

"We are trying to do what no other nation ever tried to do before. We are trying to give to a detached and undeveloped people local self-government under the tutelage and protection of a great world power. We are trying to protect them more than a formal protectorate. We are trying to protect them from themselves within and from invasion without that they may grow in peace and prosperity."

Others Talk on the Measure.

The other speakers were Messrs. Kahn of California for the bill and Mr. Patterson of Tennessee against it. Mr. Kahn's speech was largely an interesting personal narrative of his experiences in the Philippines last summer.

The isthmian canal bill was sent to conference after the senate amendment had been nonconcurred in.

The house reiterated the position it had taken on the army appropriation bill by ignoring the action of the senate and sending the bill back to the senate after voting to adhere to its disagreement to the army post amendments.

Kern Denounces Roosevelt.

At the night session Mr. Kern [dem., Ill.] denied the right of the United States to frame laws for the Philippines, because in his opinion the Filipinos are an alien people. He charged President Roosevelt with acting in the Filipino matter without the authority of congress except such as was conferred on him by a meager resolution.

"At no stage of the game," said he, "has he done congress the honor to ask advice or counsel."

There is only one man, he declared with emphasis, in all the world who can stop the war, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt.

"I say to you, Theodore Roosevelt," he exclaimed with vehemence, "that if you are earnest in your loud declarations and want these people to have their liberty and their independence, then say the word, and the congress and the people will back you up and hostilities will cease."

New salesrooms. Loftis Bros., 92 State street. Diamonds on easy payments.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Earlier Departure of Illinois Central Daylight Special for St. Louis.

On and after Sunday, June 22, the Daylight Special for St. Louis will leave at 9:20 a. m. instead of at 11 a. m., arriving at St. Louis at 5:20 p. m.

CUBA TO WAIT FOR RECIPROCITY

Friends of Islanders Abandon Fight for the Present Session.

CAUCUS IS FRUITLESS.

Senator Burton of Kansas Says People of His State Do Not Know Their Needs.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Judging by the results of the conference held today by the republican senators Cuban reciprocity is dead for the session and congress will adjourn before July 1 without taking any action whatever for the relief of Cuba.

The conference was in session nearly four hours, and, it being apparent that the conspirators against President Roosevelt would not agree to anything except their rebate plan, the conference adjourned subject to the call of Senator Allison, the chairman.

This means there will be no further conferences and no effort to enact the Cuban reciprocity bill at this session. Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, may decide to report the Spooner compromise measures to the senate, and if this is done it will be placed on the calendar, where it will remain until adournment.

Burton Denounces Constituents.

Senator Burton of Kansas made a sensational speech during the conference, and tonight he is being subjected to much unfavorable criticism for presuming to justify his position as a party to the conspiracy against the president to defeat his Cuban plans by making an attack on the people of his own state.

In an intemperate way in speaking of the action of the Kansas republican state convention in indorsing the attitude of the president on the Cuban question, Senator Burton did not hesitate to say that the people of his state did not know what they wanted. He set up his judgment against the solemn declaration of the republicans who sent him to the senate, and was egotistical enough to say that he knew what the people of Kansas wanted better than they knew themselves.

May Have Trouble Explaining.

This was the only speech during the conference which caused any unfavorable comment, and it is predicted here by the leading republicans that Mr. Burton will be busy for some time to come endeavoring to square himself with his constituents for this uncalled for and audacious affront upon them, as well as to explain why he has antagonized President Roosevelt, the leader of the party, in direct opposition to the wishes of his constituents.

It is a significant fact that the speeches made in the conference on the administration's side of the question, and the ones that the people will appreciate, were delivered by the leading and the wisest members of the senate, including men like Allison, Aldrich, Foraker, Hale, Hanna, Lodge, Beveridge, and McComas. Notwithstanding the strong arguments made by these men, the beet sugar conspirators were deaf to all appeals to party loyalty, and they persisted in their determination to unhorse the president.

Special Session Is Probable.

The plan now being considered is for the president to send to the senate, perhaps at a special session to be called to meet as soon as the present one adjourns, or perhaps not until after the fall elections, a reciprocity treaty with Cuba without waiting for the senate to request him to do so. The treaty will be in the lines of the Spooner bill, and has already been partly drawn up under the direction of the secretary of war, and was the subject of the cabinet conference today.

Several months ago Col. Tasker H. Bliss, formerly collector of customs at Havana, submitted to the war department a draft of a new Cuban tariff, and that is being used now as the basis of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which is being prepared with the knowledge of the Cuban minister at Washington.

When this treaty will be sent to the senate depends largely upon the future attitude of the beet sugar senators, who, it is thought, will be less determined in their opposition to the policy of the republican majority in congress when they hear more reports from republican state conventions throughout the country, such as that which the state of Nebraska has forwarded to Senators Dietrich and Millard.

Sugar Men May Weaken.

It is well known that already many of the best sugar senators are weakening and that when compelled to toe the mark and forced to decide whether to vote with their party colleagues or with the democrats on the floor of the senate their number will be much less than nineteen, which was the figure on Wednesday night at the caucus.

ITALY WOULD PUBLISH FACTS.

Ambassador Asks That Both Governments Give Out Full Reports on Cruiser Chicago Affair.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Sig. Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, was again at the state and navy departments today to consult the officials in regard to the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the affair in which officers from the cruiser Chicago were involved at Venice.

Secretary Moody expressed his sincere regret to the ambassador that the findings had been made public, and assured him that the officials at Washington were in no way responsible for and did not approve of it.

The ambassador inclines to the view that both governments should make public the records of the proceedings in the case. Secretary Moody, however, already has expressed his desire not to make the American court's record public, and here the matters hangs in the balance. The ambassador will call at the state department tomorrow to confer with Secretary Hay.

IMMIGRATION RULES TO STAND.

President Roosevelt Refuses to Interfere with Plans of Commissioner Williams of New York.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—President Roosevelt today granted a special hearing to a number of New York men who made a protest against the recommendations of Commissioner of Immigration Williams, involving certain dealings with immigrants. The interview was sought in order that the facts in connection with the recent letting of contracts for the feeding of immigrants, the changing of their money, and for their transportation might be known. The conference lasted an hour, at the conclusion of which it was announced that Secretary Shaw remained firm in his position of accepting Mr. Williams' recommendations.

HANNA CONFERS WITH BURTON.

Congressman Still Undecided Regarding His Renomination from the Cleveland, O., District.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Senator Hanna and Representatives Burton and Dick held a conference this afternoon regarding the controversy over Burton's accepting the renomination from the Cleveland district. Although the meeting was regarded in some quarters as practically settling the controversy, Mr. Burton considered the issue as still open and he expressed considerable doubt as to the likelihood of reaching an adjustment.

A WISE MERCHANT

HOW HE EXTRICATED HIMSELF FROM A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Outcalt Tells an Interesting Story About a Recent Important Event in His Life.

How George W. Outcalt, a well-known merchant of Williston, Oklahoma, recently succeeded in extricating himself from a serious difficulty is one of the interesting stories now going the rounds of the papers.

"I had been working very hard," he says in telling the story, "For a long time I had given almost every moment of my attention to my business and I did not notice what effect this was having on me. But, finally, I saw that my health was giving way—I was getting thin, was always tired and easily out of breath; my blood was poor, my stomach bad. Every now and then I would be dizzy and any little exertion would exhaust me completely. In short, I was all run down.

"Then one day I saw an advertisement which led me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They acted like magic. I felt better in a few days. My flesh came back till I regained my normal weight, my appetite returned and my general health is now better than it had been for many years. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends and am glad of this opportunity to tell what the remedy has done for me."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for Mr. Outcalt they will do for others similarly afflicted. They are different from ordinary medicine because they act directly on the blood and nerves. They are used with almost miraculous results in the most obstinate nervous diseases and as a blood builder and tonic are unequaled. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. C. & N. W. R'Y.

Colorado and Return $25.00

Tickets sold June 22d to 25th inclusive.

On other days the low rate of $31.50 prevails.

No reason why everyone, who would enjoy the exhilaration of the mountains, should not go to Colorado this Summer.

You can travel in greatest luxury, as these low-rate tickets are good on The Colorado Special. *The best of everything.*

Leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M.
Arrives Omaha 7:00 A. M.
Arrives Denver 7:50 P. M. next day.

Only one night on the road.

Colorado booklets free.

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QUINA-LAROCHE

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result. Then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Colds, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the entire system.

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26 Adams-st.

WIFE OF BANKER KIDNAPS CHILD.

Confederate Grabs Girl in Presence of Her Father and Escapes.

PURSUIT IS TOO LATE.

Reginald Vanderbilt May Not Receive Diploma from Yale This Year.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, June 20.

A second and effectual attempt to kidnap Alice Jennison, the 4 year old daughter of Frank E. Jennison, a banker of this city, from her father, was made at Greenwich, Conn., this afternoon by the child's mother, Elizabeth Dudley Jennison, who went there with three men, and with the aid of a man and woman sent previously, and two carriages drawn by fleet horses, all escaped into this state.

Banker's Wife Kidnaps Her Child.

Mrs. Jennison has previously brought two suits against her husband for divorce and was defeated, and now he is suing her for the child. The mother took Alice to Canada a few weeks ago while she was ill, and as soon as she returned, which was last week, the father took her in charge. On Sunday he took the child and nurse and a friend, Mr. Gibbons, went to Greenwich. The nurse was instructed to take the child for a short walk on the hotel grounds each day after noon, and the father and Mr. Gibbons would follow for protection. On Monday a Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Massey arrived at the hotel. It now is known that Massey went in the employ of Mrs. Jennison's lawyers.

Mrs. Massey secured the confidence of the child by feeding it candy during its father's absence. At noon today the telephone was temporarily removed from one part of the hotel to another, and at the time when Mr. Jennison would have telephoned for an officer the telephone was under the care of Lineman Wickes. This figured in the escape of the kidnapers to a great extent.

Mrs. Jennison telephoned to Mosbiere's stable at 1 o'clock today for a closed carriage, and a driver, Doran was sent out with it. Another carriage, a buggy, was said to have been engaged two days before for $50 from Jim Daly, a hack driver. Three men and two women were taken in the carriages to the entrance of the hotel, near E. C. Benedict's mansion. The nurse and Alice, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, and Mr. Jennison and his friend were coming along the road, the nurse and child in front. As the carriages stopped Doran hit the nurse a blow in the nose and she grabbed the child and put it in the buggy, jumped in, and drove rapidly away.

Before the astonished banker could recover his senses two men, said to be lawyers, produced documents purporting to be issued by a New York court, directing them to take the child, then jumped into the hack where the child's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, and another woman and the other man were. The horses were sent away on a gallop, and Mr. Jennison, after picking up the prostrate nurse and finding her injuries were small, hastened back to the hotel, a distance of a thousand feet, to get help. Then he found the telephone had been removed. Later it was found that the telephone wire had been cut at a distant point also. After leaving the hotel the driver of the hack rushed pell-mell down the steep hill leading to the depot and drove at great speed for five miles. Then the party took a trolley and escaped over the New York state line.

The court of appeals at Albany today affirmed with costs, the order of the appellate division in favor of Norman S. Dike, in the suit brought by Charles Guden to compel Dike to deliver to him the books and papers belonging to the office of sheriff of Kings county. The decision of the highest court upholds Gov. Odell's action as to his authority in removing Guden from office.

Reginald Vanderbilt was not with the senior class of Yale university tonight when the members went to Rumford Point for Young Vanderbilt their class dinner. Mr. Vanderbilt left New Haven last week when

Not to Receive a Yale Diploma.

he finished his examinations, and went to Newport with his automobile. Dean Wright of the academic department, in commenting on the story that young Vanderbilt's name would not appear on the dean's list of those he recommends for degrees and diplomas to next Monday's meeting of the Yale corporation for approval of the corporation, refused pointblank to say whether Mr. Vanderbilt's name was on the list.

"It would not be fair to pick out one young man's name from that list and publish it to the world in connection with such a story," he would say," was the dean's method of putting around the question whether Mr. Vanderbilt would get his diploma. Then he continued:

"This story may have originated over the report that Mr. Vanderbilt had received a warning about his studies."

Coupled with the report about the young New York millionaire was a statement that he did not intend to return to Yale during commencement. It was said, also, that several members of the so-called Yale criminal club would not receive diplomas.

The body of a 12 year old girl was found today in Gravesend bay. Several cuts and bruises on the head and hands looked as if they might have been inflicted before death, and the police ordered an investigation to determine whether the girl was drowned or murdered and the body thrown into the bay.

Marshal David Goldberg of Brooklyn has a fine lot of clothing, which the owners,

Clothing of Millionaires Is Seized.

millionaires, and otherwise cannot get by proving property. There is a suit belonging to William C. Whitney and a pair of "pants"—that's what Russell Sage calls them—belonging to that aged philanthropist. Then there's a pair of trousers—they must be trousers, for they cost $40—which have been hitherto by Magistrate Furlong, and Charles Foote has a fine spring overcoat and a suit in the bunch. It all came about in this way. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sage and a few other people gave their clothes to the general wardrobe company, 402 Fifth avenue, to be pressed and kept clean, and have buttons sewed on and the rips patched up. The wardrobe company failed, and Mr. Goldberg attached all the clothes he could find to secure the salaries of the company's employes. He seized more than 750 suits of clothes in the place, and is on the trail of a lot more that have been sent to Boston. All of less than $50 in value will be returned to the owners claim them.

Charles P. Jones, the valet of Millionaire H. M. Rice, who was chloroformed at the residence in Madison avenue, and for whose murder Adolph T. Patrick, a lawyer, was convicted in general sessions a few days ago, was admitted to bail this afternoon by Recorder Goff in the sum of $1,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired by recent purchases in England a collection of about [illegible] volumes of the art [illegible] dating from its [illegible] Morgan in addition to the year [illegible] Purchases comprising [illegible] Rare Books. works of an [illegible] rarity. The [illegible] was effected in April last; the owner of the collection, which is of recent formation, being a Mr. Bennett. It is said to be Mr. Morgan's intention to add the collection to his private library, which is already one of the finest in this country. In the collection are about thirty Caxtons, many of them taken from the library of Lord Spencer, the "Tee Boke of Saint Albans" and "Dyalogues with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Berners; three books from the press of Thomas Rood, the first Oxford printer; [illegible] of Machlinie, Letton, and Wynkyn de Worde, the first London printers, and many illuminated manuscripts, both English and continental.

Johann Most, who was convicted on a charge that he printed an incendiary article in a newspaper conducted by him, was sentenced today to serve one year in the penitentiary.

Italy may be the next European country to try American coal as a substitute for

Wants to Export Coal to Italy.

British coal. Sig. Hugo Pizzoti, United States consul at Turin, Italy, is now in this country trying to negotiate for the delivery of 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for export to Italy. The coal for which he is negotiating is not of the first class, but is considered a fair fuel. It will probably come from Alabama, although the Cape Breton coal fields have been considered by him. While Mr. Pizzoti believes he can make a good profit by exporting coal to Italy, prominent coal dealers in this city say they fail to see any margin of profit in such a transaction.

In the presence of a distinguished clerical and lay gathering that filled Trinity chapel to the doors the Episcopal service for the dead was read this afternoon over the body of the late Eugene Augustus Hoffman, dean of the General theological seminary.

The next democratic state platform will contain a direct repudiation of the Kansas City platform and there

Democrats Will Repudiate Free Silver.

will be a thoroughgoing attempt by ex-Senator Hill and his friends, who will control the convention, to root out the last vestige of Bryanism. Ex-Senator Hill met a number of the state committeemen today at the Hoffman house, and, while Mr. Hill would not make any authoritative announcement about the platform so far in advance, he made it clear to his friends that the state organization must take advanced ground against free silver and Bryanism.

There were three accidents in the Rapid transit tunnel today, at which a number of persons were injured, though none of them, it is thought, are seriously hurt.

Marshall Field of Chicago today bought No. 3 East Thirtieth street, which is another addition to the large plat he has been acquiring for some time on the Fifth avenue block, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. At $85,000 for this twenty-one foot frontage, it will appear as if property on the north side of Thirtieth street, just east of Fifth avenue, has reached a value of something more than $4,000 a front foot. It was about a year ago that Mr. Field purchased No. 5, which adjoins, for about $2,400 a foot.

Marshall Field Buys More Ground.

OLNEY IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Former Secretary of State Declines to Pose as an Aspirant for a Place on National Ticket.

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—In response to an invitation from prominent Memphis democrats, members of a club formed to promote the candidacy of Richard Olney of Massachusetts for the presidency, urging him to deliver an address here, Mr. Olney has sent the following letter:

"Boston, Mass., June 16.—To M. B. Norfleet, Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Sir: I have yours of the 7th inst. inviting me to deliver an address at Memphis upon 'the political conditions of our republic,' in of a proposed club. For the same reason and because my appearance at Memphis in answer to the invitation would inevitably be misconstrued into a desire to be a candidate, in spite of all disclaimers, I must ask to be excused from delivering the address in question.

"In thus answering your note with entire frankness, I think I ought to be equally frank in saying that the favorable sentiments of yourself and those you represent are highly appreciated and give me sincere pleasure.

"RICHARD OLNEY."

GRADUATES JOIN IN JUBILEE.

Northwestern University Class Has All Night Celebration of Release from Restrictions of College Life.

After a jubilee party that lasted all night forty young men and women of the Northwestern university graduating class paraded the streets of Evanston at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, celebrating their release from the restrictions of college life. The celebration came as a climax to the commencement exercises, which were held on Thursday night at the Auditorium. When the members of the graduating class reached Evanston after the commencement exercises they went in a body to the lake front near the campus. A bonfire was built and the students sang and shouted until dawn.

Exercises at Brewing Academy.

The closing exercises of the Zymotechnic institute and brewing academy were held yesterday. Afterward a meeting of the faculty was held at which it was decided to add a course in brewery engineering and refrigeration.

LEADING CHILD ACTORS IN A FRENCH PLAY.

BESSIE BAUER, AS JEANNE D'ARC. ROY LIPPENCOTT, AS PIERRE.

The story of Jeanne d'Arc was pictured on the stage of Kent theater last night by children of the school of education of the University of Chicago. The play was given in French, the children having prepared it as a part of their study of French. The performance was to have been given in the convocation tent, but was taken to Kent theater on account of the damp weather.

The part of Jeanne d'Arc was taken by Bessie Bauer, and a score of other children depicted less important roles. Paul Harper, son of President Harper, took the part of a Dominican. An audience composed largely of relatives and friends of the players witnessed the production. The costuming and stage pictures followed, as closely as possible, the scenes of the period portrayed by the play.

The principal players in the cast were:

Jeanne d'Arc	Bessie Bauer
Pierre	Roy Lippencott
Charles VII	Harold Kroh
De' Baudricourt	Joseph Preller
Cure	Grace Lund
Bishop	Eugene Heller
Premier Seigneur	Perris Brown
Deuxieme Seigneur	Margaret Van Hoesen
Chevalier	Gertrude Van Hoesen
Andre Lazari	William Stone

CLASS GRADUATED IN ART

FIFTY-SEVEN STUDENTS GIVEN DIPLOMAS AT INSTITUTE.

Charles R. Henderson Delivers Principal Address and President Hutchinson Gives the Certificates to Five Men and Fifty-two Women—Kindergarten Teachers Have Commencement Exercises at Chicago Commons Auditorium.

Fifty-six are students received diplomas at the graduating exercises at the Art institute held yesterday afternoon in Fullerton memorial hall. Twenty-seven of the graduates were from the drawing and painting department, one from the sculpture department, twenty-two were graduated in decorative designing, and the others in architecture. Miss Hope Dunlap of 1958 Deming court, Miss Ethel L. Coe of Evanston, and Albert H. Krehbiel of Newton, Kas., were awarded the traveling scholarships in the advanced life class. These scholarships each carry $125 to be devoted to a trip of inspection to the various important American art museums.

Fullerton hall was thronged with students and their friends when the exercises were opened. Charles Richmond Henderson delivered an address to the graduating classes on "Scientific and Moral Construction of Life," and Director French of the Art institute read the annual school statement. At the close of the exercises President Charles L. Hutchinson of the Art institute conferred the diplomas on the fifty-six graduates.

Fifty-two of the graduates were young women, while only five men received diplomas.

List of the Graduates.

Those who received diplomas were as follows:

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Lizzie C. Anderson,	Lova L. Jones,
Charles Arnold,	Sarah O. Kline,
Ina L. Babcock,	Adelaide E. W. Langford,
Florence L. Barnard,	Margaret S. McDougall,
Frances C. Bassett,	Edith D. Nancrede,
Julia M. Berger,	May E. Pridmore,
Esther Blanke,	Julia Roper,
Pearl H. Cook,	Edith R. Rothschild,
Arthur S. Covey,	Florence Rowe,
Dorothea E. Drew,	Julia Titsworth,
Mintie G. Field,	Johanna M. Von Oven,
Kathryn Frederick,	Florence M. Weaver,
Bertha B. Harvey,	Alice M. Wheelock.
Emma Johnson,	

SCULPTURE.

Elisabeth L. Bandle.

DECORATIVE DESIGNING.

Amalie P. Annett,	Katharine Newbury,
Mabel A. Chadwick,	Isabel Patterson,
Phoebe D. Closter,	Elsie M. Robbins,
Julia W. Coleman,	Mina Shotwell,
Martha E. Ferguson,	Cora B. Skinkle,
Luella F. Herdman,	Laura L. Stoddard,
E. May Johnson,	Vera K. Townsend,
M. Maude Knox,	Edith L. Virden,
Blanche McMullen,	Helene E. Warden,
Theodora Macomber,	Norma B. Wightman,
Edith M. Nelson,	Flora H. Woods.

ARCHITECTURE [FOUR YEAR COURSE].

Lulu C. Austin, Adelaide E. Benham.

ARCHITECTURE [TWO YEAR COURSE].

Joseph P. McGavick, Clark C. Wright,
Edd A. Ruggles, Tobey Nakamura,
Otto A. Silha.

Other Commencements.

The commencement exercises of the Pestalozzi-Froebel kindergarten training school were held at the Chicago commons auditorium, Grand avenue and Morgan street. The graduating class sang a number of kindergarten songs. The Rev. Hiram W. Thomas delivered an address on "The Ideal Teacher," and Miss Mary E. McDowell of the university of Chicago settlement on "From the Standpoint of the Kindergartner." The class numbers fifteen.

HARVARD CLASS DAY BRILLIANT

Society People from Many Cities Participate in Seniors' Farewell Festivities at Cambridge.

Cambridge, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—Harvard seniors held their class day exercises today. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago society women were to be seen in all their finery. The "class day girl," with her gorgeous gown was here and the old, historic yard was packed from early morning till late at night with the throng of visitors.

The seniors rose early in the morning to attend the last chapel service of their college days. At 11 came the exercises in Sanders theater, where Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the negro orator of the class, delivered a treatise on education and the race problems. The Ivy oration was unusually witty, while the ode and poem were good.

After 2 o'clock the yard became the center of attraction, although many left to attend the Harvard-Yale ball game at Soldiers' field. Music was to be heard almost continuously till midnight. In the evening the illumination of the yard was beautiful. Thousands of lanterns were swung from the old elms and the quadrangle presented a magnificent spectacle. The big dances in the gymnasium and memorial hall attracted hundreds in the evening, while others preferred to promenade in the yard.

Negro M. A. at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., June 20.—[Special.]—Among those who received the degree of master of arts from Princeton university is C. S. Stork of Baltimore, a negro. Stork is the first member of his race to receive any degree from Princeton university. He is a graduate of the theological seminary here with the class of 1902, and he took high honors.

SUPPLY OF COAL ON HAND SMALL.

Mine Workers Official Says Strike Would Exhaust Fuel in Three Months.

SEND TO WALES FOR AID.

New York Dealers Negotiating with Cardiff Colliers for Anthracite at High Price.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United mine workers estimates that if a general mine strike is called the supply of bituminous and anthracite coal above ground will not last three months.

According to his estimate, if the national convention in Indianapolis on July 17 should vote for a general suspension of work in support of the anthracite strike, the industrial machinery of the United States would be so handicapped for fuel that thousands of factories would have to suspend work.

Wilson has statistics showing there are 450,000 miners in the country, scattered through thirty states. The miners of twenty-four states would be involved if there should be a suspension of operations. The Indiana operators have a short supply of coal on hand. Probably the largest supply of coal is in the bins at Buffalo, N. Y., and other cities along the great lakes. The supply is shorter than usual.

At the coming convention the belief is that western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois will take a hand against a general strike. These states have contracts they do not want to break. The combined vote of the competitive district with that of Iowa is expected to prove strong enough to prevent the success of the proposition for a general strike.

There are a number of states whose agreements expire July 1, and it will depend largely on the outcome of the deliberations between their operators and miners as to where the balance of power will lie in the convention.

May Get Coal from Wales.

New York, June 20.—The coal strike in the anthracite regions is compelling many of the large local dealers to look abroad for relief. Manager Herbert of the firm of Herbert & Co. said today that he had communication with some of the anthracite mine owners in Cardiff, Wales, for the importation of a supply of anthracite coal, and that he looked for a reply to his inquiry tomorrow. The coal he desires, he said, is the broken anthracite suitable for use in locomotives and furnaces. This class of coal, he said, previous to the strike sold for about $4.50 a ton. He expected, if he made a deal with the Welsh mine owners, it would cost $8 a ton in New York.

Appeal to Men of Country.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Tonight the Wilkesbarre headquarters of the United mine workers issued a notice which is being mailed to every labor organization in the country, appealing to every law abiding man to stay away from the anthracite district until the strike is ended. It sets forth that the operators are offering high prices to secure nonunion men.

To Restrict Soft Coal Output.

The first move to test the feeling of the soft coal miners who have contracts for the year regarding the proposed national strike will be made next Wednesday when the 42,000 miners in the organized district of this state are ordered to stop work according to the restriction plan inaugurated by President Mitchell. Similar orders are prepared for the Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa and the smaller districts, also to go into effect next week. In the central belt of states the restriction is not to prevent the coal from reaching an anthracite market, but to prevent it from being stored by the operators to be used in the event a strike is declared.

One Colliery Agrees to Terms.

The first gain made by the miners is at the Sandy run colliery of M. S. Kemmerer & Co., where tomorrow the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen will resume work under the eight-hour day rule for the same pay as they received for a twelve-hour day.

The eviction of the Coke Bros. & Co.'s employes at Oneida, which was threatened, has been postponed and the officials do not state when the attempt will take place. The strikers occupying these houses have been instructed by District President Duffy to make no resistance in the event of eviction, but to commence action for damages in the civil courts.

On Wednesday night men broke into the camp of the Susquehanna coal company at Nanticoke and fired at the guards. A number of them replied, shooting in the air, and the attackers were driven off. Today Burgess Williams had ten of the guards arrested. Two were discharged, the remainder were fined $5. The charge was shooting firearms within the town limits. At Plymouth two guards who were flourishing revolvers and were drunk were fined $20 and sent to jail for thirty days in default of payment. In this city those who have been arrested were fined $2 and costs.

WANT PATERSON MAYOR OUSTED

Silk Manufacturers Angry at Official—City Moves to Drive Out All Anarchists.

Paterson, N. J., June 20.—[Special.]—Although Mayor Hinchliffe has suspended the chief of police for dereliction of duty, many of the manufacturers at the meeting yesterday wanted him impeached, as they claim it was his duty to stop the anarchist meetings. They say he has the power now to stop them and he had the power before they happened.

An organization has been completed, composed of fifty business men of this city, to be known as the Paterson vigilance committee. Detectives have already been engaged to shadow the leading reds. The anarchists are to be induced to leave Paterson, quietly if possible. If they do not go the committee is said to have its own plan for action.

One of the methods to be employed is said to be the keeping of a blacklist, and no matter where in Paterson a man on it obtains work his employer will be notified to dismiss him. If this plan be carried out it will starve out of the city all anarchists who may come here. It is said the committee has $200,000 pledged to carry out its purposes.

A meeting of the Ribbon weavers' union was held tonight, and they decided they would not return to work under military protection. They claim the troops must be withdrawn before they return to work. The Ribbon weavers' union is the largest of any of the branches of the silk industry, and the decision foreshadows a general strike.

ROADS GRAB CARS; MINES IDLE.

Railways Seize Soft Coal to Fortify Against Strike and Indiana Operators Cannot Ship Fuel.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Unless the railroads abandon their present policy of confiscating cars of coal consigned to various markets, principally Chicago, within the next few days, the Indiana miners might as well be on strike, for there will be no use in digging coal for which there are no cars on which to send it to market.

For ten days the railroad companies have been sending to their division points all coal to which they have coupled their engines. The railroad managers want a big supply on hand in the event of the anthracite strike extending to the bituminous field.

Not only are the railroad companies storing coal in cars on their tracks, but manufacturers are laying in a supply. The result is that the operators are calling for empty cars in vain, and as coal is mined only when there are cars on which to load it, the miners are being forced into idleness.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

The End of our Great $14
Clearance Sale...

is rapidly approaching...Every customer is an advertisement, as the values are unprecedented in the annals of clothing selling... Men's fine suits, which we sold earlier at $20 and $25...equal in every way to custom work... to-day $14.00

Special sale of black and blue suits, sold by us earlier at $15 and $16... to-day at $10.00

Also many lines of stylish trousers that were $6 and $8—now $3.50 and $5.

Headquarters for hot weather clothing.

Our display of hot weather clothing is so large and diversified that everything for the comfort of man is included...No exhibition in the country can compare with ours in extent, quality, variety or price...Soft, cool flannels, serges, crashes, linens and alpacas...all the new styles...thousands of them and all at from 25 to 40 per cent less than they could be purchased elsewhere.

Norfolk jacket and pants suits...the swell outing suit of the season...an ideal summer suit... to-morrow ..... $7.50 to $20

Men's all-wool flannel outing and business suits... large assortments of well-made garments...greatest values ever offered at the low price of $5.00
Finer grades.....$7 to $16.

Men's flannel trousers...all-wool qualities—in large variety ..... $1.75 to $6

Men's Canadian and Scotch homespun outing suits.. regular and Norfolk styles ..... $6 to $20

Open to-night until 10.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT AT THE PEORIA SAENGERFEST.

Many More Visitors Arrive, One Society Coming from Oakland, Cal.—Picnic for Sunday.

Peoria, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The first grand concert of the Northwestern sängerfest was given at the Coliseum this evening to an immense audience. A matinée concert had been given during the afternoon. Two grand concerts tomorrow will end the musical feature, and a picnic on Sunday will end the sängerfest.

Several more singing societies arrived this morning, increasing materially the number already in the city. The last to arrive was a society from Oakland, Cal., which came on one of the morning trains, and has since been taking an active part in the proceedings.

A rehearsal of the different societies was held at the Coliseum this morning, and at its conclusion there was a parade of the different societies and visiting bands to the Second street turner hall, which is their headquarters.

Milwaukee, La Crosse (Wis.), and Dubuque have entered the race for the next sängerfest, but at this time Milwaukee seems in the lead. Their citizens have guaranteed a fund of $10,000 for the proper entertainment of the visiting societies.

The first business session of the sängerfest will be held tomorrow morning at Turner hall, when the principal business will be a proposition to amend the bylaws, making the fest director elective instead of appointive by the city securing the sängerfest, as at present. Other important matters will be brought up. The election of officers will take place on Sunday morning, and Theodore G. Behrends, the present vice president, in all probability will be elected president, with George H. Kieck of Milwaukee as vice president.

ROCKEFELLER MAY CONTROL.

Some Corroboration Obtained of Report That Standard Oil Man Owns Majority of Missouri Pacific Stock.

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—Some corroboration was obtained today of a report that William Rockefeller is now the largest individual holder of the stock of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, which, up to this time, has been regarded as a distinctively Gould property. It was said the acquisition by Mr. Rockefeller of a controlling interest in the stock, bought in the open market some months ago, did not mean that the Gould management would be disturbed, which was shown to be the fact at the last election, when the Rockefeller stock voted for the Gould regime.

Pastor Accepts Call to Chicago.

The congregation of the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixty-fifth street and Parnell avenue, has extended a call to the Rev. Hugh T. Given of the Second United Presbyterian church of Providence, R. I. Mr. Given will accept the position and will resign from his present charge tomorrow. It is thought he will preach his first sermon in Chicago on July 20. The Chicago church has been without a pastor for six weeks, since the Rev. J. A. Duff resigned to go to Aspinwall, Pa.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED — BUSINESS MANAGER FOR A 3,000 daily paper and job office; must be able to secure ads., estimate on job work, and superintendent collections; state experience and salary. Address E 508, Tribune office.

COLISEUM GARDENS
15th & Wabash-av. GEO. S. WOOD, Gen. Mgr.
BIG DERBY NIGHT.
SPECIAL PROMENADE CONCERT.
Special Reservations.
—SPECIAL DINNER AND SUPPER SERVICE—
BIG LAUGHING BILL.
Autos and Carriages Drive Right in Annex. Spacious Accommodations and Careful Attendants.
General Admission, 25c. Reserved, 25c Extra.
Downtown Ticket Office, Palmer House Corridor.

STUDEBAKER Michigan Boulevard, Ad. Auditorium Hotel.
PING PONG
FUNNIEST OF FARCES.
LAST 2 TIMES, TODAY AT 2:15 and 8:15

GREAT NORTHERN TONIGHT 25, 50, 75c. 25c MAT. TODAY.
LAST TWO TIMES SUNDAY.
WILLIAMS & WALKER
In the Greatest Ever "SONS OF HAM."

. . THE . .
Washington Park Club
RACES
BEGIN
TODAY,
Saturday, June 21,
(RAIN OR SHINE).
Commencing Promptly at 2:30 P. M.
CONTINUING UNTIL
SATURDAY, JULY 19.
Season and Guest Tickets Now on Sale at Wellington Hotel (Rotunda).
ADMISSION { Derby Day - - $2.00 / All Other Days $1.00
For accommodation of the public and to avoid delay at gates, general admission tickets for DERBY DAY, will be on sale Saturday morning, June 21, at THE WELLINGTON HOTEL, L. & E. RUBOVITS, Rialto Bldg., Board of Trade Court, ROAD OF TRADE (DOWNTOWN), HOTEL MORRISON and CHAPIN & GORE'S at 8 o'clock.
TRAIN SERVICE.
South Side Elevated Trains connecting with all Elevated Roads via the Loop every 3 minutes.
SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED EXPRESS TRAINS.
Leaving Loop at Congress-st. and stopping only at 22d-st. and 31st-st., arriving at 31st-st. in 20 MINUTES.
CABLE AND ELECTRIC LINES.
State-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Cable Lines, connecting with all South Side cross-town lines, direct to gates. Calumet Electric Street Railway to South Park-av. and 63d-st.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
EXPRESS AND LOCAL TRAINS
All regular express and local suburban trains leaving Randolph-st. from 12:48 to 2:40 p. m., inclusive, have loop service direct to the Grand Stand. In addition, express trains direct to the Grand Stand, with no stops south of Van Buren-st., carrying parlor cars, at 1:10, 1:30, 1:50 and 2:10 p. m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Curtain Rises on the Realistic Cyclone —Don't Miss It.
WIZARD OF OZ
$40,000 SUPERB, SPLENDID SPECTACLE
STAGED BY MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Summer Prices—Lower Floor $1 & $1.50; 1st Balcony, 75c; 2d Balcony, 50c & 25c. Wed. Mat. Half Price.

DEARBORN
Who Gave Padrowski His Hair?
FIND THE ANSWER IN THE STORKS
A Musical Fantasy.
Every Eve. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
MATINEE TODAY 25c TO $1.00.

ILLINOIS MATINEE 2 P. M. TODAY.
FLORODORA
Most Brilliant, Tuneful and Lavish Production Ever Seen on the American Stage.
Tomorrow Night, Seventh Week.

One Choice Box for Sale for Today's Derby
At Palmer House Theater Ticket office; also grand-stand seats and seats in other boxes.

Edelweiss Garden,
51st-st. and Cottage Grove-Ave.
IS NOW OPEN
CONCERT EVERY EVENING BY 35 MEMBERS OF THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA
Under the leadership of Albert Ulrich.
TAKE COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE CAR TO 51st STREET.

AFTER THE DERBY
Sans Souci Park.
Cottage Grove Ave. & 39th-st.
Afternoons, 10c; Evenings & Sundays, 25c.
Howard & Bland, Cray & Delmo, Flood Bros., Artie Hall, Powers Bros., Mme. Conger, De Baugh's Band, Big Lawn Show.
FINE CAFE SERVICE.
ENTRANCE NEAR RACE TRACK.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
ONLY SUMMER THEATER IN CHICAGO.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Rose Coghlan & Co. Howe, Wellis & Walters.
Mlle. La Neva. Smith & Dereto.
Carson & Willard. Stella Mayhew.
Marie Carson. Crawford & Manning.
Gorgia & Davis. Harris & De Leon.
La Pelle & Wheeler. Lillian May.
Billy Hilliker. Roberts Four-4.
McFarland & Murray. The Kinodrama.
PRICES—10, 20, AND 30 CENTS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, 10 A. M. Special—Sat. 2 P. M. Fare 50c. Paw Paw Lake Trains meet every steamer.
Holland, Grand Rapids, Saugatuck, Sat. 2 P.M. Sunday 10 A. M. Fast Steamer Puritan.
(See classified ad.)
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Dock foot Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

SOUTH HAVEN EXCURSIONS
Saturday, 2 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m.
TAKE THE BOAT—DOCK, 7 RUSH-ST.

MASON PARK
(Formerly Sunnyside Park)
JOHN E. YOUNG OPERA CO. in
FRA DIAVOLO.

TROCADERO State & Van Buren Sts.
Mat. Today.
Mat. Daily, Prices—10, 20, 30, 50. Smoke if you like. Change of Bill Every Sunday Afternoon.
ORPHEON EXTRAVAGANZA STOCK COMPANY,
Presenting THE COON OUTCASTS.
Nat. Fields—Howard & Emerson—Chas. Burkhardt

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—90 Exits.
Last Times. Now or Never.
JACOB LITT'S SUPERB PRODUCTION,
THE SUBURBAN

MASONIC TEMPLE
Jacques Inandi Richard Jose
Hill and Silvaney The Four Ballet
Louise Dresser Wills and Hassan
Martin Bros. The Tanakas
Next Week—WILLIAM NORRIS.

BASEBALL TODAY
Baltimore vs. White Sox.
39th-st and Wentworth-av.
Game Called 3:30.

BISMARCK GARDEN
North Halsted and Green Sts.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Cen. 2192
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.
Sensational Burlesque.
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c

AWAITING THE PISTOL'S CRACK.

College Crews Are Ready for Today's Big Regatta on the Hudson.

BADGERS IN FINE FORM.

Coach O'Dea Gives Wisconsin Only Light Work in Practicing Starts.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—The last day of preparation for the great college boat race was a quiet one on the river. None of the crews did heavy work. Wisconsin went out twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Both times the two crews paddled around a couple of times, and then practiced racing starts under the pistol—a quarter, half and three-quarters stroke in quick succession, followed by about ten strokes at a thirty-eight or forty clip. Coach O'Dea directed the work from the bank, as the Willa Walla had an accident just before the practice. Gibson at 5 is rowing better than ever before.

The men of both crews are in the pink of condition, without a sign of staleness or overtraining. Tomorrow their meals will be reduced in quantity so as to leave them in perfect physical condition when the pistol cracks.

Dr. A. H. Flickmire, captain of the Pennsylvania last year, has picked Wisconsin to win the race, basing his prediction on the strength of the badger oarsmen and the way in which they pull their stroke evenly from end to end. Dr. John Rogers Jr., an ex-Yale oarsman, puts the race between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, favoring the latter slightly. Cornell is still favorite in the betting. Courtney has predicted that the Ithacans will win, with Columbia second and Wisconsin third. He also says that, in his opinion, neither of these three colleges has as good crew as it had last year.

Badgers Are All Fit.

Coach O'Dea said tonight: "The men are in perfect physical condition and prepared to row the race of their lives." He would make no comparison with other crews.

Capt. Gaffin said: "Every man is ready to pull his heart out. If we can hold the high stroke after the three mile mark, we ought to win."

The day has been a perfect one for rowing and every member of the six rowing colonies along the river is sighing for another one like it tomorrow. The town is filling with college men. Phil King has come from Washington to cheer on his college. At the Wisconsin quarters the men believe they have better crews than last year, and that they will be in at the finish.

Wisconsin is the "dark horse" of the year, and the other colleges have had no real opportunity to solve her speed, as the course has not been rowed since the badgers came here. Pennsylvania will also be a source of surprise in spite of the scant attention which she has received at the hands of the critics. Cornell continues popular, Columbia of unknown strength, Georgetown problematical, and Syracuse not a factor.

Betting is unsettled and according to individual preference. There is a rumor tonight that Comin, the Cornell stroke, has dysentery.

Coaches Are "Foxing."

It is a matter of general comment that all the coaches are doing what is known in sporting parlance as "foxing," no two coaches agreeing as to which crew outside of their own is believed to be the most serious proposition. It is said on excellent authority that Cornell's varsity crew did the course in 18:57, but after one's breath was taken away by this statement, which breaks the course record, the qualifying fact is given that wind and tide were strongly with them. So, also, was made the announcement that the Wisconsin freshmen went over the two mile course in almost ten minutes flat. But when Columbia was notified of this fact one of their old coaxwains smiled and said that Columbia had done better than that.

Statistics of the Crews.

Following are the positions, names, and weights of the men who compose the various crews which are to compete in the regatta tomorrow:

FOUR OARED VARSITY.
Course, 2 miles. Start, 3:30 p. m.

CORNELL.

Bow. E. D. Toohill, '02	150
2. P. F. Mallinger, '03	170
3. C. H. Edmonds, '02	158
Str. C. A. Lyford, '04	163
Average weight	162

COLUMBIA.

Bow. A. B. Hull, '03	147
2. H. Updike, '04	146
3. V. de la M. Earle, '03	144
Str. A. B. A. Bradley, '02	144
Average weight	1454

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow. A. C. Jackson, '02	153
2. R. E. Shoch, '03	167
3. H. F. Pepper, '04	170
Str. H. F. Snider, '03	163
Average weight	162

EIGHT OARED FRESHMAN RACE.
Course, 2 miles. Start, 4:15.

CORNELL.

Bow. J. L. White	153
2. J. Snyder	165
3. J. W. Fisher	163
4. F. Miller	163
5. G. W. Foote	170
6. H. S. Monroe	155
7. L. G. Gates	169
Str. W. C. Shepard	172
Average weight	164¼

COLUMBIA.

Bow. T. Atkins	186
2. L. Ellsworth	184
3. A. A. Maestre	183½
4. L. Willis	154
5. H. Cornell	167
6. A. O. Scott	170
7. G. N. Wheeler	148
Str. R. S. Pierrepont	145
Average weight	160

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow. S. W. Marshall	160
2. H. Whetstone	164
3. J. S. Bogardus	160
4. R. C. Crowell	167
5. H. A. Cabeen	160
6. R. Rogers	150
7. H. G. Hall	165
Str. E. Leedom	160
Average weight	160

WISCONSIN.

Bow. A. H. Schumacher	150
2. J. R. Stack	144
3. H. L. Dupont	161
4. H. F. Lindsay	158
5. J. A. Sinclair	169
6. H. Hartlett	177
7. A. H. Miller	164
Str. C. R. Reed	140
Average weight	157¼

SYRACUSE.

Bow. H. H. Galpin	147
2. A. Duelle	163
3. C. H. Hecker	160
4. H. Park	165
5. J. Dempster	166
6. R. M. Bafley	155
7. A. Brown	158
Str. H. Beck	145
Average weight	159

EIGHT OARED VARSITY.
Course, 4 miles. Start, 5:30 p. m.

CORNELL.

Bow. E. D. Sebring, '03	178
2. W. Merrill, '03	170
3. A. J. Petty, '03	180
4. A. P. Van Alstyne, '03	177
5. C. A. Lueder, '03	177
6. F. Boyd, '03	182
7. C. A. Haslewood, '03	169
Str. A. R. Coffin, '03	171
Average weight	176¾

COLUMBIA.

Bow. R. P. Jackson, '02	148
2. J. S. Malder, '04	155
3. A. D. Weeks, '02	148
4. C. Rollins, '04	175
5. G. S. O'Loughlin, '03	169
6. A. Nicoll, '03	177
7. R. B. Batcholomay, '03	178
Str. H. C. Townsend, '03	162
Average weight	150

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow. R. R. Kase, '03	163
2. J. Scheetz, '04	168
3. C. W. Eastfelt, '03	170
4. S. Crowther Jr., '04	175
5. W. G. Hardinge, '03	170
6. G. S. Allyn, '03	180
7. R. H. Riesenbrey, '03	180
Str. J. H. Hildebrand, '03	165
Average weight	168¼

WISCONSIN.

Bow. W. F. Moffatt, '03	166
2. G. S. Steere, '02	166
3. E. S. Mather, '02	174
4. W. C. Stevenson, '03	172
5. W. T. Gibson, '02	168
6. E. L. Jordan, '03	172
7. C. H. Gaffin, '03	170
Str. E. V. McComb, '04	170
Average weight	171¾

GEORGETOWN.

Bow. J. Sinclair, '02	150
2. D. Reiley, '04	158
3. R. Hayden, '04	153
4. J. Lynch, '02	178
5. A. Rourke, '04	177
6. M. Russell, '04	168
7. S. Edmonston, '04	168
Str. F. Kerne, '03	175
Average weight	166

SYRACUSE.

Bow. W. F. Pangman, '03	152
2. D. E. Gramlich, '04	153
3. R. E. Stone, '04	150
4. D. F. Phelps, '03	150
5. H. E. Elden, '03	160
6. A. B. Wychoff, '03	163
7. C. B. Ellis, '04	144
Str. G. H. Wildman, '04	154
Average weight	152¾

The following are the officials selected for the races: Referee, John E. Eustis of Wesleyan; timekeeper, Everett Jansen Wendell of Harvard; assistant timekeepers, M. T. Kirby, Columbia; Frank G. Scofield, Cornell; and W. I. Forbes, Pennsylvania; judge at finish, Fred R. Fortmeyer.

Informal Four Oared Race.

The regatta was informally opened this afternoon with a four oared mile race between crews representing Columbia, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania. The race was gotten up this morning and decided this afternoon with the most favorable conditions. Because of the absence of a coxswain in the Columbia shell the New-Yorkers gave Syracuse and Pennsylvania a time allowance of fifteen seconds. At the crack of the pistol the crews got away in a rapid manner, but the puplls of Hanlan proved their efficiency by defeating Syracuse by four lengths. Pennsylvania was one length behind Syracuse. The time was 5:05.

The betting favors Cornell exclusively. Wagers of even money on Cornell against the field have been made and in some instances odds of 3, 5, and 8 to 1 on Cornell against any one crew have been recorded. The Wisconsin backers invariably insist on odds of 2 or 3 to 1 on Cornell against the Badger crew. There have been made some wagers of 2 to 1 on Wisconsin against Columbia, and many bets of even money that Columbia will be first or second. These bets are being taken by the Wisconsin backers who argue that Georgetown and Syracuse will not be up with the bunch when the two mile mark is reached, thus giving the Badger crew the rightful use of the three outside lines of the course.

The record for the four oared race is 10:31½, made by Pennsylvania in 1900; record for freshman race, 9:19½, made by Yale in 1897; record for varsity race, 18:53 1-5, made by Cornell last year.

TRACK STARS COMPETE TODAY.

First Regiment Athletes Are Picked to Win the Annual Meet of the Central A. A. U.

The track meet of the Central A. A. U at Ravenswood this afternoon will witness a gathering of track stars in every event. A score of the best track men in the west will compete under First regiment colors, while most of the best men of the university of Chicago track team will defend the maroon in the meet. With favorable weather conditions and a good track A. A. U. records in several events are expected to be broken.

Indications point to the First regiment team as the most likely winner of the meet. The soldiers may take ample revenge on Stagg's men for the defeat received at the hands of the latter in the indoor meet last winter. To meet Chicago's star men in their favorite events are many of the strongest track men from different colleges in the west, most of them wearing First regiment colors. Hahn of Michigan and Merrill of Beloit, the former running for the First regiment, will probably be Blair's most formidable competitors in the 100 yard and 220 yard dashes. Magee of Chicago will again face Dvorak of Michigan in the pole vault and Speik must beat Webster, Maxwell, and Merrill in the weights before he can win. Uffendall of Notre Dame and Tommy Webster of the First regiment team will be pitted against Cahill in the half mile, and in every event the men who have done much for the maroon will have to work hard to win, if they are able to win at all. The Central Y. M. C. A. team will enter strong and may be a factor.

The maroon team will be badly handicapped inasmuch as Moloney, almost a certain winner in both hurdle events, is not able to compete, while Blair is so badly out of form and training that he has only consented to run to preserve the unity of the Chicago team. Pettet, the quarter miler, will probably be out of the running for Stagg's meet also. The maroons best hope is that some of the group of stars entered under First regiment colors will not compete.

Track followers are inclined to think that with full team strength the First regiment team should win almost two out of every three events. With Blair out of form Merrill ought to win the 220 yard dash as well as the quarter mile for Beloit. He should also come in for a place in the low hurdles and the shot put. If Hahn's condition is good he should win the 100 yard dash, beating out George Smith, Merrill, and Blair. Uffendall should beat Cahill in the half mile, although the maroon runner has been comming strong. Hall ought to win the mile run for the First regiment, but Matthews or Kalamatiano of the maroon team should have a fair chance of equaling his time.

Herbert should have the best chance of winning the high hurdles for the First regiment team, but he will have to fight it out with Merrill and Kirby for the low hurdles. In the field events the First regiment team should show strength nearly equal to that expected in the track events. Dvorak in the pole vault, Kaecke in the high jump, Kirby and Keator in the broad jump, Maxwell and Webster in the weights make a formidable combination. Merrill of Beloit and Speik of Chicago should fight it out for the hammer throw.

In the relay race Stagg's men will have to do without Moloney and scarcely expect to win, even if Blair, who ran such a spectacular quarter mile race against California, goes in as a relay man.

FACTS TO REMEMBER WHILE AT THE DERBY.

The race will be run at 4 o'clock.

The start is at the half mile post at the southeast corner of the grounds. The horses run twice past the stand.

The total value of the race will be $25,125, with twelve starters, of which $3,000 goes to second and $2,000 to third horse.

The best place to see the race is from the second tier of seats in the grand stand, well toward the east end.

Washington Park track can be reached by special trains on the Illinois Central, by the Alley "L," and by Cottage Grove avenue surface lines.

The Derby is the third race on the card. It is a mile and a half for 3 year olds.

"Lucky" Baldwin is the only owner who has won more than once. He was successful with Volante, Silver Cloud, Emperor of Norfolk, and Rey El Santa Anita.

The jockeys who have ridden more than one winner are Isaac Murphy, four; Tom Kiley, two; and Bullman, two.

Albert Cooper is the only trainer credited with more than one win. He trained Volante and C. H. Todd.

The richest race was that of World's Fair year, which was $49,500, and won by Boundless. The fastest time was last year, Robert Waddell's, 2:33 4-5.

Three geldings, Uncle Bob, Strathmeath, and Robert Waddell, have won, and only one mare, Modesty, in the first race. All the others have been colts.

The closest finish was in 1884, when Modesty, Kosciusko, and Bob Cook finished noses apart.

A favorite has not been successful since 1891, when Strathmeath won. In the fourteen Derbys four public choices have been first.

The only fatality in the race was in 1891, when High Tariff, a stable mate of Poet Scout, who finished second and was more highly regarded, dropped dead after passing the half mile post the second time round. Heart exhaustion was the cause.

There have been three races where the winner's margin was less than a length. Modesty beat Kosciusko a nose, C. H. Todd beat Miss Ford a neck, and Pink Coat was only a nose before Warrenton.

HARLEM'S SPRING MEETING ENDS.

Steeplechase Handicap, Full of Mishaps, Is Feature of Closing Day.

HALF THE FIELD FALLS.

Frangible, at Light Weight, Wins Principal Flat Race—The Lady Bleeds.

The Harlem jockey club's spring meeting closed yesterday with a program of seven races, of which the steeplechase handicap over the short course and a handicap at a mile and an eighth were the features.

The rain, which began falling at noon and continued intermittingly during the afternoon, made the going in the infield difficult to negotiate, and only five of the ten starters went over the course without a mishap.

The first "lepper" to go down was Helen Paxton—then followed the downfall of Alice B., Maxo, Dagmar, and Queenship. With half of the field scattered over the course, Fallela, with Kelly up, and Farrell, ridden by Taylor, had the race between them, and finished as named.

The handicap on the flat went to one of the lightweights, Frangible. Little Jockey Knapp hustled him to the front at barrier rise, but was quickly passed by The Lady. The latter bled before she reached the far turn, which threw her out of the race. Frangible again took up the running and won easily. Prowl, who is named to start in the Derby, was the last to leave the post, but outran all except the winner.

Jockey Meade Shaken Up.

Jockey Meade narrowly escaped serious injury while going to the post for the first race by being tossed by his mount, Dobrousk. He was badly shaken up and did not ride, Sheenan being substituted. This caused a delay of ten minutes, followed by another delay of thirty minutes caused by the bad acting of Ahola, Stem Winder, and Apple Sweet. When Dwyer did get them away Apple Sweet was left and Allan, the favorite, was off so badly he had no chance. Mallory was shot across the track by Coburn, cutting off the others, took command, and retained it to the wire.

Favorites had a sorry time of it, as but one—Articulate, at prohibitive odds—caught the judges' eyes first.

Scintillant, Ed Corrigan's imported horse, was one of the four starters in the Articulate race, and was beaten nearly a sixteenth of a mile.

Harlem Summaries June 20.

Weather showery. Track good.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $500, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Articulate, 107 (Lyne)	3	2	2	2	1
7-2	StemWinder, 106 (J. Mathews)	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
9-10	Allan, 107 (J. Woods)	2	3	3	3	3

Time, :56. Ahola, 98 pounds (Davisson); Frances Porter, 101 (Otis); Dundee's Pet, 97 (H. Brown); Lola L., 102 (Birkenruth); and Dobrousk, 99 (Hoar), finished as named. Apple Sweet, 94½ pounds (Ferrell), left at the post. Winner, G. C. Bennett's ch. c., by Onondaga—Miss Thomas. Start good. Won handily. Mallory was clearly saved at the post, went to the front early, and was never in trouble.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1	N. Waddell, 91 (J. Walsh)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1nk
4-1	Alaro, 109 (Coburn)	3½	3½	3½	2½	2
16-5	Ice King, 113 (Otis)	2½	2½	2½	3½	3

Time, 1:14. Mary Pinn, 91 pounds (Neeley); Money Must, 104 (Maihyer); Tom Collins, 106 (Otis); Tom Wallace, 94 (Donnelly); Lenets, 91 (Helgeson); Ella Fonso, 93½ (J. Baker); and The Cedars, 98 (Sheehan), finished as named. Winner, Thomas Carver's b. c., by Sir Julius—May Wagner. Start good. Won driving. Nellie Waddell, off flying, won all the way. Aland came strong when late. Ice King was shut out a furlong from home.

Third race, short course, purse $500, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Fallela, 132 (C. Kelly)	1½	6d	5d	1d	1½
8-1	Farrell, 132 (Taylor)	2½	1½	1½	2½	2
8-1	MacLaren, 149 (G. Wilson)	3½	2½	3½	3d	3

Time, 3:38 2-5. Walter McCleary, 129 pounds (J. Johnson); and Gibbs, 136 (Egerton), finished as named. Dagmar, 141 pounds (P. Clay), fell. Queenship, 135 pounds (A. Jackson), threw rider. Maxo, 141 pounds (Hunt), and Helen Paxton, 141 (Hayes), fell. Alice B., 127 pounds (Lloyd), left at the post. Winner, C. Hak's b. m., by Falconer—Marilla. Start fair. Won handily. Fallela made up much ground in the last half and finished resolutely. Dagmar was running well when he fell.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $700, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15-2	Frangible, 90 (W. Knapp)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
7-1	Prowl, 99 (Davisson)	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
30-1	Modesty Del, 104 (Hoar)	3½	4d	4½	4d	3

Time, 1:56. The Lady, 112 pounds (Coburn); Dr. Stephens, 101 (Otis); Scarlet Lily, 94 (Donnelly); Miss Nimble, 94 (Neeley), and Bessie, 94 (Helgeson), finished as named. Winner, James Carr's ch. g., by Fonso—Miss Nannie. Start good. Won easily. Frangible had a good lead and was never headed. The Lady bled after entering the stretch.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $800:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Articulate, 107 (Lyne)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-2	Searcher, 104 (Coburn)	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
16-1	Compass, 109 (Holmes)	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 2:11. Scintillant II., 111 pounds (J. Woods), also ran. Winner, R. A. Smith's br. c., by St. Andrew—Utter. Start good. Won in a canter. Articulate outclassed his field.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
40-1	Learoyd, 101 (J. Gochauer)	2½	6d	6d	4d	1d
9-2	Digby Bell, 107 (J. Waldo)	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
3-1	Ada Nay, 115 (Landry)	3½	2½	2½	2½	3

Time, 1:46 2-5. Chickadee, 105 pounds (Coburn); Lucy Locket, 99 (T. Dean); Ernest Parham, 104 (Otis); Lancaster, 100 (Mackey); and Blue Jeans, 108 (Lyne), finished as named. Winner, H. A. Cotton's b. c., by Bob Ballou—Chalmette. Start good. Won handily. Learoyd favored the soft going. Matin Bell tired badly in the last eighth.

Seventh race, all ages, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Vincennes, 108 (J. Math's)	8½	8d	7d	4d	1½
4-1	Athel, 112 (Landry)	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
5-2	Miss Lina, 108 (Conley)	6½	7d	8d	8d	3

Time, 1:51 3-5. Reseda, 108 pounds (T. Dean); Carl Kahler, 107 (Coburn); Tammany Chief, 106 (Otis); Artena, 106 (J. Woods); Limelight, 106 (Hoar); and Bedner, 104 (Birkenruth), finished as named. Winner, J. Brenock's b. g., by Victory—Illisee. Start good. Won easily. Vincennes came away in the last furlong. Reseda closed strongly.

Washington Park Entries.

Probabilities: Weather cloudy; track slow.

First race, 1 mile:

Barrack	128
Federal	128
Jiminez	132
Harry New	107
Paul Creyton	107
Glen Water	107
Wainamoinen	102

Second race, ¾ mile:

Velsain	124
Lake Ward	122
Kenilworth	122
Scorpio	120
Harney	115
Headwater	114
Rose Tree	112
Pillforn, b. c., by	
Silver Fox or Galore—Fillette	111
Inspector Shea	111
Maud Gonne	110
Zibia	106
Wissendine	106
Memnon	101
Elsie L.	99

Third race, 1¼ miles, the American Derby, $20,000 added:

Otis	127
*Lord Quex	126
*Lucien Appleby	122
Wyeth	122
Prowl	122
Hermis	122
Pentecost	122
Corrigan	122
Crusador	122
Hono	122
Belle's Commoner	122
Arsenal	122
Aladdin	122

*S. C. Hildreth entry.

Fourth race, 7⅛ furlongs, selling:

Alfred Vargrave	112
Symir	110
Wild Pirate	110
C. B. Campbell	107
Winter	107
Semicolon	106
Last Knight	104
Ed Adack	104
Stuyvs	99
Lacrimae	97

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Sidney C. Love	118
Claude	118
Tom Cowan	118
Rheta	111
Watkins Overton	111
Reckoner	111
High Charmer, b. f., by Likely—Glenstello	108

Sixth race, 7⅛ furlongs, selling:

Col. Ballantyne	110
Boomerack	107
True Blue	106
Brownie Anderson	104
Eva Rice	104
Free Pass	104
Lake View Belle	102
Vassal Dance	98
Ravensbury	96
Hussah	96
Queen of Dixiana	91

Harlem Track Notes.

Jockey Woods was fined $50 for disobedience while at the post in the first race.

Nellie Waddell was cocked and primed for a good thing, having been worked daily at Hawthorne.

Digby Bell carried a ton of money in the sixth race, but Waldo's inability to get him off in the first flight killed his chances.

The following horses, the property of Dr. H. E. Rowell and E. T. Griffin, were sold yesterday: Trentham, J. Kelly, $1,200; John McGurk, P. Dunne, $900; Lavator, W. & Hayes, $250; Postart, P. H. Bell, $900; Bleeding Samuel, W. S. Price, $300; Senator Sullivan, James Arthur, $300.

Jockey Coburn's continued rough riding was mentally tabbed against him daily by the judges, and when he cut across his field in the first race Col. Hamilton tacked a $500 fine on him. It was the presiding judge's intentions to set Coburn down for ninety days, but he thought by so doing both George C. Bennett and S. C. Hildreth would be deprived of the services of a valuable jockey.

BOOKMAKERS DECLINE BETS.

Layers Are Hard Hit at Sheepshead Bay, Although Only Three Favorites Finish in Front.

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—Though there was no stake event to be decided, the card for the Sheepshead bay races today was so attractive and the weather was so fine that a crowd of more than 10,000 persons visited the track. Though only three favorites won, the ring was again hard hit, some of the biggest layers absolutely refusing to take heavy commissions at short prices. This was particularly the case when Julius Fleischmann, mayor of Cincinnati, accompanied by Frank Farrell, went into the ring on just before the fifth race and tried to bet on his colt Hurstbourne at 6 to 1. Mr. Fleischmann wanted to place $500 at a crack on the nag, but several of the leading bookmakers politely declined to accept his money, saying that they had already taken in enough.

The $1,200 handicap at a mile was the most important event. It drew out a field of nine and provided the liveliest betting of the day. W. C. Whitney's Morningside and the Oakwood stable's Belle of Troy were equal favorites at 13 to 5. They were away to a rather poor start, with Dublin out in front setting a rattling pace. Cameron and Belle of Troy gave chase, but the latter soon had enough. At the far turn Cameron moved up to Dublin and together they raced upon even terms into the stretch, where at the last sixteenth Cameron drew away gradually and in a drive won by a length in the fast time of 1:39.

Coney Island Summaries June 20.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, short course, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-2	Flirtineer, 101 (Cochran)	3½	3½	3½	3½	1½
7-5	Clover, 101 (Wonderly)	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
16-1	Flirtineer, 101 (Cochran)	2½	2½	2½	2½	3

Time, 1:14 1-5. Fast. 101 pounds (Garrigan); Musidora, 107 (Brennan); Tchula, 109 (Odom); Early Eve, 106 (Creamer); Biserta, 103 (Martin); May Z., 101 (C. Smith), and Ed Adack, 107 (L. Daly), finished as named. Stella Wyn, 105 pounds (Buchanan), withdrawn. Winner, J. L. McGinnis's ch. g., by Leamington—Start good. Won easily. Lady Holyrood drew away strongly. Sweet Clover finished fast. Flirtineer held on. Past colors a big gap.

Second race, 1¼ miles, $800 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Dagmar, 112 (Wonderly)	3½	3½	3½	3½	1½
7-1	Adelaide Fr., 107 (T. Burns)	4½	4½	4½	4½	2
4-1	Cuspidor, 109 (L. Daly)	1½	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:52 2-5. Sterling, 109 pounds (Creamer); Enst Kelston, 109 (King); Moroton, 109 (Barbee); Lady Appleby, 107 (L. Smith); C. Rosenfeld, 109 (Wedo); Bonus, 112 (Garrigan); Squire Quinne, 112 (Doggett); Waterboy, 112 (Rice); Dacty, 107 (J. Martin); Lady Ions, 107 (Buchanan); The Beggar, 109 (Brennan), and The Glutton, 109 (Shea), finished as named. Winner, J. B. Haggin's b. c., by Juvenal—Miss Maud. Start straggling. Won in a canter. Juvenalis was entering a threatening position when Adelaide Fr. settled fast. Cuspidor, nearly left, closed a big gap. Anna Darling came fast at the end.

Third race, last 5½ furlongs new Futurity course, $1,000 added, 2 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Delsarte, 118 (T. Burns)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
4-1	Daisy Green, 115 (Shaw)	3½	3½	3½	3½	2
16-1	Ada Nay, 115 (Wonderly)	1½	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:07 4-5. War Candle, 115 pounds (J. Martin); Lady Albercraft, 115 (Brennan); Colonel Tyler, 115 (Michaels); Lord Touchwood, 112 (Hall); and Rena, 113 (Holmes), finished as named. Winner, Whitney & Duryea's b. or br. c., by Candlemas—Arrowgrass. Start good. Won driving. Irish Lad was purchased from J. E. Madden for $5,000. Daisy Green came with a rush at the end. Ada Nay was coming gamely at the end. War Candle closed strongly.

Fourth race, 1 mile, $1,000 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Cameron, 108 (Wonderly)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
13-5	Athel, 115 (Landry)	1½	1½	1½	2½	2
12-1	Bellario, 100 (Smith)	3½	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:39. Morningside, 112 pounds (T. Burns); Arrogate, 100 (Mackey); Dublin, 98 (Shea); Belle of Troy, 104 (Brennan); Janice, 94 (W. Waldo); and Ethics, 98 (J. Martin), finished as named. Winner, C. S. Ramsburg's ch. g., by Handicapper—Annie Lurie. Start fair. Won easily. Cameron was going away. Dublin put up a high class effort. Morningside was fast at the end. Arrogator and Francesco made up ground in the last half.

Fifth race, last 5½ furlongs new Futurity course, $2,000 added, 2 year olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Hurstbourne, 112 (Martin)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-2	Meltonian, 112 (Shaw)	3½	4d	4d	3d	2
4-1	Athel, 112 (Landry)	2½	2½	2½	2½	3

Time, 1:07 1-5. Earl of Warwick, 112 pounds (Michaels); Glennevis, 112 (Shea); Oakington, 112 (Odom); War Cry, 112 (Doggett); Music, 112 (Burns); O'Reilly, 112 (Buchanan); Leader, 122 (Wonderly); Byronerdale, 108 (Erbsmehl); Northern Light, 112 (Cochran); Fagus, 112 (Callahan), and Silverwurst, 112 (Garrigan), finished as named. Winner, J. Fleischmann's b. c., by Indio —Flora Hurst. Start good. Won driving. Hurstbourne loafed in behind Athel and Martin failed to realise until nearly too late. Athel displayed superior speed.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, on turf, $1,000 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
20-1	Flatlist, 97 (Rice)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Merito, 102 (Durham)	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
7-2	Dr. Richard, 108 (Martin)	3½	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:54. Alsike, 98 pounds (D. O'Connor); Caithness, 97 (Shea); Jack Demund, 95 (Creamer); and Leonid, 106 (Doggett), finished as named. Winner, J. Gaston's ch. m., by Kiemet—Solma. Start good. Won driving. Flatlist finished fast. Merito led throughout. Alsike tired. Caithness was pocketed.

Coney Island Entries.

Probabilities: Weather clear; track fast.

First race, short course, inaugural steeplechase—*Jim Keglebon, 150 pounds; George Levy, Jenkins, 150; Sallust, 155; *Rowdy, 150; Rising Sun, 150; Ferion, 146; Adjidamus, 148; Sophone, 140; Maryland, 140; Hermitage, 137; Decameron, 135; †Foolhardy, 135; Tankard, 132. *F. A. Clark entry.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Military, 108 pounds; Satire, 108; Josepha, 108; Rapperschier, 108; Moranda, 108; Operator, 108; Delagoa, 106; Cheat 'Em, 106; Mizer, 106; Morokanta, 106; Destitute, 106; Feme Sole, 100; Charles W. Meyer, 95; Guess Work, 95; Shandonfield, 95; Oclawaha, 92; Locket, 91; Red Damsel, 90.

Third race, last 5½ furlongs, 2 year olds, the surf stakes, $1,500 added—Charles Elwood, 127 pounds; Monte Carlo, 122; Hackensack, 117; Showman, 117; Slave, ch. f., by Ayrshire—L'Esclave, 117; Bounding Beauty, 114.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, the tidal stakes, value $20,000—Sysonby, 126 pounds; Ormonde, 126; Major Daingerfield, 126; Gold Cure, 126; *Yankee, 126; *Goldsmith, 126; Dixieline, 126; Old England, 123. *W. C. Whitney entry.

Fifth race, last ¾ mile, 2 year olds—Dr. Saylor, 112 pounds; Moroa, 109; Lord Turco, 107; Southsayer, 107; Mark Planet, 105; Sadie C., 104; Mount Hope, 102; Chicle, 102; Mennenfield, 102; Cinquevalli, 102; Old Glory, 100; Glorious, 100; Blue Bell, 99; Bobbinet, 99; Blue Banner, 99; Ithan, 99; Brimstone, 97; Mary McCafferty, 94.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf—Swiftmas, 128 pounds; Belvino, 118; Kanceman, 110; Klondike, 106; Numeral, 106; Lombre, 104; Cuspidor, 104; Operator, 103; Bradstreet, 98.

Race Results at Fort Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—Summaries at Fort Erie: First race, 5 furlongs—Hans Clark, The Elba, Violent. Time, 1:21⅘.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Dinksie, Woolsack, Indian Child. Time, 1:02⅘.

Third race, 1 mile—Taxman, Annie Lauretta, Ducassa. Time, 1:43⅘.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Cad Hazel, The Common, Johnnie McCarthy. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs — Filibuster, Euclairre, Beau. Time, 1:21⅗.

Sixth race, 7⅛ furlongs — Lady of the West, Cherry Wild, Cele Brooks. Time, 1:35.

Metallis Trots Fast Mile.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The fastest mile to be reported by a trotter thus

EARLY CAMPAIGN FOR REPUBLICANS

They Decide to Begin Work Two Months Before Time Set by Democrats.

MANAGERS SOON TO MEET.

Mayor Discusses Possibility of a Nomination Against Judge Carter.

The republicans will start their campaign in Chicago two months earlier than the democrats. At a meeting of the executive committee of the county committee yesterday it was determined to call a meeting of the party managers during the first week in July, at which plans will be mapped out and the campaign put under way.

It was voted that to this meeting should be invited not only the candidates on the county ticket and the members of the county committee, but the presidents of the ward clubs and all other republicans who are in any way identified with the organization. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss the best methods of making the political fight in Cook county and taking steps to add to the strength of the party organization.

Lorimer Starts His Campaign.

This plan of strengthening the organization is particularly Mr. Lorimer's, and he is preaching it on every occasion. He has started his congressional district gatherings, which are a cross between a lawn fete and a club picnic, at which refreshments, including ice cream for the women and children, are served, and political speeches made between the sandwiches and the coffee. At these small and neighborly gatherings, Mr. Lorimer has always invited his hearers to join the ward club, and thus become part of the party organization, promising them that if they do they will have no reason to complain of machine rule.

Doubt Story About Pickering.

At democratic state headquarters yesterday a story that John Pickering was going to withdraw from the state ticket if John P. Hopkins was elected chairman of the state committee was heartily laughed at. The report came from Springfield, and there was no information regarding it here. George Duddleston said there was no intention on his part of withdrawing.

Mayor on the Judicial Situation.

"Whether the democrats put up a candidate for judge of the county court," said Mayor Harrison, "depends largely on Judge Carter. By reason of its jurisdiction over its election commissioners it is a political office. The claim is made that Judge Carter runs it on a nonpartisan basis. But has he? I think the judge has been nonpartisan in his rulings. He has, however, been strongly partisan in his appointments. Out of about 200 positions I am informed that only 9 democrats have places. Two corporation counsels—Charles S. Thornton and Charles M. Walker—have given opinions to the effect that the commission's office should be under civil service. Judge Carter apparently holds to the contrary.

"As the city pays the running expenses of the board, I claim that the employés are as much city employés as those in any other department. Their names are on the city pay roll and their salaries are paid out of the city treasury."

With reference to the probate judgeship Mayor Harrison had this to say:

"I am opposed to the democrats naming a candidate against Judge Cutting. The republicans were magnanimous enough to indorse Judge Shepard for reelection. We could not afford to be less magnanimous, so I favor an indorsement of Judge Cutting."

Wants Pledge from Judge Carter.

Whether Judge Carter will make the Democrats a pledge in favor of putting the positions in the hands of the Civil Service commission to be filled through competitive examinations or not was the thing Mayor Harrison had in mind when he suggested that the action of the democrats would depend on him. The intimation was that a delegation of leaders will seek an interview with the judge on this question.

The mayor was getting ready to leave for northern Wisconsin, where he expects to find some relaxation. The political situation, in so far as it relates to the judgeship matter, is not to be disturbed until he returns.

MISSOURI COLD WATER TICKET.

Prohibitionists Demand Convict Labor on Roads and Condemn Liquor "Ads" on Billboards.

Judges of supreme court—Reuben B. Robinson, Kansas City; J. P. Orr, Holden; the Rev. A. J. Bass, Springfield.

Railroad commissioners—W. C. Morse, De Soto, and (term) John W. N. Kleber, Jamesport; third not yet.

Superintendent of instruction—Dr. D. R. Dungan, Canton.

Clinton, Mo., June 20.—The Missouri prohibition convention today nominated a state ticket and adopted a platform which declares for convict labor on roads, for an irrigation school fund, for municipal or state control or ownership of public utilities, for the initiative and referendum, and election by direct vote. In condemns anarchy, the use of billboards and newspapers for advertising liquors, and the nonenforcement of liquor laws. Trusts, especially "the eldest and mightiest trust, the liquor trust," are condemned. Taxation of franchises and a moral equalization for suffrage are advocated.

MAYOR ON CLEVELAND SPEECH

Says There Must Be a Realignment of the Two Parties at an Early Day.

Mayor Harrison discussed ex-President Cleveland's "harmony" speech yesterday, though he said he had not read it carefully.

"Mr. Cleveland's reported declaration that there is out of politics, seems to be one of the natural ones of his talk," said the mayor, "that might be taken as an indication that he will become a republican.

"There must be a realignment of the two old parties in this country. Both are torn to badly over the issues of the time. Many republicans are fast coming around to the democratic doctrine on the tariff. There is a great deal of discord on both sides over the trust, the Philippines, and the trust question.

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS IN TOWN

Stops to Confer with Political Friends About Campaign Subcommittees.

Congressman A. J. Hopkins stopped over in Chicago several hours yesterday on his way home from Washington to Aurora, and conferred at the Great Northern hotel with some of the members of the republican state committee, principally Mr. L. T. Hoy, and a few political friends. The principal subject for conference was the makeup of the subcommittees of the state committee. Congressman Hopkins expressed himself as believing more than ever encouraged by the result of the recent state democratic convention in the hope that the republicans would have an overwhelming victory in Illinois.

Houghton County for Bliss.

Houghton, Mich., June 20.—The Houghton county republican convention today, by unanimous vote instructed the twenty-two delegates to the state convention to vote for the renomination of Gov. Bliss.

Blockade at Rush Street Bridge.

While passing through Rush street bridge yesterday afternoon the steamer E. B. Wilbur and tug Wayne became involved in a jam which held the bridge open for a quarter of an hour. Many boats tried to pass through the south draw at the same time.

NEW PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MUSIC TEACHERS

ALLEN SPENCER.

Allen Spencer, who yesterday was elected president of the Illinois music teachers' association at the session in Joliet, has been prominent in musical circles of this city for a number of years. Mr. Spencer has made several concert tours in this country and is well known as a pianist. He was adjudicator of the Kansas state musical jubilee and chairman of the program committee, as well as vice president of the Illinois association prior to his election to the presidency. For upwards of ten years Mr. Spencer has been an instructor of music in this city.

NEW BASIS FOR GERMAN.

SUPT. COOLEY URGES NEED OF A CHANGE IN SCHOOL.

Says He Is Not Belittling the Teaching, but That the Present Method Proves Unsatisfactory as Well as Expensive — Negotiations with Downtown Lessees Resumed—Transfers of Principals Recommended by the Committee on Management.

Supt. Cooley issued a statement yesterday of his position on the teaching of German in the public schools, and his reasons for recommending the abolishment of the position of supervisor of modern languages.

He says that it is the intention to put German on the same footing as any other study in the four upper grammar grades. He disclaims any wish to belittle the teaching of German, but holds that the departmental system will be creative of more satisfactory results. Relative to the system of having special teachers of German in special rooms under the general supervision of the supervisor of modern languages, the superintendent said:

"It has been a matter of almost universal comment that the work has been unsatisfactory to all concerned, both on account of the money involved and the character of the work done. The separation of the work in German from the other work in the grades has been a source of friction between the principal and elementary teachers and the supervisor of modern languages."

Under the new system the teacher in German will be directly responsible to the principal. A sufficient number of teachers who can teach German will be employed. Under this change, the superintendent says, almost all of the expense of $190,000 for special teaching in German will be avoided.

Trustee Meier is not satisfied with the plan, and will oppose it at the meeting of the board on Wednesday, with a minority report.

Negotiations with Lessees.

Negotiations between several lessees of school property in the block bounded by Dearborn, Monroe, State, and Madison streets, and the board of education, looking toward a modification of the leases now existing, were resumed before the buildings and grounds committee yesterday afternoon, and a basis of settlement higher than that proposed by the committee several weeks ago was offered.

The propositions now made by the committee contemplate the granting of new leases for ninety-nine years from date, the present rental to continue until 1905. The rate made on the Gore property, 73-75 Monroe, at the meeting three weeks ago, was a rent of $16,500 a year and the erection of a $300,000 building. Yesterday the committee reconsidered its action and increased the rental to $18,000.

The proposition made to the Boomer estate, lessee at 71 Monroe street, three weeks ago, was a rent of $8,250 and the erection of a $150,000 building. Now the committee raises its proposition to $9,000.

For the property at 151-3 Dearborn street, the committee demanded a rent of $17,500 a year and the erection of a $250,000 building. Cummings, who now pays $11,400, made a proposition contemplating the payment of $11,970 to $13,196.

For the property at 155-7 Dearborn street, now held under lease by Alice F. Chambers and Ave. W. Farwell, the board made a proposition similar to that made to Cummings. The lessees now pay $11,220, and made a proposition ranging from $11,781 to $12,988.55.

Mr. Washburne and other attorneys representing the lessees promised to notify the committee whether these propositions were acceptable before the next meeting of the board.

Changes in Principalships.

In the recommended election of teachers by the committee on school management, William Hedges, a grade teacher in the Scammon school, was given the principalship of the Andrew Jackson school. The Thomas Hoyne school was abandoned, and Principal Helen Blanchard was transferred to the head of the George H. Thomas school. The Riverdale school was reduced to a branch, and Principal James H. Henry was transferred to the head of the Gallistel school. William Radebaugh, principal of the Harvard school, was transferred to the Webster school, and the principalship of the Harvard school was filled by the appointment of Principal Mary S. L. Hartigan of the Hoerner school, which was reduced to a branch.

Meeting of Kindergarten League.

At a meeting of the kindergarten league at the Great Northern hotel last evening plans were made for the opening of all the public school kindergartens, if the board of education is unable because of lack of money to open all such schools. The league indorsed the promise made by a subcommittee to Supt. Cooley and Trustee Mark of the board, that in the event the board was not able to support all kindergartens the league would raise the money.

The new parental school building, which is nearing completion, will be dedicated on July 4 with appropriate exercises.

Soapmakers Ask for Receiver.

Wilbur M. Kelso and Peter J. Monahan, members of the firm of Kelso, Monahan & Gulle, soap manufacturers at 83 Market street, filed a bill in the circuit court yesterday in which they ask for the appointment of a receiver for the concern and an accounting from its manager, W. R. Gulle. Gulle, it is alleged, has failed to make a proper accounting of the funds received by him. The copartnership is said to be insolvent.

END OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.

WHAT IS LEFT OF ILLINOIS STATUTE HELD INVALID.

Judge Haney Decides for Corporations in Suits Brought by the State to Collect Penalties for Failure to File Affidavits That Defendants Are Not Parties to Combinations—Enactment Declared Unconstitutional—Fifty-four Companies Involved.

Judge Haney yesterday declared as unconstitutional practically all that is left of Illinois anti-trust legislation, and thereby sustained the defending corporations in suits involving a total of $10,000,000. The suits were begun by the attorney general to collect fines for violation of the state law requiring affidavits from corporations stating that they are not a party to any pool, combination, or trust.

The decision was given in favor of the Butler street foundry and iron company, and by agreement the same ruling was entered in fifty-three other cases. It also has a direct bearing on a large number of similar cases which have been brought against manufacturing firms. The prosecution announced it would appeal from the decision.

State Begins 1,200 Suits.

Early in 1899 attorneys for the state began 1,200 suits in the courts of Cook county to recover fines under this law. By the provisions of the statute one-fifth of the fine would have gone to the informer.

The prosecution based its case principally on the provisions of section 1 of the act of 1891, which provides for filing the affidavits by corporations annually with the secretary of state, and imposes a fine of $50 for each day of delay after a certain period has passed.

In passing opinion on the merits of the case, Judge Haney held that the law of 1897 amended the law of 1891, and that the supreme court of the United States had squarely decided that the law of 1897 was unconstitutional. The separate trust act of 1898 was declared to be illegal by the federal supreme court last March.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association, through its general counsel, Levy Mayer, undertook the defense of its members who were sued. Assistant Attorney General Gillespie of Springfield and Assistant State's Attorneys Barnett and Elliot represented the people.

Defense Attacks the Law.

When the evidence was all in Attorney Mayer moved that judgment be entered for the defendant. He contended that the law of 1891, under which the affidavits were exacted, had been amended in 1897, and that the amendment provided that corporations whose object is to maintain or increase wages might enter into trusts and combinations. This exception, he said, created an unlawful discrimination against other corporations, and thus deprived them of due process of law.

He also contended that the statutes in requiring affidavits of corporations, and not of partnerships and individuals, denied to the corporations equal rights with persons. It was also urged that under the statute corporations, by making the affidavit, would be compelled to criminate themselves; that though the statute provided that corporations could not be punished for offenses disclosed, the immunity was not sufficient because the disclosure could be used under federal court statutes in the United States courts.

Judge Haney did not submit a written opinion in the case.

NEW PHASE TO JUDICIAL CASE.

Supreme Court Decision Said to Leave but Five Circuit Judges Qualified to Act.

Hiram T. Gilbert, nominated by the democrats to succeed Judge Sears, claims that if the supreme court decision regarding the additional judges in Cook county is followed to its logical conclusion, there are only five circuit judges in the county qualified to act.

The election of the nine additional judges provided for in 1887 and 1893, Mr. Gilbert declares, is open to the same objection found by the court, when it ruled out the twelve candidates nominated for the six extra places to be filled this year.

Mr. Gilbert's contention is that the reason for the act of the legislature providing for these six additional judges was found in the decision of a former supreme court holding legal the act of 1877 providing for redistricting the circuits of the state.

Under this decision nine judges have been added to the Cook county bench, but inasmuch as the decision of Thursday reversed the old one, these additions, Mr. Gilbert holds, also must be considered unconstitutional, and Cook county has but five properly elected circuit judges.

Were this view of the case to be sustained the acts of all these nine judges would be open to attack as illegal.

Royal Trust Company Closes Lease.

The Royal trust company has just closed a ten year lease with the Royal Insurance company for the entire first floor and basement of the Jackson boulevard front of the Royal Insurance building, 169 Jackson boulevard. The west half of the first floor will be occupied by the savings department. The present banking room will be used entirely for the banking and trust departments. The real estate loan department will move to the basement under the savings department.

MILK DEALERS SUED BY STATE.

More than One Hundred Actions Brought for Violation of the Law.

FAIL TO LABEL THE CANS.

Many Are Technical Offenders, While Others Sell an Impure Product.

As the result of four weeks' inspection of the milk and equipment of Chicago milk dealers State Food Commissioner Alfred H. Jones instituted 116 suits for alleged violations of the state laws before Justices Richardson and Kehoe yesterday afternoon.

Some of the dealers are defendants in more than one case, making the total number under fire smaller than the number of suits. Several large concerns were found to be doing business in a manner that the inspectors considered lax, and they are included with the men who have been found selling improper milk as food for the infants in the poorer quarters of the city.

Twenty-eight cases of adulterated and skimmed milk were discovered. The rest of the suits are for violations of the state law which proivdes that all milk cans, bottles, and wagons shall be marked plainly with the name and address of the owner.

There has been great difficulty in the past of tracing adulterated or skimmed milk back to the dairyman on account of the milk cans being without distinguishing marks. It is believed that a few suits will teach the dairymen to live up to the provisions of the law.

What the Law Requires.

It is provided in section 3 of the milk law "that every can in which milk is carried or exposed for sale or exchange and the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the owner, also the locality in which the milk is produced, and every violation is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200."

"We have found this provision almost a dead letter in practice in Chicago," said Commissioner Jones yesterday. "Even the big companies are remiss, as well as the dealers who sell milk in the poor quarters. We are constantly hampered in our efforts to trace bad milk to the dairies, and I think a few fines will show the dealers we mean to carry out the law in every particular. The name and address should be plainly painted on the outside of every can. Our inspectors have found a number of wagons which were not marked, and this is also a violation.

"There have been nearly a score of samples of milk taken which were found to be below grade, and in a few instances formaldehyde has been used. We are ready with our first batch of suits, and I expect to have another lot ready for filing in a few weeks."

These the Defendants.

The following is a list of defendants in the suits begun in Justice Richardson's court:

FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.

W. E. Ivens	204 West Lake street
A. Marks	480 Randolph street
James Scully	401 Randolph street
Mrs. A. Bradley	448 West Randolph street
J. J. Higgins	121 West Ashland avenue
Mrs. K. Botts	40 West Ashland avenue
Joseph Wentink	588 Fulton street
Grant W. Martin	144 Park avenue
C. Barnett	1318 Wabash avenue
S. Schiffmen	1612 Wabash avenue
J. Kuestzman	114 Eighteenth street
Mrs. Scott	1919 Wabash avenue
M. Ferrie	52 North Sheldon street
J. Lawe	881 Monroe street
J. H. Holdt	2619 Indiana avenue
Louis Rabe	321 Thirty-seventh street
A. Connen	259 Twenty-fifth place

FOR VIOLATING LABEL LAW AND SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.

C. D. Talcott	231 Thirtieth street
W. P. Matthews	445 West Randolph street
R. Patterson	367 North Clark street
P. J. Wilson	161 La Salle avenue
H. Timmerman	1084 West Harrison street
Y. Berquist	715 Elk Grove avenue
Elburn Milk and Cream Co.	137 Park avenue
Daily Bros.	448 Colorado avenue
Peter Nagel	25 Van Buren street
Henry Otto	18 Winthrop place

FOR VIOLATING LABEL LAW.

Bowman dairy company [five depots]	
Ira J. Kee	129 Thirtieth
Kee & Chapell	406 Forty-third
J. W. Dowd	4320 Wabash
J. G. Glinnin & Co.	2068 Prairie
M. Kuefer	3638 Indiana
John Olson	2451 Cottage Grove
I. Sittler	2233 Cottage Grove
Martha Rowe	50 East Thirtieth
H. G. Hart	4704 Princeton
S. Isenstein	1813 State
J. W. Scheorsser	206 Twenty-fourth place
William Lowry	276 Superior
J. J. O'Connor	70 East Fourteenth
A. M. Michalsen	1220 W. Adams
C. Walz [C. R. Walz, successor]	804 West Lake
O. F. Tiefenthal	14 Miller
I. Fullerton	2077 Wentworth
A. Goenen	253 Twenty-fifth place
Charles Dorett	3606 Indiana avenue
R. J. McCann & Co.	2620 Indiana avenue
C. Kent	4621 Armour
F. W. Rokow	4440 Wabash
C. D. Talcott	231 Thirtieth
Louis Rabe	321 Thirty-seventh
P. G. Mankie	5423 Princeton
F. A. Shearer	416 East Forty-second
C. Greenhagen	5015 State
J. Carroll	5444 La Salle street
Charles Anderson	329 East Fifty-first
E. Whetstone	Sixty-fourth and Jefferson
W. E. Burgess	4905 Dearborn street
H. Sievers	12 Alexander
L. H. Holdt	2619 Indiana avenue
F. C. Meyer	195 Twenty-eighth place
E. Rix	1900 Wabash
J. J. Ferriter	2336 Wabash
S. V. Jones	170 Forty-third
R. Sneath	3546 Fifth avenue
Angier Soap company	221 Kinzie
John O'Donnell	191 Thirty-first
J. P. Duncan	2929 Vernon
John Gerstenberg	42 East Twenty-fourth
Sidney Wanzer & Son	305 Thirtieth
William M. Devin	71 North State
L. Lidbkeman	158 Cleveland
Meyer & Bros.	90-101 Commercial
Pierce Meagher	455 Division
Victor Mey	9 West Beethoven
R. Patterson	367 North Clark
Hygiene milk company	193-197 Orleans
F. Labahan	586 Sedgwick
H. Timmerman	896 North Halsted
H. Timmerman	1084 West Harrison
E. N. Flannigan	104 Warren
T. E. Walsh	10 Superior
T. F. McIntyre	28 Kendall
Henry Otto	18 Winthrop
P. P. Demarais	3222 Princeton
Golden Rule	5241 Armour
P. A. Newton Bros.	127 Plymouth court
J. Muller	221 Twenty-fourth

The suits brought before Justice Kehoe all are for selling skim milk and violating the label law, and the defendants are:

Henry Thomson	25 Penn
N. J. Knox	2221 Princeton
A. M. Michalsen	1220 W. Adams
F. D. Hays	334 W. Adams
Peter Nagel	25 Van Buren pl.
L. Loue	891 Monroe
Daily Bros.	448 Colorado
Elburn Milk and Cream company	197 Park
C. Walz (successor)	804 W. Lake

MANY TO REST THREE DAYS.

Employes of Twenty Stores to Have July 4, 5, and 6 as a Vacation.

Clerks and general employés of many of the large wholesale and retail houses of the city are to have three days of vacation during the first week in July. The Fourth comes on Friday and the employers have agreed to close their stores from Thursday night till Monday morning. The move will affect between 10,000 and 15,000 persons.

The firms which have signed the agreement are as follows:

Mandel Bros.	J. H. Lane & Co.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	Marshall Field & Co.
Charles A. Stevens & Bros.	Schlesinger & Mayer, Spaulding & Co., Lyon Bros.
J. V. Farwell & Co.	Butler Bros.
Taylor & Parrotte	Keith Bros.
Longley, Low & Alexander	Wm. H. Bush & Co.
Sweet, Dempster & Co.	M. Gimbel & Sons.
Wm. Simpson & Sons	Garner & Co.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	Jenkins, Kreer & Co.

CONFER ON ASSESSMENT SUIT.

Attorney General Hamlin and Railroad Committee of State Equalizers Prepare Defense.

Preparations for the defense by the state board of equalization in the suit brought by the city of Chicago to test the constitutionality of the railroad assessment law were made at a conference at the Palmer house yesterday between Attorney General Hamlin and the railroad committee of the board. The hearing of this suit is set for next Thursday, at Springfield before Judge James A. Creighton.

PLAN CHANGE IN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN ADVOCATE REDUCTION IN COMMITTEES.

Urge Consolidation of Duties in Hands of Six or Eight Bodies as Measure for Facilitating Transaction of the City's Business—Order to Be Introduced for Removal of All Advertising Signs from the Elevated Road Structure.

Leading members of the city council, among whom are Ald. Jackson, Foreman, and Finn, expressed themselves yesterday as favoring a reduction of the number of council committees and the consolidation of duties in the hands of six or eight strong committees.

Although the rules provide for twenty-nine committees, practically all the business of the council is transacted by seven committees. It is contended that a reduction of the number would greatly facilitate the handling of the city's affairs.

Ald. Foreman suggests that the finance, judiciary, gas, oil, and electric light, local transportation, and track elevation committees, with the addition of those on streets and alleys north, west, and south, which are required by statute, could do the council's work better than it is done now.

"I would not weep if the committee on street nomenclature or those on markets, printing, or city hall were abolished," said Ald. Foreman. "Another thing I believe in is that the city should consolidate all the construction work of the city proper, the board of education, public library, and sanitary district, into the hands of one body or department. Such a step would benefit the public service and cut out many useless employés."

Favors Fewer Committees.

Ald. Jackson said: "I think the number of committees could profitably be reduced. When a man comes to the council, however, and is able to tell his constituents that he is chairman of some committee, no matter what it is, they think they are being recognized. It tickles the vanity of a new alderman to be put on several committees, but in general I think the council's business would be better transacted with fewer committees."

"Take the city hall committee," said Ald. Finn. "That body was an important one when the city hall was being built, but now it never meets, and there is absolutely no reason for its existence. Half of the twenty-nine committees fail to get quorums present, and many of them are an annoyance to their members."

Ald. Scully thinks a change is needed, but would have it take the form of a reduction in the number of members on each.

Wants Advertising Signs Removed.

The city council has the power to regulate or prohibit the use of elevated structures for advertising purposes, according to an opinion delivered by Corporation Counsel Walker to Alderman Butterworth, chairman of a subcommittee of the judiciary committee.

Alderman Butterworth said that he would introduce an order in the council on Monday night requiring the removal of all advertising matter from the elevated stations and platforms. No amount of compensation, he said, would make up for the privilege of rendering the stations unsightly.

Recommends Big Bond Issue.

A saving of $70,000 a year to the city will be effected if an ordinance to refund nearly $4,000,000 in judgments by means of a $4,000,000 3½ per cent bond issue, recommended for passage by the finance committee yesterday under an opinion of Corporation Counsel Walker, is approved by the council. The city now pays $175,000 a year at 5 per cent on the judgments.

"We expect somebody to enjoin the issue," Chairman Mayor of the finance committee said. "Then we will get the case into the supreme court and secure a decision early. There is no use in paying 5 per cent interest when we can cut it down 1½ per cent."

To Consider Franchise Extensions.

The first meeting of the local transportation committee to take up the street railway companies requests for negotiations on franchise extension will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, as called by Chairman Bennett. Mr. Bennett could not say exactly what plan would be pursued in dealing with the situation. It is probable that the matters involved will be distributed among the several subcommittees.

Court Sustains Merit Board.

Judge Tuley sustained the demurrer filed by the civil service commissioners yesterday to the petition of William H. Maple for a writ of mandamus compelling the civil service commissioners to place his name as an eligible upon the register of candidates for the position of superintendent of the shutoff division of the city water bureau. A general demurrer was filed by the commissioners, in which it was asserted that the examination was void because it was not promotional. Judge Tuley sustained the demurrer of the civil service commissioners on the ground that the amended petition did not state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.

Plans New Pontoon Bridge.

A pontoon bridge of an entirely new pattern has been planned by Bridge Engineer Pihlfeldt for the north branch of the river at Western avenue. There is no way of crossing the river for half a mile on either side of Western avenue except by a ferry, and the people have been emphatic in their protests. The bridge will cost $4,400, and is expected to be ready within a month and to last until a new bascule bridge is put in by the sanitary district.

Commissioner of Public Works Blockl said yesterday that the claim of Roemheld & Gallery, bridge builders, for $170,000 had been settled for $15,000. This firm constructed two new bridges—one at Division street and the other at Seventy-fifth street over the Calumet river. This claim is for extras, and almost amounts to the contract figures on which the jobs were awarded. But the firm, according to Mr. Blockl, compromised and settled at a greatly reduced sum.

Ald. Charles G. Foucek of the Tenth ward came out of his contest for the aldermanship with James M. Higgins with an increased majority. The original figures gave Foucek 206 majority, and the recount gave Foucek 2,919 and Higgins 2,666, a majority of 253 for Foucek, republican.

Favors Municipal Subway.

Ald. Foreman says he will push the proposition for building a subway with city funds.

"We find that capitalists are willing, even anxious," said Ald. Foreman, "to invest their money in subways. If it is a good thing for them it would be a good thing for the city. Why, therefore, shouldn't the city take advantage of the opportunity to inaugurate municipal ownership and reap the benefits that private corporations see in such an improvement? There is no question but that we can raise the money to build a subway. I am confident, from what the corporation counsel and other lawyers have said about it, that the city can issue bonds. In a short time, next month I believe, the government will let contracts for a system of pneumatic tubes in Chicago. It would be a mighty nice thing for the city to have the government a permanent tenant in that subway."

Open tonight until 10 o'clock.

Away they go! The vacation season's here!
A way we have is to check you through to outing comfort without excess price.

At the races today speed and endurance count. With us speedy outfitting and enduring satisfaction count, too.

Outing suits, ready for use; of medium flannels, hardy homespuns, airy bedfordcords, etc., in skeleton single and double breasted sacks; also Norfolk blouse styles; $15 to $35.

Up-to-date traveling suits, $15 to $33.
From blue and black serges, chariot overplaids, outing stripe effects, etc.

Imported Panama straw hats, $5 to $12.
Domestic straws, sailors, etc., $1.50 upward.
Neglige shirts, good-better-bests, $1 to $3.50.

Outing belts, stock ties, thin underwear, openwork hosiery; cool fixings galore.

F. M. ATWOOD,
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
"ATWOOD BLDG." We fill orders
Cor. Clark and Madison Sts. by mail.

FIRE SCARES FACTORY GIRLS.

Two Hundred Employes Make Wild Dash for Street While Flames Consume Adjacent Building.

Two hundred factory girls, employed by the C. D. Osborn glove company and the Columbus shirt company on the fifth and sixth floors of the building at 116-124 Market street, fled to the street in panic yesterday morning to escape fire, which they thought was spreading from a neighboring structure. Leaving their work, the girls tumbled over each other in a rush for the elevators. Those left behind did not wait for the return of the elevators, but dashed down the stairs. Many fell and some were bruised, but none was seriously injured.

The fire was in a five-story brick structure formerly occupied by Florsheim & Co., shoe manufacturers. Last winter the firm was burned out, and since the building has been unoccupied. The fire, the police believe, was started in the basement by tramps, who were accustomed to sleep in the building. For a time it was feared that the blaze would spread to adjoining buildings in the manufacturing district.

The structure at 116-124 Market street was in the greatest danger. The windows of the factory were open and the rooms soon filled with smoke, driving the girls in terror to the street.

Governor Remits Prisoner's Fine.

Gov. Yates yesterday commuted the sentence of Michael N. Regent of Chicago so that the $1,000 fine assessed against the prisoner is remitted. Regent was convicted of conspiracy in an insurance fraud case and sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM	FAST MAIL.	For River points, Wausau, Ashland, Marquette, Ontonagon, Copper Country, Green Lake, Grand Rapids.
3.00 AM	FAST MAIL.	Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Mankato, Minneapolis. Coaches only.
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EX.	Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Portage, Wausau, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM	MENOMINEE EX.	For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
10.00 AM	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha. Colorado, Salt Lake, Ogden, Reno, Sacramento.
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL.	For River points, Green Bay, Wausau.
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL.	For River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED.	For River points, Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.30 PM	COLORADO SPECIAL.	One night to Denver. Fast time to Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Council Bluffs. Through Buffet Sleepers.
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED.	Madison, Northern Wisconsin, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dakota, Duluth. Buffet Sleepers.
6.45 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED.	California Express. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Des Moines, Northern Iowa and S. Dakota.
8.00 PM	MINN. & DAK. EX.	Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Sun Prairie, Wausau, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
8.00 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS.	For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Copper Country.
10.00 PM	DULUTH & ST. PAUL EX.	Janesville, Madison, Sun Prairie, Wausau, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS.	For River points, Wausau, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Iron Range.
11.30 PM	CALIFORNIA EX.	Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
1.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 8.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.30 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m., 11.30 p. m.

The World's Best Summer Medicine.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Has Made People Well When Every Other Remedy Has Failed.

Paine's Celery Compound cures diseases! It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It has made the weak strong, vigorous, and happy.

Paine's Celery Compound purifies the blood and builds up the nervous system as nothing else can do; it is pre-eminently the great life giver and health maker.

Overworked and tired women stand in urgent need of this health giving prescription to make and keep them well. All women should take advantage of the remarkable power of this best of medicines for restoring vigor to the blood and strength to the nervous system. The all-important thing for nervous, run down, and sleepless women is that Paine's Celery Compound fortifies the whole physical system, and by correcting digestion and regulating the nerves, it insures sound, refreshing sleep. In every case of sickness Paine's Celery Compound completely and permanently brings back health. Mrs. Mary M. Myers, Baltimore, Ohio, saved by Paine's Celery Compound after the failures of able physicians, gratefully writes as follows:

"I suffered for eight years with nervous prostration and the general debility common to women, and had such pains in my back that I could not get around the house. I used several remedies and consulted several of the best physicians without obtaining any relief. Paine's Celery Compound restored me to health.

"I also want to say to all mothers that Paine's Celery Compound is a splendid medicine for their children."

40 Sizes. 10c to 25c Each.
A. SANTAELLA & CO., Tampa and Chicago.

DR. A. H. PARKER,
America's Leading Expert in the Treatment and Cure of
RUPTURE

Dr. Parker has cured thousands of ruptured people in every walk of life, and his "Retentive" Truss was demonstrated to possess so many merits as to cause it to be adopted by different governments as the best in use, and it is furnished by U. S. Gov. free to pensioners. His newly invented Elite Truss is a wonder of excellence and workmanship. Examination free. Call or write for free treatise.

DR. A. H. PARKER, Pres.
COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 55 State-st.

$2.00 $3.00 $4.00 HATS CORRECT STYLES. PERFECT QUALITIES. J. S. BARNES & CO., 69 MADISON-ST. TRIBUNE BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE.
CLEAN AND RELIABLE.

MANDEL BROTHERS DAILY STORE NEWS

Brokaw Brothers' tailor-made suits for men, $25.

Complete assortments fine outing garments.

If you are one of the few who have not yet become convinced that a ready-to-wear garment can fit and look as stylish as one made by a custom tailor, come in and look at our Brokaw suits—that's all we ask—the apparel itself speaks more eloquently than we can—its merits are apparent.

The merchant tailor would charge you double for the same grades.

He would have to, for to a single suit that he manufactures Brokaw Bros. produce thousands—yet every Brokaw Bros.' suit is the exclusive product of a skilled tailor.

Special shipment of elegant Scotch homespuns and black and blue serges and unfinished worsteds—they all bear the Brokaw Bros.' label and are equal in every way to the best custom tailor garments at double our price $25

Special showing of outing suits—every suitable fabric known —priced at

$30, $25, $20, $18, $15, $12 and $10.

Men's all-wool blue serge coats—finer grades up to $10—at 2.50.

Men's stylish outing trousers—exceptional bargains at 3.50.

We are still selling men's $10, $12, $15 and $18 suits in the economy salesroom basement

at $7 and $5

Styles, sizes and patterns are as good as they were on the first day of the sale, owing to replenishment from late shipments.

Women's and misses' 7.50 shirt waist hats at 2.75.

Don't let the Derby outweigh the attraction of this sale.

Such values as these are not frequent in millinery.

It occurs in this way: We had a surplus of trimmings on hand — odds and ends which have been accumulating in our workrooms.

Had to dispose of the trimmings and so we made them up into hats.

It's a beautiful collection—over 500 of them in styles worth all the way up to 7.50. They're fresh from our milliners, but price is no consideration and we mark them all at **2.75.**

Special line of misses' and children's duck outing hats, very appropriate shapes—trimmed, **1.50;** untrimmed. **65c.**

White flannel automobile caps, just the thing when out for a spin, our own exclusive novelty, at **1.25.**

Grand clearing sale of women's dress hats, now in progress in the center of our millinery parlors, over 300 of our choicest styles that formerly sold from $9 to $18, to be closed out at **$5.**

Basement: Great clearing sale of untrimmed tuscan hats—variety of dainty summer styles, worth up to $1.50, to close at **39c.**

Weather indications: Fair and cool.

Mandel's editorial comment.

Saturday, June 21st, 1902.

Ho, for the Derby! Yet stop a minute and consider if your outfit is complete—if everything is just as satisfactory as you'd like to have it. It's the great style parade of the year and you want to be at your best. There are so many little things that one has to look after 'twould be strange if something were not overlooked. So take your inventory this morning—see if your neckwear is what you desire, if you've a proper scarf pin, gloves, etc. If you're a man, maybe you've delayed getting a Panama, a cane, or handsome new crash vest. If a woman, see about your parasol, whether you have the right perfume and the hosiery that takes your fancy. Whatever you've forgotten, there's time to get it if you call on us. Our assortments are arranged to make quick selection easy and we will not show you a thing not strictly in keeping with this great fashion event.

Summer belt novelties

The newest belt creations are characterized by rigidity of outline yet gracefully curved contour.

Singularly, though they have a stiff appearance, when worn they are bewitchingly pliable and symmetrical.

In dainty wash belts we show an unsurpassable variety in whites, tans and hand embroidered effects. Though very stylish the price is extremely low, only **50c.**

A charming graduating dress at 11.50.

You'll look every bit as nice in this dress as the girls who pay two and three times as much to some high-priced dressmaker.

And we believe the style will prove better. They are Mandel dresses—and you know style is never slighted in our garments.

Misses' graduating dress of fine white swiss, gored skirt, with lace trimmed circular flounce—half sleeve, yoke and ruffle insertion and lace trimmed, **11.50.**

Junior shirt waist suit of red and blue chambray, gored skirt with graduated flounce, blouse made with large sailor collar, insertion trimmed and ruffle of embroidery, **$5.**

Girls' Gibson dress in red and blue chambray, gored skirt, waist, belt and cuff trimmed with braid, **2.50.**

Girls' wash sailor suits in pink and blue percale, extra large sailor collar and white tie, worth 1.25, at **95c.**

Children's white serge suits, kilt skirt and tucked front and back blouse, sailor collar with fold of white taffeta, regular 13.50 value at **7.95.**

Girls' box reefer of black moire—sailor collar, trimmed with novelty braid and black velvet ribbon, value 12.50, reduced to **5.95.**

Basement: Girls' sailor dress of plain striped gingham, white cuff and tie, extra full skirt—a $1 value at **78c.**

Basement: Another great lot of those $5 skirts at **2.45** adds its quota to the bargain feast. Skirts of melton and mixed and striped men's wear cloth made in the season's most faultless styles—the opportunity of the year to secure a seasonable skirt for vacation wear at less than half price—3.95 and $5 skirts at **2.45.**

One thousand boys' wash sailor suits, 1.95.

We got them all from a maker whose reputation for fine workmanship admits of no dispute.

In order to be as correct in style as in fabric and workmanship he closes out all his surplus garments as soon as he comes to the end of the manufacturing season.

This time we got all he had left—1,000 fine wash suits—and we only paid half the regular value.

1,000 boys' washable sailor suits—ages 3 to 12 years—the entire surplus stock of one of the best makers in this country at about 50c on the dollar—a beautiful assortment of all colors—every one warranted fast color and not a suit in the lot made to sell for less than 3.50 and many worth more—choice, **1.95.**

Special—boys' long-pants suits—ages 14 to 20 years—a special lot of about 250 suits all told that sold earlier in the season at $14, $15 and $16—flannels, homespuns, cheviots and cassimeres—also plain blue and black serges and unfinished worsteds—either single or double-breasted style—today your choice at **$10.**

Boys' $3 wash blouses—Imported fabric, **1.50.**

Boys' $2.50 pure worsted sweaters—all colors—special, **1.50**

Boys' $1 and $1.50 straw hats—all styles—marked to close, **75c.**

Boys' $1 Rob Roys and golf caps—in plain blue or fancy material, **50c.**

Boys' bathing trunks—good value, **25c.**

Boys' bathing suits—2-piece styles, **75c.**

Great values in women's vests, 25c

Summer underwear that's comfortable and well made finds extensive representation in the large stocks now shown here.

We've all the most desirable fabrics and most practical styles.

Women's low neck and sleeveless vests in mercerized silk, fancy lisle thread and lace ribbed, daintily trimmed with lace and crocheting, with as good taste as the highest priced silk and lisle thread vests, **25c.**

Also strapless vests—a necessary practical style for thin waists, at **25c.**

Basement: Women's umbrella drawers, mesh woven, with wide lace trimmings—a very comfortable hot weather garment, **21c.**

Special sale of silk mitts.

They're those popular mitts the Parisians are wearing and of which so much has been said.

They deserve all the good words that they've received since Mandel's introduced them in America.

They're the favorite wear for the hands on fashionable occasions, and Derby goers will give them preference.

If you've forgotten to buy a pair come in and see our assortments. It will take you but a minute to make selections, and you'll be very glad you took the trouble.

They're the new lace effect designs and come in assorted lengths, at **75c, $1, 1.25, 1.50** and **$2.**

Kayser patent finger tipped silk gloves—great variety of styles—**50c, 75c, $1** and **1.25.**

Charming washable neckwear.

A wise provision of fashion is the delightful stocks and other neck garnitures for summer in washable materials.

They are delightfully comfortable and always fresh and neat.

We have just received a line of jaunty wash collars in a variety of winsome designs—the breadth of assortment and moderation of prices are most satisfactory.

Dainty little neck pieces of sheer mulls, lawns, madras, in basket weave cloth—plain and figured—stocks and ties in latest modes at **25c.**

New importation of turnover collars that are characterized by simplicity—unlike anything we have ever had—several different designs to choose from at **25c.**

Small bows for turn-down collars are the correct thing now. Ask for the Topeka shield bow—we have it at **25c.**

Rich black Barathea coronation ties—strictly stylish—price is only **50c.**

A new line of fancy striped madras stocks and ties—handsome colorings and all white—exceptional value at **50c.**

Initial four-in-hands are in greater demand than ever—a most extensive showing here at **50c.**

Madras stocks with short ends that slip through and button in front—black or white buttons—at **50c.**

An unparalleled line of fancy ruffs and feather boas for the Derby—all the latest shades and combinations—ruffs up to **22.50**—boas up to **30.00.**

Women's lisle thread hose, 25c.

A genuine bargain that takes in several very desirable lines of hosiery that we are accustomed to getting much more for.

We've valid reasons, however, that don't reflect in the slightest on the quality of the goods for selling them so low.

Women's lisle thread and fine cotton hosiery—50c imported novelties in blue and black ground, with white figures—also laces in plain black and all colors—plain white and white and black, **25c.**

Children's thin gauze lisle hosiery, silk clocked and jeweled ankles—a high grade novelty hosiery at **50c.**

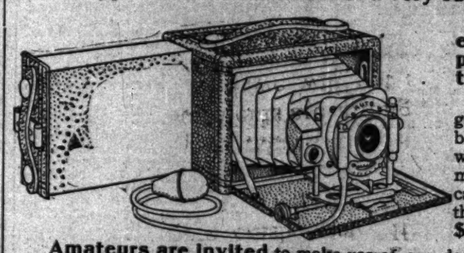
Basement: Women's cotton hosiery—black and fancy boot patterns in plain and lace effects—wonderful bargains at **9c.**

The Century cameras at 7.20.

The new 1902 model Century camera is destined to meet favor with picture takers.

We don't know of any camera that's more satisfactory in all points.

It's a plate camera, but far easier to manipulate than former types, and its lenses are of a very superior quality.



Century cameras range in price from 7.20 to $60.

We can sell you good kodaks that can be loaded in daylight without trouble, at almost any price you care to name within the limits of **$4** to **$28.**

Amateurs are invited to make use of our dark room—there's no charge, and a professional photographer will give you needed instruction free of charge.

Clearance of odd card mounts, at a special bargain price, all colors and sizes up to 5x7—**at 5c per dozen.**

The best men's shirts in Chicago—belts and neckwear.

Never before in the history of the department have we shown such an array of pretty shirts at the popular price of one-fifty. We've everything in the way of a shirt you could think of and they are marked much under the usual haberdasher's prices.

The same style and the same good fabrics are here, but they cost you less, and still we guarantee every shirt we sell, as to fit, wear, and color—that's more than most houses do.

Everything that's stylish is included, all the popular cool fabrics, made in the most up-to-date styles, madras, percale, chevlots, penangs, and nainsook, light and dark effects, and a large variety of tans, made plain and plaited, with attached and detached cuffs.

It will pay you at least to stop in and have a look at this assortment of shirts, that you usually pay $2 for, at **1.50.**

Men's 75c and $1 leather belts, 45c. Of course, now that the negligee season has really set in, you'll need a new belt, and you will be sure to find what you want in this lot at a saving of twenty-five to fifty cents—there are all sizes and all 75c and $1 belts in this sale at **45c.**

Wash neckwear—We don't seem to be able to get enough of these popular wash ties at twenty-five cents—they are all made from imported wash fabrics, and other stores ask half a dollar for the same goods. We have a new shipment here, just opened, long four-in-hands and batwings, large assortment of colors, choice **25c.**

Race glasses at $4.

The chances are you've forgotten all about your field glasses, and if you haven't any you'll miss half the pleasure of the races.

It's lucky you thought of it this morning, for it's not too late yet.

We've complete assortments in race and field glasses and can give you any kind of a glass you want.

One that's particularly pleasing in point of price and value is a field glass that usually sells at 6.50—our price, $4.

We carry all the popular makes of race or field glasses and they range in price all the way up to $63.

Great sale women's summer footwear.

Oxfords and colonials at $3.

Oxfords and colonials are the most comfortable shoes ever devised for summer. The idea of imprisoning the feet in high shoes on hot days is barbarous.

For once Dame Fashion bowed to Comfort, and the shoes that you'd rather wear than any other kind are the most modish.

Other houses are explaining advancing prices. "Leather is up," they say. That's true. "There's a scarcity owing to the increased demand." That's true in a way—but how is it that we are quoting less than ordinary prices? It's due to an enormous purchase made just before popular preference became fixed.

This magnificent bargain offering includes new dull mat kid colonials and new bright kid and patent kid and patent leather Oxfords and colonials, with French, Cuban, military, opera and common sense heels—every pair on a par with the low-shoe lines ordinarily priced at double, but we mark them without reserve at the very low price—$3.

$3 **$3**

Basement: Great sale of women's high-grade Oxfords, in thin and heavy soles, good turned and welt soles, patent and kid tips—regular $3 Oxfords—at **1.58.**

Basement: A remarkable sale of women's [illegible] shoes for street and outing wear—every size—vici kid, tan and genuine Russian calf—$4 values at **98c.**

DEATHS.

Notices of death notices will be cabled, in continuation, without extra charge, for publication in the edition of the New York Herald. Readers so request, by writing on their notices, or handing them in, "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Daley Irene. Hoffman, Louisa.
Koch. Keaty, Mary.
John S. Law, Mary L.
Sebastian, George. McDonough, Mary.
Michael, Sister M. Mitchell, Charles A.
Adam. O'Connell, James M.
Adam. Pedersen, Johanna.
John J. Richards, Mrs. Eliza.
John. Rexford, Susie F.
Henry. Richards, Clara M.
Christ. Stetsich, John.
Victoria Isa- Steward, Austin.
Weinmann, Conrad.
Williams, Della.
Wetzel, Philip John.

BUNKER—At her home, 635 Washington-blvd., April 8, 1902, Daisy Irene, eldest and beloved daughter of Ella C. and the late John Bunker. Funeral Saturday, at 10 a. m., to St. Patrick's church, thence by carriages to Rosehill. Burial private.

BEST—Jacob, husband of Dora Best, at Denver, Col. Funeral notice later.

CLARK—John S., June 19. Funeral June 23 at 10 a. m. from 50 S. Sangamon-st. to St. Patrick's church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

DAILY—George Sebastian, June 19, husband of Agnes Cuny. Funeral today at 8:30 a. m. from 2139 Ashland-av., to St. Theresa's church, thence to St. Boniface.

DUFFIN—Michael. Funeral June 22 at 9 a. m. from 3146 Union-av. to Nativity church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

DOUGHLIN—Sister M. Bruno, June 20, at Mercy hospital. Funeral today at 10:30 a. m. from hospital to Calvary.

DARRIE—Adam, June 20, husband of Margaretha M. Darrie, 1153 Flournoy-st. Funeral notice later.

DARRIE—June 20, Adam Darrie, beloved husband of Margaretha Darrie (nee Grannan). Funeral Monday at 9:45 a. m., from his late residence, 1153 Flournoy-st., to Presentation church. Friends by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

DOYLE—John J., husband of Mary Doyle. Funeral June 22 at 10 a. m. from 267 Fulton-st. to St. Patrick's church, thence by train to Mount Carmel.

DOSS—John, June 19, husband of Matilda Doss. Funeral June 22 at 2 p. m. from 120 Dayton-st.

FRESCO—John, June 20, husband of Jane Fresco, and woman, beloved father of Mrs. Tilly Swanson, Sadie Donish, Louis, and Barney Fresco. Funeral from his late residence, 4207 Langley-av., Sunday, 1 p. m. to Graceland cemetery. Montreal, Que., papers please copy.

FISKE—J. Henry Fiske, beloved husband of Ruth Fiske, nee Waller, father of Florence. Funeral Sunday, June 22, from 186 Fullerton-av.

GUETSCHOW—Christ Guetschow, at age of 68 years, beloved father of Louis, Christ, and John Guetschow, and father-in-law of Louis Bertha Margareth Guetschow. Funeral from his late residence, 490 N. Wood-st., on Sunday, June 22, at 1 o'clock, thence to St. Peter's church, corner Lake and Chicago-avs., thence to Lincoln cemetery.

GREENLEE—Funeral services for Victoria Isabella Greenlee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Greenlee, who died on Friday, June 19, will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial later and private.

HOFFMAN—Louisa, June 20, aged 70 years, wife of Conrad Hoffman. Funeral June 22 at 2 p. m. from 1417 Noble-av. to Graceland.

KEATY—Mary, June 20, daughter of Michael and Mary Keaty. Funeral June 22 at 10 a. m. from 139 Throop-st.

LAW—Mary L., at her residence, 202 E. Chicago-av., June 20, suddenly, aged 64 years. Funeral Sunday, 1 p. m. Burial private.

McDONOUGH—Mary, June 20, aged 36 years, wife of Lieut. Peter McDonough. Funeral June 23 at 9:30 a. m. from 727 W. 47th-st. to St. Gabriel's church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

MITCHELL—Charles A., June 20, aged 27 years, son of Lowe-av., beloved son of Samuel E. and Rosa H. Mitchell. Funeral Sunday, 10:30 a. m., from Ave. M, E. church, corner of 44th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Burial at Mount Hope, by train.

O'CONNELL—James M., at residence, 155 W. Huron-st., beloved brother of John O. and Mrs. Margaret Doolish of Ravanna, Wis. Funeral notice hereafter.

PEDERSEN—Johanna, aged 64 years, widow of Fred Pedersen. Funeral June 23 at 1 p. m. from 1 W. Washington-st. by carriage to Graceland.

RICHARDS—June 19, 1902, Mrs. Eliza, widow of John Richards, mother of Charles D. Richards. Funeral Friday. Funeral Watertown, Wis., Sunday, June 22, 4 p. m.

REXFORD—Susie F., at the home of her father, Rosan B. Rexford, Blue Island, Ill., Friday, June 20. Funeral private at residence, Sunday, 1 p. m. Friends kindly omit flowers.

RICHARDS—Clara M. Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Richards, 530 La Salle-av., aged 21 years.

STEESCH—John, aged 76 years. Funeral June 23, at 8:30 a. m. from 1159 W. 18th-st. to St. Robbin's church.

STEWARD—Austin, June 19, aged 1 year and 7 months. Funeral today at 10 a. m. from 36 Pearl-st., by carriage to Calvary.

TIEDE, H., husband of Carrie Tiede. Funeral June 22 at 1 p. m. from 186 Fullerton-av., to Bethlehem.

ULLRICH—Katie, wife of Henry Ullrich. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 1158 Wilton-st. to St. Michael's church, thence to Oakwoods.

WEINMANN—Conrad, aged 60 years, husband of Magdalena Weinmann. Funeral notice later.

WILLIAMS—Della, wife of E. F. Williams. Funeral June 23, at 2 p. m. from 2404 Fulton-st. to St. Mel's church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

WETZEL—Philip John Weisel, aged 54 years, husband of the late Theresa Wetzel, father of Mrs. Anna Hoffmann, Mrs. Minnie Lange and Philip Wetzel. Funeral Monday, 9:30, from his late residence, 56 W. Taylor-st., to Holy Trinity church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface cemetery.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department yesterday:

Bailey, Clara, 22; 5811 Wentworth-av., June 18.
Bolman, Coleman, 66; 2936 5th-av., June 19.
Bosley, Clara, 22; 581 W. Randolph-st., June 17.
Brandt, Dora, 18; 1837 Adams-st., June 20.
Brown, William, 50; Mercy Hospital, June 20.
Cahill, Mary, 67; 1128 Jackson-blvd., June 19.
Cook, John S., 62; 50 S. Sangamon-st., June 19.
Cox, John, 50; 120 Dayton-st., June 19.
Dahlman, Mary, 60; 1900 Sheffield-av., June 19.
Deboe, John, 64; 51 Cleaver-st., June 18.
Doty, Edvind, 24; 1635 Michigan-av., June 17.
Dunn, Mary, 70; 2218 Archer-av., June 20.
Green, Orland J., 12; 1906 Armitage-av., June 17.
Hentzel, Joseph, 31; 5352 Superior-st., June 19.
Hentzel, Emil, 3; 5352 Noble-st., June 19.
Hinz, Ida, 50; 871 N. Campbell-av., June 17.
Ida, Barbara, 10; 209 W. 20th-st., June 19.
Jones, Leopold, 56; 421 Belden-av., June 18.
Kelly, William, June 18 [P. McCord to F. Wallworth Brown]
Kruse, Ernest F., 37; 118 W. Chicago-av., June 18.
Lahore, Patrick, 53; 4243 Wentworth-av., June 18.
Lemke, Anna, 44; 1311 16th-st., June 20.
Lewis, Bridget, 45; 276 N. Kedzie-av., June 19.
Lyons, Joseph, 67; 1 Throop-st., June 18.
Martin, Josephine, 60; 57 E. 23th-st., June 19.
Mast, Joseph, 25; 5218 State-st., June 18.
Mast, Joseph, 50; 5218 State-st., June 19.
Meeks, Clarence, 47; 10628 Green Bay-av., June 18.
Merry E., 23; 153 Hudson-av., June 19.
Murdock, Clara, 38; 236 Blackhawk-st., June 19.
Neal, Mary, 28; 1326 W. 21st-st., June 18.
Nelson, Alice C., 36; 3 Ritchie-pl., June 19.
Nelson, Ruth, 21; 2139 Ashland-av., June 19.
Nolder, Axel B., 25; 777 Herndon-st., June 17.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

George Heyward, Edna Artis.....28—27
John Duffy, Mary Monan.....25—19
Fred Wright, Mary Barber.....21—19
Emil Meyer, Flora Beck.....25—19
Joseph Loeffel, Myrtle Atchison.....21—19
Albert Kerwin of Michigan City, Ind., Nellie Kelly of Chicago.....22—18
Benjamin Eisenberg, Margaret Dugan.....20—19
Jennie Burns, Mamie Boyham.....20—19
Samuel Virgil, Maryanna Selnacek.....30—19
Harry Ray, Lena Guggenheim.....30—19
Frank Krawcowicz, Stanislawa Soczinska.....21—19
Frederick, Barbara Francis.....21—19
Thomas Lagarde, Rosalie Lozarte.....30—19
Harry Early, Mamie Quinlan.....30—19
Morton Greenberg, Eva Mettenthal.....21—19
Joseph Stan Marker.....21—19
Frank W. Gilson, Lizzie Kusch.....25—18
Frank Kamp, Canie Sippel.....21—19
Joseph Tomsik, Julia Jaspil.....21—19
Benjamin Bayless, Maud M. Rice.....45—19
Charles Abendroth, Lillie Kneck.....21—19
Joseph Florence Klinke.....21—19
Frank Marcinkewicz, Petrouell Guidate.....28—19
Harry Harrington, Ida Donks.....21—18
Charles Mehle, Hattie Burke.....21—19
Frank Carnuthe, Julia R. Hopkins.....24—19
Frank Tyapp, Ida Zornow.....30—21
Frank Peterson, Lillian Greenacre.....21—19
Joseph J. Hontz, Mary Mahoney.....21—19
William Callen, Esther Lipschitz.....21—19
Peter Hansen, Mollie Gutter.....21—19
Oscar Osman, Emma Peterson.....21—19
Frank E. Elliotson, Mary E. Lovell.....31—20
Joseph Pachoiski, Valeria Bosler.....21—19
Charles Hartman, Emma Baumann.....21—19
Joseph Sobryska, Mary Kart.....21—19
Frank Rumcy, Rose Hammond.....21—19
Joseph J. Pollkan, Rose Novak.....30—19
Joseph Donosky, Bessie Prochaska.....21—19
Joseph Pawlowski, Theresa Kopczak.....21—19
Thomas McGarvey, Anastasia Milley.....23—19

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday issued the following corporations:

The Illinois optical company, Waukegan; capital, $5,000; to sell and deal in optical and other goods; directors, R. M. Ingalls, R. S. Barnum, and C. E. Ingalls.

The Illinois signal company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing; incorporators, Herbert O. Thomas, Charles H. Greenough, and Edward C. Davis.

The laundry company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; general laundry business; incorporators, Henry Wightman, Bertha M. Wightman, and Fay Hitchbrink.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHIcago postoffice today, June 21, as follows:

Switzerland, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, British India, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 6 p. m.
Europe, 6 p. m.
Alaska, 9 p. m.
Canada, via Boston, 12 p. m.
Japan, China, and Corea, via Tacoma, by S. Victoria, Sunday, June 22, 6 p. m.

P. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

MONUMENTS.

BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Leading makers of monuments and mausoleums.

FLORISTS.

C. BRUNS, 1409 WEST MADISON-ST. Floral designs at lowest prices.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 20.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in west portion Saturday; Sunday warmer; fresh northwest winds.

Ohio—Fair Saturday, with cooler in east and south portions; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh west winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; brisk west to northwest winds.

Indiana—Fair and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in west portion Saturday; warmer Sunday; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Place of observation.	Time taken:	Max.	Min.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Rainfall in inches.	State of weather.
	June 20, 8 p. m.						
Abilene		92	60	N.			Cl'dy
Albany		80	58	N.W.			Clear
Alpena		80	52	N.W.			Clear
Atlanta		86	60	N.E.			Clear
Amarillo		96	64	N.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Battleford		80	54	N.W.			Clear
Bismarck		92	56	N.			Clear
Buffalo		82	66	N.		.08	Cl'dy
Boston		72	60	S.E.			Cl'dy
Cairo		92	70	S.			Cl'dy
Calgary		82	52	S.W.		.58	Cl'dy
Charlestte		92	62	S.E.			Fair
Cheyenne		92	62	S.E.			Fair
Chicago		88	64	N.		.08	Cl'dy
Cincinnati		84	70	N.W.		.14	Cl'dy
Cleveland		74	60	W.		.14	Fair
Concordia		98	68	S.E.			Cl'dy
Concordia		94	68	N.		.31	Clear
Davenport		82	64	W.		.12	Fair
Denver		94	60	N.W.			Cl'dy
Des Moines		84	66	N.W.		.01	Clear
Detroit		82	68	N.W.		.02	Rain
Dodge		92	60	S.E.		.00	Fair
Dubuque		82	54	N.W.		.06	Fair
Duluth		74	58	E.		.46	Cl'dy
El Paso		94	66	S.E.			Clear
Edmonton		76	48	E.			Clear
Galveston		94	88	S.E.			Clear
Grand Haven		82	60	W.		.12	Clear
Green Bay		82	66	W.		.18	Rain
Havre		92	62	W.			Cl'dy
Helena		92	62	W.			Clear
Huron		88	60	W.		.01	Fair
Indianapolis		86	70	N.W.		.26	Clear
Jacksonville		90	70	S.E.			Cl'dy
Kansas City		96	68	S.		.18	Cl'dy
Lander		92	62	S.		.36	Clear
Little Rock		96	70	N.W.		.64	Cl'dy
Los Angeles		88	62	W.			Clear
Marquette		84	52	N.		.26	Cl'dy
Memphis		90	68	N.E.		.02	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat		92	54	W.			Clear
Milwaukee		84	64	N.		.16	Rain
Minnedosa		80	52	N.W.		.06	Cl'dy
Montgomery		92	72	N.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Montreal		82	72	N.			Cl'dy
Nashville		90	70	W.		.02	Cl'dy
New Orleans		92	74	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
New York		78	68	S.		.50	Fair
Norfolk		72	70	S.			Rain
North Platte		74	52	S.E.			Clear
Oklahoma		96	62	N.W.		.64	Clear
Omaha		94	66	N.W.			Cl'dy
Oswego		88	60	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Palestine		88	64	N.W.			Cl'dy
Pikesburg		72	50	S.E.		.40	Cl'dy
Philadelphia		74	62	S.			Cl'dy
Pittsburg		80	72	S.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Qu' Appelle		82	54	S.E.		.04	Rain
Rapid City		96	58	N.W.		.06	Cl'dy
Sault Ste. Marie		82	58	W.			Clear
St. Louis		92	70	N.W.		.02	Cl'dy
St. Paul		86	62	N.W.		.04	Clear
Salt Lake City		92	62	N.W.		.10	Cl'dy
Ste. Marie		76	78	N.W.		.16	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.		90	66	N.W.		.16	Rain
Springfield, Mo.		88	72	N.		.58	Cl'dy
Vicksburg		58	52	N.		.46	Rain
Washington		88	68	S.W.			Clear
White River		96	56	N.E.		.16	Rain
Williston		94	56	N.		.04	Fair
Winnipeg		88	52	N.		.10	Fair
San Antonio		94	66	S.E.			Fair
Wichita		92	64	N.E.		.66	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by J. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 66; degrees; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 68; 12 m., 69; 1 p. m., 69; 2 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 69; 4 p. m., 69; 5 p. m., 64. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.48; 8 p. m., 29.40.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Friday, June 20, 1902:

Leavitt-st., 163 s of Potomac-av., e f, 24x124 19-10, June 18 [A. Maass to Frank C. Meine]
Same property, June 18 [F. C. Meine to Heinrich Krechmann] $ 1,400
Congress-st., 75 s of Washtenaw-av., if extended, n f, 25x102½, June 19 [O. A. Preston to Sarah M. Barrett] 1,450
20th-st., 20 w of Dearborn, n f, 21 6-12x65, June 18 [C. C. Jensen to Leah J. Wood]
Dearborn-st., 100 s of 50th, w f, 30 6-10x100, June 16 [F. S. Shonka to Earle G. Conger] 2,300
Wabash-av., 122½ s of 50th-st., e f, 25x161, June 17 [F. M. Poppe to Catharine Daly] 5,500
Same property, May 27 [C. Daly to Geo. J. McGowan] 1
Avenue L, 225 s of 96th-st., e f, 25x120, June 13 [L. P. Yale to Geo. W. Robin] 5,500
Cosgrove-av., 82 s of Claremont, s f, 50x123 8-10, May 8 [J. Fritz to Geo. W. Elder] 3,000
Oakley-av., 149 n of Belle Plaine, e f, 25x134, June 2 [F. W. Farwell to Joseph Johann] 1,488
Prairie-av., 208 s of 43d-st., w f, 18x160, April 23, 1862 [S. Guentzel to Seward M. Williamson] Incumbrance $1,600 6,000
Ward-st., 143 s of Belden-av., e f, 24x124, June 18 [M. Schnert to Aug. Barsowski] Warranty deed 1,750
June 19 [M. E. Burke to Oscar M. Brady] 2,000
23d-st., 50 e of Spaulding-av., n f, 25x114, June 19 [A. Hiha to Jas. Mosmek] 1,000
Emerald-av., 150 n of 30th-st., e f, 25x115, May 7 [M. L. Lyons to Joseph Minarek] 1,300
Center-av., s w cor. Gothard-av., s f, 50x124, June 17 [J. Cohn to Peter Becker] 2,500
Grand-blvd., 196 s of 49th-st., e f, 50x150, June 19 [Bertha Cockburn to James F. Molloy] 15,000
Michigan-av., 275 s of 53d-st., w f, 25x1618, incumbrance $7,000, June 19 [C. W. Burden to Alfred Aitchell]
May-st., 50 n of 60th, w f, 25x124, June 17 [J. Lundberg to Margaret and Herman Holland] 1,500
Chauncey-av., s w cor 77th-st., e f, 41.97x122 1-3, June 19 [J. Barker to N. Y. C. & St. L. R. Co] 1,200
Franklin-av., s e cor Randolph-st., w f, 52½x222.9, incumb. $1,200, April 10 [C. L. Seaton to Sinclair M. Seaton]
Warner-av., 175 s of Leavitt-st., e f, 25x125, incumb. $1,000, June 19 [J. Kriester to Peter Hoffmann] 3,500
Armitage-av., 191 e of Armitage-av., s f, 40x125½, April 10 [C. L. Heuser to Sinclair M. Seator] 1,600
Sawyer-av., 218 n of Bloomingdale, w f, 25x177, Feb. 3 [E. Stroh to Elisabeth W. Rau] 2,000
Wabansia-av., 51 e of Dickson-st., n f, 25.56x125, June 19 [J. Raciawski to S. Wlencek] 2,400
Washtenaw-av., 270 s of Fulton-st., e f, 10x125, June 8 [P. McCord to F. Wallworth Brown] 2,100
Same property, June 7 [F. W. Brown to William H. Holden] 1,500
Lytle-st., 276 s of Taylor, e f, 25½x125, June 18 [Henry G. Clarke to Norman Doucker] 3,050
17th-st., s w cor Laflin, n f, 24x124, June 19 [G. Stroch to Anton Vesely] 1,200
15th-st., 214 e of Loomis, n f, 24x124, and 10 ft., June 18 [J. Tapper to Mihalade Pardi] 2,650
Canal-st., 24 n of 14th-pl., w f, 25x100, June 17 [J. Gross to Michael McDermott] 12,000
223-st., 100 e of Turner-av., n f, 25x125, June 11 [M. Opeiks to John W. Wisz] 1,000
24th-pl., 125 w of Princeton-av., s f, 25x125, June 18 [C. Weinman to Magdalena Weinman] 1
S. 40th-av., s w cor 59th-st., 20 acres and 9.30, June 10 [S. M. Nickerson to Tra M. Cobe] 4,500
State-st., between 84th and 85th-sts., e f, 154x154x42, other lots, same sub., incumb. $3,000, June 18 [Elizabeth Calland to Sarah L. Johnson] 10,000
Willow-st., 19 and 21, 49x99 1-3, except part for street, May 8 [G. W. Elder to Jacob Fritz] 10,000
Randolph-st., 211, 20x180, incumb. $24,000, revenue $2,850, June 20 [Henry J. Macfarland to Levi P. Morton of New York City] 1
Harvard-av., s w cor 132-st., e f, 50x121¼, incumb. $25,500, April 10 [Sinclair M. Seaton to Charles L. Hauser]
Drexel-av., 160 s of 39th-st., e f, 25x100, June 18 [L. Zeisler to Robert P. Johnston] 3,240
Cottage Grove-av., 169 s of 52d-st., w f, 22x120, June 16 [R. W. Bridge to Stuart G. Shepard] 1
Same property, incumb. $1,800, June 19 [S. G. Shepard to William P. McKee] 2,810

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED yesterday by the building department:

F. E. Dandlin, 2 story brick flat, 953 S. Ridgeway-av. $ 4,000
Louis Findl, 2 story brick flat, 955 S. Ridgeway-av. 1,000
Edward G. Wilhelm, 2 story brick flat, 448 W. Diversey-av. 6,000
William Meeske, 1 story frame cottage, 1210 N. 58th-av 1,000
John Reggen, 2 story brick flat, 1561 N. Central Park-av 4,000
August Lewin, 2 and 3 story brick addition, 6345-6357 S. Halsted-st. 2,000
H. Stefferes, 1 story brick cottage, 3025 S. 41st-st 2,000
W. Norris, 2 frame flat, 11527 Eggleston-av 2,600
Andrew Ringman, two 2 story frame cottages, 10318-10448 Avenue N 1,600
James Rood, 1¼ story brick cottage, 6765 St. Anthony-st 5,000
James Rood, 1¼ story frame cottage, 2704 St. Anthony-st 2,000
Frank Morauda, 1 story frame cottage, 1448 N. Oakley-av 1,000
William Kraeber, 2 story frame flat, 549 Addison-st 2,000
Andrew K. Kow, 3 story brick apartment building, 1308-1310 Lawrence-av 12,000
American express Co., a story brick addition, 54 to 72 Custom House-pl 25,000
Michael Shaw, 1 story frame cottage, 857 Tripp-av 2,000
C. E. Davis, 1 story frame cottage, 2207 N. Avers-av 1,500
Joseph Kerse, 1 story brick cottage, 1472 S. St. Louis-av 1,000
Albert Masek, 2 story brick flat, 686 S. Harding-av 3,500
John Linhart, 2 story brick flat, 1176 S. St. Louis-av 2,500

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW. GOOD CHICAGO LAWN. GOOD 14TH ST. GOOD HYDE PARK.

C. S. Harrison—Good; good; Austin, good.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards. The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE.
8553—W. B. Funk. Corner—F. M. Mares.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.
3300—E. F. Richmond. Cor. 43d—E. Marshall.
3851—William Farber. Corner 37th—
3901—Chas. H. Taylor. Corner—H. Patterson.
4001—F. W. T. Braun. 4134—H. Rosenberg.
Cor. 42d— 4300—Paul Wickert.
Feldkamp Drug Co. 5033—C. J. Sisson.
SO. CHICAGO AV. 8TH—C. C. Johnson.
HALSTED STREET.
6139—Copelin & Co. Cor. 69th—J. T. Lueder.
Cor. 61st—W. P. Kopcha.
STATE STREET.
Corner Harrison— 5801—Geo. Bollinger.
C. W. Green & Co. Siddall Drug Co.
Cor. Archer-av.— 6045—C. Marahaus.
G. A. Weckler. Corner 51st—
Corner 35th— Corner—C. Bodeman.
2200—A. Schaerter. C. E. Krayssler.
2717—Standard Phar. Corner 59th—
3160—R. J. Holthoefer. C. M. Kennedy.
Cor. 39th—M. W. Kenche.
INDIANA AVENUE.
Corner 35th— Corner 43d—
John Brnek. Siddall Drug Co.
Corner 39th— Corner 47th—
M. R. Porter & Co. Geo. W. McDonald.
LAKE AVENUE—Cor. 39th—W. Bodeman.
MICHIGAN AV.—2302—J. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
223—G. W. Boulton. Corner Halsted—
Corner Calumet— Henry Heind.
W. F. Herman.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.
Corner Forest-av.—C. E. Hyde.
FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Corner Wentworth— Corner Langley—
J. W. Packard. O. C. Cole.
Corner Lake-av.—A 403—J. K. Johnson.
O. F. Schmidt.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.
Corner Grand-blvd.— 47th and Kenwood-av.—
J. S. McLennan. Kenwood Hotel Phar.
Corner Lake-av.— Cor. Evans—
John Conrad & Co. C. C. Bission.
47th and Ellis— Corner Champlain—
J. S. Jacobus. E. C. Datts.
Corner Union—R. Engel.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—157 E.—C. E. Crews.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.
Corner Madison-av.— Cor. Washington-av.—
J. & W. E. Holland. Lacey & Peterson.
556—E. D. Bowen.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD.
Cor Center-av.—Garfield Pharmacy.
GRAND BOULEVARD.
Corner 43d-st.—Frantz Pharmacy.
Corner 42d-st.—C. C. Christensen.
SIXTIETH STREET.
Corner Washington-st.—Midland Pharmacy.
SIXTY-FIRST STREET.
Corner Prairie-av.— Corner Ellis-av.—
Max W. Mueller. Miller & Rives.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET.
612—A. F. Dewey & Co. Cor. Stony Island-av.—
1223W. 63d—Schoka & Amplatzet.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.
Corner Honore—E. Elliott.
SEVENTY-FIRST STREET—428—E. S. Houts.
SEVENTY-FIFTH ST.—Cor Colfax-av.—Jones Bros.
SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.
Corner Normal-av.—H. A. Speer.
WABASHA AVENUE.
Corner Harrison— Cor. 14th—E. J. Painter.
A. M. Levi. Cor. 18th—O. F. Fisher.
1328—Am. Dist. Tel. Co. Cor. 39th—J. A. Patterson.
WENTWORTH AVENUE.
2458—C. M. Turnquist. Corner 34th—
2514—E. Hoffmann. C. E. Auderbach.
Cor. 39th—J. Dietz & Bro. Cor. 61st—Geo. A. Huff.
Cor. 69th—Hisgen Bros.
WALLACE STREET.
Cor. 22d—R. H. Wheeler. 2600—C. & H. Steinkraus.
WRIGHT STREET—Cor. 60th—O. G. Nelson.
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502—S. W. Sisson.
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Cor. Wilcox-av. Corner 12th—
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968—H. Bierman. 148—Graessle & Koehler.
467—Henry Schmidt. 1—Clancy.
CENTER AVENUE—586—J. G. Pousch.
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FOURTEENTH STREET.
Corner Loomis— Cor. Blue Island-av.—
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SOUTH PARK—FORTY-EIGHTH AVENUE.
512—T. H. Clarissey.
WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.
1101—H. Bolker. 1906—A. C. Link & Co.
WEST NORTH AVENUE.
740—B. A. Gallmeister. 1125—Prince.
859—C. F. Gruener. 1196—Max Kunze.
887—W. G. Krieter. 1704—G. A. Kappus.
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266—L. Degen. 1359—H. H. Crawshaw.
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Corner Oakley— 750—T. H. Fiske.
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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—
In the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Northern Division, ss. In the Circuit Court thereof. Oscar J. Friedman vs. Wyoke Motor Vehicle Company, No. 26,002. On reading and filing the petition of Max H. Whitney, Receiver herein, and all parties in interest having been duly notified of this application and being represented in open court by their respective counsel, and the court having considered said petition and heard the counsel and proofs of respective thereto, and being fully advised in the premises, finds:
That it is for the best interests of said estate and of all parties in interest, that all the property, property rights, and assets of and belonging to said defendant company, and now in the possession, custody, charge, or control of said Receiver, be forthwith sold and the proceeds thereof distributed between and among the claimants herein after paying the due costs of administration.
It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that all the property and assets of said defendant Company, of every kind and character in the possession, custody, charge, or control of said Receiver, including the good will, trade names, corporate name, and rights of said defendant Company (excepting only the cash on hand at the time of such sale), and all the rights, title, and interest of said Receiver and of all the parties herein in and to the said property and assets, be sold and disposed of by said Receiver as follows, to wit: Said Receiver shall sell all said property and assets as hereinafter set forth, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, at No. 110 East Twentieth street, Chicago, Illinois, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M. Said Receiver shall first offer said property in lots or parcels, as follows:
Lot 1: Finished vehicles.
Lot 2: Vehicles in process of construction
Lot 3: Parts of vehicles, castings, patterns, special tools, and miscellaneous supplies.
Lot 4: Machinery and fixtures.
Lot 5: Patents, trade names, corporate name "Woods Motor Vehicle Company," and the sole right to use the same in Illinois.
Lot 6: Accounts and bills receivable.
Lot 7: Any and all other property, assets, and rights of said defendant company, not included in the foregoing lots.
Or any other lot, or lots, or quantity which any bidder may reasonably request, or the Receiver may deem proper and judicious. After having solicited bids for said property in lots as aforesaid, said Receiver shall then solicit bids for the whole of said property in bulk, and if the highest bid for the property in bulk shall exceed the aggregate of the highest and best bids for the property in lots as above described, then said Receiver shall strike off and sell said property to the highest and best bidder in bulk; otherwise said Receiver shall strike off said property in lots to the highest and best bidder for each lot respectively.
Each and every bidder at said sale shall accompany his bid with immediate payment, or certified check payable to the order of said Receiver, for at least Twenty per cent (20%) of the amount of such bid, to be deposited with said Receiver, and in case any bid is accepted and the bidder shall not accordingly pay for said property within three days thereafter, then said cash or check so deposited shall be absolutely forfeited to said Receiver.
Said Receiver shall advertise said property for sale by posting a copy of this order at said No. 110 East Twentieth street, and also by causing a notice of the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks, prior to said July 2, 1902, in the Chicago Daily Law Bulletin and in the Chicago Tribune, the first publication thereof to be not later than the 10th day of June, A. D. 1902, and by mailing not before the 10th day of June, 1902, a copy of this order to each of the stockholders of said corporation and to all the creditors whose claims have been allowed. And said Receiver is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to adjourn and postpone said sale, with or without re-advertising the same, if in his opinion he deems such adjournment or postponement for the best interests of said estate.
It is further ordered that upon the approval of such sale of sale by this Court, the successful bidder or bidders shall receive from said Receiver a bill of sale for the property purchased by such bidder or bidders respectively, and shall thereupon be vested with all the right, title, and interest of said receiver, and of all the parties hereto, in and to said property, property rights, assets, good will, trade names, corporate name and rights, and every part thereof.

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3611 LAKE-AV.—JUST REMODELED FOUR additional buildings to our residential hotel. The Louvre, 3611 Lake-av.; modern conveniences; all newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors; dining-room; single or double rooms; and suites; front or lake view; TABLE UNSURPASSED; choice located; big lawns; tennis court; within two blocks to 4 blocks to 35 block Ill. Cent. R. R.; reference. Tel. 1297 Oakland.

FAMILIES DESIRING HOTEL ACCOMMODAtions for the summer should call at Hotel Barcelona, 3900 Lake-av. Choice exception in the most beautifully located residential hotel on the lake, with beautiful view of lake, newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors, reading-rooms; a few suites remain; our table for the home money can buy, our chef formerly of Leland Hotel; rates $6 up; refs.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First-class residential hotel; finely located; newly and completely furnished throughout; first-class; $20 outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms with private bath, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

OAKLAND HOTEL, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvds.; unsquared location; always cool and comfortable; splendid accommodation; moderate rates.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—Fine location; 150 elegantly furnished outside rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates. MRS. H. WYCK, manager.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV. Block from L. S. R. R.; modern; steam; baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American or European.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes to city. Telephone Oakland 192.

EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—AMN and European plan; suites of 2 and 3; also single; private bath; fireproof. Tel. 1038 South.

HOTEL VERNA, 2011 INDIANA-AV.—NEWLY furnished clean rooms, with excellent board; first-class chef. Tel. Calumet 1593.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS., FINest family hotel; elegant table; summer rates.

Summer Resorts.

PARK HOTEL, OAK PARK—UNDER NEW management; strictly first-class family hotel; block from C. and N. W. R. R.; Lake-st. L. and electric lines; reliable table; clean bed, clean help; modern conveniences; elegant large lawns; ideal summer resort; rates to families.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—TWO LADIES, CATHOlics; south side, desirable location; $10. Address E 511, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT, COMPLETELY FURnished rooms; use of bath; complete for housekeeping; only respectable people; every convenience; no other roomers; best neighborhood, quick transportation; Sunday or evenings. 659 48th-st., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT — MODERN, ELEGANTLY FURN. and newly decorated; closets, running water; velvet carpets, telephone; cafe in building; $2 up; elevator. Murray Hill Bldg., 3067 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COOL ROOMS, THE LAFAYETTE, 16, 12, and 14 E. Jackson-blvd.; convenient to one block south of Auditorium; walking distance.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS; SINGLE, $1.50; double, $2.50 and $3; also light housekeeping and unfurnished. 159 E. 35th-st.

TO RENT—3118 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT room; every convenience; single or double; reasonable. NORRIS.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for gentlemen; all conveniences; best transportation. 4134 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—3615 CALUMET-AV., FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, running water, cooking gas, good bath.

TO RENT—4248 CALUMET-AV., 2D F., SO. lovely front parlor, well fur., no other roomers; near L.

TO RENT — A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, modern private residence. 3120 Groveland-av., near L. C. station.

TO RENT—4247 CALUMET-AV.—NEWLY FURnished or unfurnished front rooms; 1st flat; 4252-st. car.

TO RENT — KENWOOD — EXTRA CHOICE housekeeping suites, 4 rooms, furnished; $20 up; unfurnished, $18 up. Call today. 4815 Lake-av.

TO RENT—1911 MICHIGAN-AV., NEWLY FURnished and decorated; front alcove and other desirable rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences; very reasonable. 3516 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; running water.

TO RENT—3255 INDIANA; TWO BEAUTIFUL large front rooms; private home; telephone.

TO RENT—ROOMS; PART FLAT; KENWOOD; L. C. Phone before 12, 3511 Blue.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SINgle gentleman, in private family. 3444 Indiana.

TO RENT—ROOMS. 3009 CALUMET-AV., Flat E.

TO RENT—LIGHT, NICELY FURNISHED rooms; strictly modern. 625 E. 41st-st., Flat 8.

West Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT FURNISHED ROOM; PRIvate family; steam heat, hot water; near Garfield Park. Address E 234, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; STEAM, HOT water. 436 Jackson-blvd., 2d flat. Walking dis.

TO RENT—634 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE LINcoln Park; fine front rooms; board also; moderate

TO RENT—PLEASANT, NICELY FURNISHED, clean front room; private house. 340 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT AND alcove; also single front room. Second floor, Flat 14, 210 N. State-st., cor. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—CLUB GENTLEMEN—2 ELEGANT large rooms, Cleveland-av., block Clark-st. car; no other roomers; private family; reference.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN private family; reasonable; near Lincoln Park and all car lines. 170 Eugenie-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—$68 LA SALLE-AV., DESIRABLE room; fine location; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ONE block south Lincoln park. 12 Burton-pl.

TO RENT — 189 CASS-ST., SECOND FLOOR, Apt. 32—Comfortably furnished room.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HOT WAter, bath; convenient to car lines. 412 Orchard.

TO RENT—598 E. SUPERIOR-ST., NICELY FURnished rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FUR. ROOMS, RUNNING water. 1 block from L. 1827 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; four adults. 273 Belden-av.

TO RENT—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; ref. exchanged. 385 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. E. BALDWIN & CO.,
244 EAST 35TH-ST.
ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES.
AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS. Call for list.

TO RENT—7420 KIMBARK-AV. 8 ROOMS, bath, and cemented cellar; modern; two blocks from Grand Crossing, I. C. E. F. WILLIAMS, 1142 75th-st.

TO RENT—HOT WATER HEAT NOW GOING in; 9 room modern brick on Rc175; interior decorations exceptionally high class. 3763 Ellis-av. Open.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, FURNISHED, from June 20 to Aug. 30, for $75. P. A. THOMPSON, 6625 Lafayette-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE FOR the summer or longer; gas in furnace and grate, near I. C. R. R. and cable. 5030 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3435 MICHIGAN-AV., $70 PER MO.; will put in perfect order. Apply to S. GREGSTEIN, Windsor-Clifton Hotel.

North Side.

TO RENT—126 PINE-ST., 10-ROOM MODERN house; $50 per mo. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE 9-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE TO Lincoln Park, south end. 1834 N. Park-av.; hot water, gas range, etc.; $50. Key at 743.

TO RENT—FINE 9-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE TO Lincoln park, south end. 1836 Eugenie-st.; hot water, gas range, etc.; $50. Inquire on premises.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HUNTINGTON BAY, Long Island Sound, new cottage; beautifully situated, on high ground; 10 lots for sale; 10 rooms, fully and newly furnished; modern improvements; fine bathing; new stable. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., New York.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—HARVARD CAMP, LAKE GENEVA, Wis., beautifully furnished, 8-room cottage; mod. improvements; 16 feet covered porch, shady trees; owner going abroad; will rent for $125 season if taken at once. MISS LEONORA JACKSON, 207 S. Hoyne-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, ELGIN CLUB lake Geneva, Wis., furnished complete; price for season, $200. Inquire of C. O. D., Room 201, 76 Monroe-st., or H. H. CLOUDMAN, Elgin, Ill.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—$27 AND $29 S. KENilworth-av., fine double houses, 9 rooms each; hot water heat. Inquire 305 Home-av., Oak Park.

TO RENT—DURING SUMMER—FURNISHED house in best residence portion of Evanston. Address D 413, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
LES TOURS,
COR. 44TH-ST. AND INDIANA-AV.
6, 7, and 8 room apartments.
Hardwood floors and finish; the only designed hall trees; sideboards, consoles, etc., tile bathrooms; marble entrances; tapestry hung and electric lighted.
Open for inspection today. Rents $27.50 to $50.
DRAPER & KRAMER,
125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$29 $27.50. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM APARTMENTS IN HYDE PARK. ONLY 2 BLOCKS FROM 55TH CENT. EXPRESS TRAINS; ALL OUTSIDE LIGHT; FINISHED IN THE FINEST OF HARDWOODS; 4 PLATE MIRRORS IN THE PARLOR. OPEN FOR INSPECTION; WILL DECORATE TO SUIT TENANT; PRICE $65. FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE AGENT.
JAS. G. BARSALOUX,
372 E. 63D-ST., COR. WASHINGTON-AV.
TEL. OAK. 1396.

TO RENT—
NEW APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOMS,
BEING COMPLETED,
3722-26 INDIANA-AV.
These high-class, sunlight rooms must be seen to be appreciated; brass cuffings; tile dining-rooms; hardwood floors, etc.; open for inspection today.
DRAPER & KRAMER,
125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — S. W. CORNER DREXEL-AV. AND 56th-st.
7-room corner flat.....$37.50
4-room flat.....22.50
Steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
The Equitable Trust Co., 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—5032 PRAIRIE-AV., 8-ROOM FLATS, elegant in every respect; these flats are worth $50 as compared with others, but will rent them much less to high grade tenants this week; I have others, 4 to 8 rooms, very low until fall. H. C. HOSS, 1065 E. 41st-st. Tel. Wentworth 2415.

TO RENT—THE MANITOU, S. E. COR. 60TH-st. and Prairie-av., 4, 5, 6, 7 room flats; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, electric light, etc.; $25 to $40. Janitor on premises. The Equitable Trust Company, 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM MODERN steam heated flats, well located, south and north. W. H. BRYAN, Unity Bldg.
2563 Paulina-st. Tel. Irving 1574.

TO RENT—
Madison-av., s. e. cor. 61st-st., 8 and 9 extra large, light rooms, new oak floors, new plumbing, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges, etc.; $45 to $50.
MAURICE SAGUE, 580 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—6219 MONROE-AV., A NEW strictly first-class flat, seven rooms, extra large and light, with extra closets; finished in mahogany, oak, and birch; third floor, only one block from all transportations.

TO RENT—3021 MONROE-AV. ELEGANT 8-room flat; hardwood floors throughout, tile bathroom, steam heat, gas and electric light, combination bookcase, brass beds (box spring and hair mattress), mahogany, birch, or sycamore, and oak dressers, chiffoniers, and dressing tables

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES; ALSO money to loan on improved Chicago real estate, $500 TO $500,000 AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT. If you pay a portion of your present loan elsewhere, we can quote very advantageous rates. Should you call in person and are looking for bargains in REAL ESTATE, if under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

SCOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 116 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES AND want to find a "thoroughbred" either man or woman, with a few thousand dollars to help carry us paper; will guarantee 10%; no possible risk; no guaranty as good as a savings bank; have never had a loss; bank references given and required; lawyer, banker, or business man preferred. Address for interview, R V 374, Tribune office.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK, 160 Jackson-blvd. MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

MONEY TO LOAN— ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, from 4 to 6 per cent, according to amount of security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 6% per cent; no attorney's fee; privilege to pay all or part before maturity and stop interest thereon; building loans a specialty. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & M'CLURE, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN— on attention to builders. Call and get our terms. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 402 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—FIVE CENTS, 5 PER cent per cent. BUILDING LOANS a specialty. Prompt inspection; special prepayment privileges. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Bank Floor, 62 La Salle-st.

THRIFTY BORROWERS APPLY FOR LOW RATES TO PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 184 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS 6% AND 5 PER CENT, CHICAGO property, with prepayment privileges. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Phone 1837 Main. 138-40 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON chicago real estate at lowest rates. The Colonial trust and savings bank, formerly Rose & Co., n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE— SECOND MORTGAGES. Life Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY—CALL AND see us before placing your loan. $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000. JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 1020 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN— we have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 82 and 84 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY— very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans. E. G. PAULING, 123 La Salle-st.

IF YOU HAVE A VACANT LOT WE WILL make plans to suit, lend money to build, and let building complete. GUNN & CO., Building, 184 La Salle-st.

NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO., VERMONT, WILL loan $10,000 or larger sums, 4 per cent and 4½ per cent, on or before privilege. NICHOLS AND HILDRUP, Exclusive Agents, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—8 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES $500, $600, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000. JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 1020 Tribune Building.

LOANS ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, 5, 5½ AND 6 PER CENT. T. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 234 La Salle-st.

WE MAKE SECOND MORTGAGES FROM $300 up; quickly and cheaply. R. 67, 58 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES, ON CHICAGO real estate. GOODRIDGE, FRENCH & CO., 56 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON AP-proved real estate; no delays. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

SEE HAENTZE & WHEELER, 546 TRIBUNE Bldg., for real estate and building loans and mortgage investments; prompt service.

J. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 72 W. CORNER DEAR-born and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago real estate.

S. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 LA SALLE—LOANS ANY amount; city or sub., imp. or vacant.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000, 3 Y., 8%; ABOUT 30 acres, Worth, Cook Co. Address J 222, Tribune.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LOAN COMPANY, 79 WASHINGTON-ST., SUITES 901, 902, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

ORGANIZED AND ESTABLISHED TO MAKE LOANS TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.

THOSE IN DISTRESS COME TO US AND THEIR NEEDS ARE RELIEVED, by our advancing such sums as they require

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CAR-riages, etc., or any acceptable security WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ADVANCES MADE TO SALARIED MEN AND WOMEN without mortgage.

Any amount of money to loan EASIEST TERMS, LOWEST RATES, QUICKEST possible arrangements to suit case in point. NO CHARGES DEDUCTED. ABSOLUTE AND COMMODIOUS PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.

CALL ON US. ASK FOR THE MANAGER. If you cannot call, telephone or write and we will call on you.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LOAN COMPANY, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., SUITES 901, 902. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? IF SO YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH, FROM $10 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC., OR ANY OTHER GUARANTEED SECURITY. PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED WITH YOU. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION. DEAL WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOAN CAN BE PAID IN PART OR WHOLE AT ANY TIME. NOTE WHAT WE DO NOT DO: WE DO NOT ASK THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU CHANGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN AD-VANCE. YOU GET THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 180 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 202. N. E. COR. HALSTED-ST.

WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

WE OFFER UNLIMITED RATES, BEST TERMS, QUICKEST SERVICE. CALL AND SEE US.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNI-ture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal. Lowest rates. If you want money and your goods, call on us. Live and let live is my motto. Time payments to suit borrower. E. S. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEW-elry at lowest rates. Call and see us. OLDEST reliable American pawnbrokers. 107 S. Clark-st.

LOAN ON FURNITURE AS THE BIG ADS. DO. We will treat you as they never knew. RICHARDSON, 167 La Salle-st. Room 16.

A. LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.—LOANS ON watches, diamonds, etc.; buys gold and silver.

GENERAL ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, ETC. Room 812 First National Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED MEN. LIB-eral terms. ADVANCED ON THEIR NOTES. EASY TERMS. CONFIDENTIAL. BORROWERS SEE 810 FT. DEARBORN BLDG., 184 Monroe.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PERSONS. PER-sonal note, without indorser or security; no commission; strictly confidential. Tower Credit Co., R. 809, 225 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED EMPLOYES AT 1¼ RATES on their note without indorser; amounts and payments to suit borrower. Call or write. Room 1105, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND OTHER GOOD SECURITY. LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ROOM 1, 2D FLOOR, 79 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; also on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. 1st floor, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 1

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

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Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or telephone—Central 207. Where delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

"EVERY SUNDAY"

THE TRIBUNE prints 2½ (two and one-half) times as much advertising as its "nearest two-cent competitor," and it has every Sunday from 50,000 to 75,000 more circulation than its "nearest two-cent competitor" claims in its own sworn statement.

"GOLDEN DOZEN" OF NEWSPAPERS.

The American Newspaper Directory (the highest journalistic authority in the United States) for December, 1901, gives some facts concerning the notable newspapers of the country. The American Newspaper Directory uses certain signs to denote the relative standing and merit of the whole field of newspaperdom which comes under its notice, and one of these signs is the mystic symbol [◎] denoting "golden," which stands for high quality, and is thus explained:

"Advertisers value this paper more for the class and quality of its circulation than for the mere number of copies printed."

Such papers are credited with a single symbol; but there is a higher grade, according to this standard authority, which have BOTH QUALITY AND QUANTITY, and require the DOUBLE GOLDEN SYMBOL [◎◎] to describe adequately their standing. This baker's dozen of thirteen "famous newspapers" is named in the supposed order of their merit in the following list:

New York Herald.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York Times.
Buffalo Express.
Brooklyn Eagle.
New York Tribune.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
Washington Star.
New York Post.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Baltimore Sun.
Boston Transcript.
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Vatican and the Friars.

The agreement of the vatican to the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines solves the most difficult single problem which faced the American government in the archipelago. Under the direction of the pope himself the negotiations have been concluded with a dispatch which is unprecedented in the history of the Roman church. The vatican accepts without reserve the five propositions made by Judge Taft. It is useless to discuss the justice of the hatred of the Filipinos for the monastic orders. The insurrection was originally aimed at the friars, who were regarded as the instruments of the state and their orders for the oppression of the people. The people are good Catholics, and draw a sharp line between the church and its Spanish agents. The pope is quoted as saying that the withdrawal of the friars was begun when they left their parishes and fled to Manila. The speedy conclusion of the negotiations is further evidence of the sagacity of the venerable pontiff who has presided so long over the affairs of the Roman church. Judge Taft has at the same time justified the high opinion in which he has been held by the public since he undertook his work in the Philippines. With every development of the problem of government in the archipelago it becomes clearer that the man whom William McKinley selected to carry out his policy possesses the qualities which make statesmen. When Judge Taft finishes his work in the Philippines it is certain that he will return to play a prominent part in American public life.

DISTRIBUTING DINNERS.

In these days when Americans are supplying their British cousins with pretty nearly everything they need from coronation costumes down to cooking dishes, and furnishing them with practical ideas in domestic economy and industrial methods, it seems a little strange to find in the London papers the details of a scheme of cooperative cooking which appears to be of English origin and which is meeting with great success. In England, as in this country, the increased popularity of flats, especially among bachelor men and women, as well as the scarcity of servants, has made comfortable housekeeping a difficult problem. One solution of the problem has been found by the London distributing kitchens, limited, which cooks the meals in great quantities and distributes them from a common center.

The London Chronicle, eager to test the scheme, gave an order for a dinner for several persons without any previous notice or hint that it was to be a specimen dinner. It arrived punctually to the minute. It was packed in baskets lined with tin, heated by special means, and kept hot by felt covering. The tin was in four compartments, each of which held a course, with its special plate, and the plate so hot it was difficult to lift it from the basket. The basket also held a halse bag containing the cutlery and silver, and a small cruet, and the bread was wrapped in napkins of Japanese paper. The Chronicle says: "The cooking was everything that could be desired and the dishes as fresh as if they had come straight out of the oven. Everything was spotlessly clean, the cutlery and napery good, and the dishes were specially contrived for retaining the heat and not spilling their contents." As to the cost, it says: "The dinner was, in fact, every bit as good as can be obtained at an ordinary club for three or four shillings. From the Distributing kitchens it only costs two shillings." All meals are furnished on the same scale, while a family can be supplied with all their meals for a guinea a head per week.

The new scheme has proved a great success in London among those who wish to get rid of the trouble of cooking in the household, and bachelors of both sexes are hailing it with delight. Some such scheme as this may yet prove the housekeepers' blessing in time of tribulation and may even go far towards solving the servant girl problem in many families.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIUMPH.

Six years ago Grover Cleveland saw his party desert him and the democratic principles he upheld. He became a president without a party. For a time no republican was so disliked or reviled by democrats as was Grover Cleveland. It is a personal triumph for him to see the party abandoning the "search of new and gaudy issues and the interpretation of strange visions," and silently admitting that it was wrong and he was right in 1896 and 1900.

All Americans who admire a man who will defy party clamor, sacrifice his popularity, and condemn himself to political exile, sooner than be false to his convictions, will be pleased to see Mr. Cleveland a trusted counselor of a regenerated democracy. Its return to sanity and its acceptance of advice from the man read out of the party in 1896 will be a useful lesson for timid "statesmen" who are too apt to shape their course in accordance with the bad political maxim, "My party, right or wrong."

It must have given Mr. Cleveland much pleasure to address again a sympathetic democratic audience and to receive applause in a quarter where it has long been denied him. Perhaps only one thing was lacking to make his pleasure complete—the presence of William J. Bryan. That gentleman should have been there to hear Mr. Cleveland ask if the party could not be "delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people," and to hear the audience applaud the speaker.

Mr. Cleveland clothes his advice to the party, which is beginning again to listen to him, in ponderous sentences and long words, but it is good advice. It is in substance that the democrats shall be for revenue reform and against trusts, for equal taxation, and against governmental extravagance. On these issues the democrats may or may not win, but they are the only issues on which they can harmonize.

A NEW CHARTER FOR CHICAGO.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE proposed that the civic federation call a caucus of Chicagoans interested in getting a new charter for the city for the patent reason that unless such gentlemen work together their work will be vain. In the past they have not been united, and because of their disunion they have accomplished nothing.

The response of the reformers is about as follows: (1) The agreement to abide by a caucus vote might be dangerous because such vote might be hasty, superficial, and unwise. (2) Some of the gentlemen are unalterably opposed to a constitutional amendment, but prefer a convention. If the caucus decided for amendment they would have to stultify their convictions if bound to support it. (3) A variety of schemes are being worked out at present and a caucus would be premature. (4) It is or soon will be too hot for people to take an active interest in such matters.

Reasons 1 and 2 are expressions of the causes of reformers' almost chronic inefficiency—refusing to compromise and unwillingness to submit to discipline. The traits indicate their possessors' belief in the infallibility of their own political prescience. Each individual reformer, because he knows his heart is right, is prone to think himself possessed of an inherent faculty for governing and he regards it in the light of sacrilege to subject his ideas to compromise or any sort. Thence refusal to get together; thence failure.

After incidentally remarking that THE TRIBUNE did not propose an immediate caucus nor suggest that there should be a hasty vote under the gavel, reasons 3 and 4 may be said to be valid enough. But were the civic federation to give notice now that it will call a caucus at some particular day in the future, when the weather is cooler; and were it also to publish the apportionment of the delegates among the various organizations; and were it also a condition of a delegation's admittance that it was endowed with plenary power to bind its constituents to abide by the majority vote of the caucus; and were the plan and promises faithfully obeyed, then Chicago would get its much needed new charter.

THE HOUSE PHILIPPINE BILL.

The week's debate in the house on the bill for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines began yesterday. The committee on insular affairs proposes to strike all but the enacting clause out of the senate bill and to substitute therefor a bill which differs from that drafted by Senator Lodge in two important particulars. The house bill provides for a gold standard in the islands instead of the silver standard, which the senate measure leaves undisturbed. The most important point of difference, however, is in the provision for the establishment of a second chamber in the Philippine legislature. By the terms of the Lodge bill the commission is made the sole legislative body until such time as it can take a complete census of the islands. Then, if it is of the opinion that the time is ripe for the establishment of a popular chamber, the commission shall certify that fact to the president, who will order an election, if, in his judgment, the opinion of the commission is sound.

The house bill provides for the election of a lower chamber as soon as the commission can make the necessary arrangements, without waiting for a census. The suffrage, which is the same as provided by the commission in the recent local elections, is limited to those who can read and write English or Spanish, who pay taxes amounting to $15 Mexican a year, or who have held municipal offices under the Spanish régime. The commission is to act as an upper chamber and, in case the lower chamber fails to vote supplies, is empowered to make appropriations equal to those of the year preceding. Judge Taft and his colleagues are in favor of the adoption of the house bill. They believe that a lower chamber will act as a safety valve, and, in spite of the annoyances which will result from the inexperience of the Filipino legislators, that it will, on the whole, be beneficial to the people. The agitators will find an outlet for their energies and the mass of the Filipinos will see in the establishment of a popular house an evidence of the intention of the United States to give them a share in the government of the archipelago. In addition, the action of the upper chamber on legislation initiated in the lower house, whether it be adverse or favorable, will serve to educate the leaders in the principles of government.

The supporters of the senate's proposition point out that, once established, it will be difficult to abolish the lower chamber, even if it prove injurious to the progress of the archipelago. There is still a great mass of constructive legislation to be passed, which will be delayed and obstructed by the participation of unschooled legislators. There is no doubt that the majority of the American people want the Filipinos to receive the largest possible share in the government of the islands at the earliest possible moment. The two bills do not differ in final effect. If the senate's plan prevails people in the United States will be satisfied with the postponement of the Philippine lower house for a year or two in the assurance that provision has been made for it and that in the long run the Filipinos will lose nothing by the delay.

TWELVE DISAPPOINTED NOMINEES.

The estimable gentlemen whose merits won for them nominations for $10,000 a year offices which the supreme court says do not exist have met with a severe disappointment. Each of them was confident of a popular verdict in his favor. Fifty per cent of them would have been justified in their belief.

The men who have learned on this occasion, if not on previous occasions, that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," will bear their affliction philosophically, although they may not think so highly of the wisdom of the supreme court as if it had decided differently. No man can wax enthusiastic over a court which thrusts itself between him and ten thousand a year. The nominees whose names are not to go on the ticket may console themselves with the reflection that it is better the blow should fall now than after they had paid campaign assessments—which would not have been refunded—and after they had neglected their clients and worn out their voices through a heated campaign. Each of them can "point with pride" to the indorsement of his judicial qualifications by an intelligent and discriminating party convention. This is not so gratifying as a certificate of election, but it is something. It is an "honorable mention," though not a medal.

Though the decision of the supreme court has made some hearts ache, it is unquestionably good law. On this as on other occasions that tribunal has checkmated attempts of the legislative branch of the government to juggle with the constitution. Now that the court has spoken, some of the retired judicial nominees admit they have had their doubts as to the constitutionality of the legislation it has swept away.

Doubtless the next general assembly will make provision in a constitutional manner for an increase in the number of circuit and superior court judges in this county. In the meantime Chicago will manage somehow to get along without more judges. No matter how many men are on the bench the beginning and the ending of a suit will continue to be years apart until there shall be a radical change in procedure. When provision is made for new judges the gentlemen to whom fate has been unkind can present themselves, some to a republican and some to a democratic convention, set forth their claims, and perhaps have their claims allowed. The future is not altogether dark for them.

A SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

A few days ago a Chicago boy, 17 years old, shot and killed another Chicago boy of the same age. This is a kind of precocity which is not amusing to see. One's regret takes two directions. First, that the boy murderer should have been brought up in an environment which made it possible for him to want to use a revolver; second, that the city ordinances governing the use of weapons should be so laxly enforced as to have given the young fellow a chance to possess himself of the weapon which he used on such slight provocation and with such fatal results.

The tone of the city ordinances is clear. No one is to carry any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk, razor, or dagger, slungshot, or metallic knuckles concealed about his person. Further, no one, unless he is father, guardian, or employer to the minor in question, is to sell, give, loan, hire, or barter, or offer to sell, give, loan, hire, or barter any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk, razor, or dagger, slungshot, or metallic knuckles or the like to any minor within the city limits. That such provisions are wise no one will attempt to deny. That they are enforced no one will attempt to affirm. Yet there is provision for their enforcement.

Every person who sells weapons is supposed to keep a register in which he records the name of the person to whom he has sold each weapon, the age of that person, the number of the weapon, its kind, its purpose, and its price. This register is open for the inspection of the public, and all persons who wish to examine the same may do so at all reasonable times during business hours. Here is a complete apparatus for the control of American weapon carrying proclivities. It seems as if, at least in the case of minors, this apparatus should be put to the purpose for which it was constructed. The spectacle of one boy shooting another is hideous enough to deserve attention, reflection, and action.

MAY THE BEST HORSE WIN!

Our seasons of real merrymaking are but few. When what Mulvaney calls the "Ould Church" dominated the world, they were more numerous. Then people were glad that so many poor human beings had qualified as saints and had made good their entrance into the calendar, there to bless their fellow-creatures not only by their intercession with higher powers, but by their benign aversion to ordinary labor and by their insistence upon an occasional cessation from this world's toil. Holy days meant holidays. That is, until the puritans abolished most of them and turned the rest into seasons of lethargy and affliction. Then the Protestant world lost much of its ancient gayety.

Of course, it has had to recoup itself. Secular feasts have been instituted. Memorial day, the Fourth, Labor day, Arbor day, Flag day, and all the rest testify to the passion men have for periodic jubilation. The somber monotony of the puritan year now has intersticces of gladness. Even the Protestant sects have taken the thing up. Children's day, unauthorized by missal, manual, or calendar, breaks in upon the succession of similar and undistinguishable Sundays. Outside of political and religious observances, moreover, come days which are sanctioned only by the desire for pleasure and dedicated only to the service of sport. Chief among these in the neighborhood of Chicago is the day called Derby day.

Derby day appeals to one's admiration for two of the most beautiful and most influential of God's creatures, the Horse and the Woman. The most mannish sort of the present day has remarked, perhaps without wishing to be brought into court and made to take oath on the subject, that—

> Four things greater than all things are,
> Women and horses and power and war.

On another occasion he records as the two most painful reflections of a departed soul that he would see—

> His dearest pony galloped lame
> And his light-o'-love another's dame.

It appears, then, that if one can see beautiful horses and beautiful women on the same day, one's love for the spectacular ought to be satisfied. Now, this is just where Derby day makes its hit. Beautiful horses on the track, beautiful women in the boxes, and a cheer for insouciance and frivolity on at least one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five in the year! That is how Chicago takes today's race. And if some man should risk a dollar or two on his conscientious opinion with regard to the winner, perhaps the moralist can be persuaded to wink a little wink at that man's offense.

As for the horses, may the best one win, even though it come from the effete and silky east.

The Wettest of Junes.

The June of 1902 will go down to posterity as a month of mold, a month of pleasure only to that individual who is wont to display his jeweled ring by measuring upon his finger the depth of the water in his cellar. If cellars could converse, what tales of woe would we have of wearables gone to their ruin and of eatables rendered uneatable. And it is much to be feared that if misfortune attends the bride upon whom the rain falls the number of unhappy marriages will be greatly increased and that many a sorrowing wife will ascribe her matrimonial clouds to the "probable thunder storms" for which the weather man is responsible. Of course the real story of this June, its disappointed hopes, flooded cellars, games that never came off, and lawn fêtes that were fated to be held within doors, will never be told, but were its historian to arise we would have a tragedy of dampness. Yet there is no doubt that the eyes that now burn so fiercely when they light upon the warnings of coming rain will, later in the summer, be turned upwards in eager effort to discover signs of welcome showers.

EDITOR BRYAN could have sent a whole carload of regrets to the New York Tilden club if it would have done any good.

IF the kickers who are complaining of the cost of the Philippine war will make out itemized statements of the amounts it has cost them individually, we believe the money could be raised by popular subscription to pay them in full and stop the howling.

IT may be admitted that the Chagres river is a tough proposition for Uncle Sam, but he is not in the habit of falling down on anything he undertakes.

PERHAPS some of the fame of Prof. Napoleon Lajoie, the eminent baseball virtuoso, is due to his remarkable name. As an all-around ball player, we can't see that he greatly outclasses the Hon. James Ryan, aforetime of Chicago.

IN addition to its other fine points, the automobile is shown to be highly useful in running down mad dogs.

THE shah of Persia still refuses to look pleasant in any of his portraits.

THE first three letters of Gomes' name don't stand for "grand old man" any longer.

SENATOR BILLY [illegible]son has an idea, possibly, that the c[illegible]erous canine doesn't always win in a le[illegible] race.

SOME of the smoke that overhangs the city may come from Mont Pelee, but it is wholly lost in the general effect.

AN esteemed contemporary says Miss Mary MacLane is not likely to be kidnaped—she does not need the advertising. We should like to see the kidnaper that could frighten Miss Mary M[illegible]Lane.

BILLY MASO[illegible] aspirations for the presidency are not a[illegible]ncessed at. He is the logical candidate o[illegible] billposters.

THERE has always been a suspicion that Steve Elkins is a man of that sort.

MR. BRYAN'S regrets may be on the way to New York by freight.

"ARGBY insistence" is eminently Cleveландesque.

NOW SEE the small boy obey the Mayor!

RAIN or shine.

Go!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Doubly Armed.

Chief of Police—"Why, man, what could we do with you on the force? You're a cripple."

Applicant (with some heat)—"A man with a club foot, sir, ought to be equal to two ordinary policemen in a fight!"

Better So.

"Waiter, where did this French champagne come from?"

"Well, sir, to tell the truth——"

"Stop. I don't want to know. Fill my glass again, will you?"

How Senator Lotsman Feels.

'Twixt the president and the sugar trust
I hardly know what to say.
For I could be happy with either one,
Were t'other dear charmer away.

Antiquissimus Temporibus.

One day, not long after Saturn had been deposed by his son Jupiter for trying to devour his children, and had fled to Italy, Jupiter happened along.

"Well, unnatural dad," he said, with a sneer, "you seem to be trying to teach husbandry. Think you'll leave your mark on the civilization of this country, do you?"

"I do, you unnatural son," retorted the other. "In honor of the name of Saturn, sir, Italians will wear rings in their ears to the remotest generation!"

And, truly, it does seem probable.

And the Band Played, Etc.

The baffled villain of the play turned frightfully pale.

"I feel," he exclaimed, "asif I were going to have a fit!"

"All right," said the soubrette, with a sly wink at the audience. "Go up to the roof and have one on the house."

On the Halsted Street Car.

"I beg pardon, ma'am, but this is the smokers' seat."

"I know it, sir, and the wind is blowing from the stockyards. Pray keep on smoking."

Otto's Automobile.

[From the Smart Set.]

'Tis strange how fashion makes us change
the objects we admire;
We used to sing the tireless steed, but now
the steedless tire.
So Otto bought an auto, so as not to be
antique,
But the thing was autocratic,
As well as automatic,
And the auto wouldn't auto as it ought
to, so to speak.

He thought to get an auto operator for the
work,
And first he tried a circus man and then
he tried a Turk.
For he knew the circus man drove fifty
horses with success,
And if a man be shifty
Enough to manage fifty,
It's palpable enough he ought to manage
one horse less.

As for the Turk, 'tis also plain, deny it
if you can,
He ought to run an auto, since a Turk's
an Ottoman.
'Twas all no use, so Otto moved to Alabama purely,
That he might say: "I'm Otto,
From Mobile, and my motto,
'A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely.'"

Then Otto sought to auto on the auto as
he ought to,
But the auto sought to auto as Otto never
thought to.
So Otto he got hot, O, very hot! as he ought
not to,
And Otto said, "This auto ought to auto and
it's got to,"
And Otto fought the auto, and the auto
it fought Otto,
Till the auto also got too hot to auto as
it ought to.
And then, Great Scott! the auto shot to
heaven—so did Otto—
Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto
ought to.

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN THE PORTFOLIO WITH THE PICTURE.

A SCENE ON DERBY DAY.

Description of the Nature Study Picture Given Free with Today's "Tribune."

Derby day, now a national holiday in England, and practically a holiday in Chicago when the American Derby is contested, has held a place among the racing events in Great Britain for more than a century, the first Derby having been run on Thursday, May 4, 1780, at Epsom, in Surrey. The race has been run there every year since that date. The great Epsom meeting, now watched in nearly every part of the world, is held on the Tuesday and the three following days immediately before Whitsuntide. The Derby is run on Wednesday and the Oaks on Friday.

The Derby was instituted by the earl of that name, the stake being 50 sovereigns for each entry, half forfeit, for 3 year old colts, eight stone, and fillies, seven stone eleven pounds, one mile. This event attracted little attention until 1830, by which time it was considered the event of the year. In 1840 the queen and prince consort appeared at Epsom and gave permanent place to it as the national racing event. The attendance, at first small, gradually increased until now as many as 150,000 people are on the ground. London is emptied, including royalty and nobility, every one shuts up shop, and parliament adjourns. The grand stand at Epsom, erected in 1829, seats over 5,000 people in its three stories.

The first race was won by Diomed, owned by Sir Charles Banbury. There were nine horses in the contest. In 1830 there were eighty-nine entries and twenty-three horses came to the post, which number has increased year by year. The Hermit Derby, won by Hermit, is said to have been, in some respects, the most sensational of the series. Hermit, owned by a Mr. Chaplin, started at odds of 100 to 1 against him, and after one of the most exciting races ever known won by a neck. The racing sensations of 1881 were the victories of Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois and Mr. Keene's Foxhall, which that year won the Derby and the St. Leger.

Horseracing is of early origin, a mention of the sport occurring in the Iliad, when chariot races were among the funeral games held in honor of Patroclus. Among the early Germans horseracing is said to have been part of the services in honor of their gods. The Romans were fond of the sport, and racecourses erected by them in Britain have been frequently discovered. The first authentic reference to horseracing as a sport in England occurs in a description of the city of London (1174). This notes the horse market held just outside London, where the nobility and citizens flocked to look and buy. When a race was to be run all but the racing horses were removed. In the reign of Richard I. knights rode at Whitsuntide over a three mile course for "forty pounds of ready gold."

Racing in this country began with the colonies, Virginia and Maryland having racing events in the seventeenth century. The first thoroughbred imported to America, it is said, was Bully Rock, by the Darley Arabian, out of a mare by the Byerly Turk, brought into Virginia in 1730. A jockey club was organized at Charleston in 1735 and a mile course prepared. Diomed, the winner of the first Derby, was brought to America and sired Sir Archy, who founded a family to which nearly all the American blood horses trace back.

PERSONAL.

Senator Beveridge has a presentiment that he will be president some day.

Pittsburg is going from one fit into another because the president will speak there on July 4.

The republicans of Nebraska have named John H. Mickey for governor. He has the Irish vote solid to begin with.

Joseph Wharton has given $350,000 to the university of Pennsylvania, and the people of the state think more than passing well of him.

It is contended that Mr. W. J. Bryan is really trying to follow in the footsteps of the late Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson was recognized as a more than average farmer.

Senator Quay says he will begin the campaign right away. Democrats of Mr. Quay's state are being strongly advised to make the thing unanimous and thus save large expenses.

Relatives of Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Mobile have been advised that she will be pardoned next week. The announcement that she will leave England as soon as possible seems superfluous.

An Indiana man was promptly shot when he gave utterance to the salutation, "Good morning, Carrie." There are many good points about the Indians of Indiana; there are many fine shots, also.

A man named Smith was run over by a wagon in a street in Philadelphia, and the papers there print his picture and proclaim loudly about the thoroughfares being "congested with traffic." The man was asleep when hurt.

Old Acquaintances.

[From the Baltimore American.]

I.

The Worst about the Summer, I should say,
Is not the Heat that melts us Day by Day,
But rather is the Jokes that come along
And seek in Vain to force us to be Gay.

II.

Ah, true, I know the Soda Fountain Clerk
Doth sell Sweet Air with nimble Toss and
Jerk;
And yet one cannot Always laugh at him—
In Truth, his is an honest piece of Work.

III.

The Quip about the Maiden by the Sea,
Who wears Abbreviated Garb in Glee,
But proves, what Jokes repeatedly have
claimed,
That Many do not go to Sea, but See.

IV.

The Jest about the Iceman and his Price,
And how he sells a Damp Spot for a Slice,
Is ancient, Stale and Deucedly Passé—
O, would that they would put It on the Ice!

V.

The Mercury, I know, will gayly Rise
Until it knocketh at the Brazen Skies,
Yet it will not Record the Heat I feel
At reading of the Ants in Picnic Pies.

VI.

One Other, from which for Relief I sue,
Is that with which the Jokers ne'er get
through—
That Warmth increasing Chestnut on the
Man
Who Murmurs: "Is it Hot enough for You?"

VII.

Whether at Nalshapur or Babylon,
At Murphy's Farm or Hotel Get-the-mun,
The Jokesters sadly pen these five old
Things
To prove there's Nothing New beneath the
Sun!

Mr. Cannon's Left Hand.

[From the Washington Times.]

When Representative Cannon, sometimes called the "Watch Dog of the Treasury," because of his position of chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, addresses the House he invariably gesticulates madly with his left hand. In fact, it is asserted that it would be impossible for him to talk without sawing the air with his good strong left.

Some years ago, when Sunset Cox of New York was Speaker pro tem., Mr. Cannon went to him and asked for recognition, to speak on a certain bill which was coming up. The Illinois statesman was deeply interested in the measure.

"All right, Cannon," said Mr. Cox. "I'll recognize you when the bill comes up."

"How much time will you give me?" inquired Mr. Cannon.

"Well," smiled Mr. Cox, "you can speak just as long as you keep your left hand in your pocket."

"Thank you, that will give me all the time I want."

The bill came up. Mr. Cannon took the floor and addressed the chair. He had not spoken thirty seconds when up flew his left hand, to emphasize a sentence—and the Speaker's gavel sounded with a whack. And Mr. Cox, amid laughter, said, "The gentleman's time has expired."

However, according to the story, some member came to Mr. Cannon's rescue and yielded him time in which to make his speech.

Skirts, Turns and Grease Paint.

FATE played a shabby trick on a team of comic acrobats over at the Chicago opera house last Monday evening. The team in question is really remarkably clever, though so far it has not succeeded in getting an engagement as one of the headliners. Its members are also ambitious and they never miss a chance to score a point.

On Monday evening last it happened that Miss Marie Carey made her first appearance in vaudeville at the Chicago. Miss Carey

THEN THE HOUSE FROZE UP.

is a Chicago girl and the house was packed with her friends, who simply waited their chance to give her an ovation.

It happened also that on the program Miss Carey immediately followed the team of comic acrobats in question. Of this fact, however, the acrobats were not informed.

Monday evening being the first night of their engagement at the Chicago, the two athletes were fervently hoping that some of their clever turns would arouse the enthusiasm of the audience and bring them half a dozen recalls. They went on and worked extremely hard in their determination to make a great hit. As they went off the first time there was a modest storm of applause, and the two hurried back and did a few extra tricks by way of encore. Then they retired for the second time. While they were still in the entrance and just about to go down to their dressing rooms, disappointed at not having got another recall, a perfect hurricane of applause broke out. It followed almost instantly on their exit and they naturally concluded that it was an overwhelming demand for their return.

Unfortunately they did not know as they left the stage the second time the card boy

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"

had removed their names from the brackets on either side the stage and had substituted that of Miss Carey. It was that name for which the friends of the dialect comedienne had been waiting, and at the sight of it they broke out into a roar of applause. But the two acrobats, smiling broadly at each other, leaped back on to the stage, only to find that the cheering house became suddenly congealed into an icy surface. Presently one of them saw the new name on the bracket and the two crestfallen men hurried away out of sight, more disappointed and chagrined than ever.

The fact that a prophet is without honor in his own country was beautifully illustrated the other evening at the Dearborn theater. The old man who has taken up the tickets at the front door of the theater was laid off for some reason and an entirely new man was in his place.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Frederick Chapin, who wrote the music for "The Storks," started to enter the theater. As is his custom, Mr. Chapin walked straight by the doorman and was well within the house when he felt a heavy clutch on his coat sleeve. He looked around to see what was the matter and this dialogue followed:

Chapin—Well, what is it?
Doorman—Where are you going?
Chapin—In to see the show.
Doorman—Where's your ticket?
Chapin—I haven't got any.
Doorman—Well, you've got a beautiful nerve.
Chapin—I work around here.
Doorman—You do? What's your name?
Chapin—Frederick Chapin.
Doorman—Well, that don't mean anything to me. You'll have to get a pass from the manager. I never heard of you before.

It has come to pass within the last year or two that Chicago has developed a style of its own, quite as characteristic and entertaining as the older haunt of actors on upper Broadway in New York. The local vicinity begins near the northwest corner of Clark and Washington streets and runs along Clark street to Dearborn, going thence around the corner as far as the Dearborn theater.

The Grand opera house is in the center of the district, as might be expected when it is known that the western headquarters of the White Rats, as well as the offices of several dramatic booking agencies, theatrical music publishers, and other similar enterprises are in the building. There are other similar offices in the Ashland block, which carries the interest further down the street. And as certain Dearborn street hotels and restaurants are largely patronized by theatrical people the crowds on the street are further augmented from this source.

Just at this season of the year the rialto is at its best, so far as the number of people on exhibition is concerned, for most theatrical enterprises are now closed for the season and actors who have saved no money during the winter have learned that the chances for profitable engagements during the summer are better in Chicago than anywhere else in the country. So they gather in this limited area every fine day and while waiting for an engagement which is slow about turning up they stand in little groups and discuss triumphs past and to come.

Incidentally a careful observer can find in the crowd on almost any day an almost exact duplicate in the flesh for each of the various amusing and striking types made familiar by cartoonists and comic artists. Some of them have long hair and longer black coats; others run to checked summer suits and loud neckties; there are plenty of foreigners among them and a sprinkling of soubrettes and vaudeville songsters going back and

ALONG THE LOCAL RIALTO.

forth from the offices of the various managers and agents.

Charles Grapewin, who, with his wife, Anna Chance, has won a reputation as one of the best actors on the vaudeville stage, writes all the one act sketches in which the team appears. His method of writing a play is probably entirely unique.

Mr. Grapewin's last appearance in Chicago was at the Masonic temple, where they gave "The Awakening of Pipp." That, like the rest of Mr. Grapewin's clever sketches, was the result of his own original method of play writing. Once he gets the bare outline of a plot for a new sketch Mr. Grapewin sits down and studies out in his mind the various points he wishes to make in his sketch. Then, before he puts pen to paper, he and his wife go some morning to the theater at which they happen to be playing and get permission to use the stage for a couple of hours.

Setting a scene roughly, Mr. Grapewin stations his wife in the wings with instructions to take down in shorthand every word he speaks. Then he goes on to the stage and extemporizes the dialogue, taking all the parts in their turn and giving stage directions for each as he goes along.

Once he has completed the play he stops work on it for the day, nor does he look at Mrs. Grapewin's shorthand notes. Next day he goes again to the theater with his wife

HOW GRAPEWIN WRITES A PLAY.

and goes over the whole sketch again, extemporizing as before, while every word goes down again in the shorthand book. This process is repeated five or six times, and then finally the notes of all the rehearsals are written out.

Mr. Grapewin takes them all and proceeds to build up his sketch by taking from each what seems to him to be the best parts of the dialogue and business. His claim is that in this way he gets a certain freshness and spontaneity which would be almost impossible to obtain by sitting down in cold blood to write it all out of his head. His success would seem to show that the plan is a good one.

Not Much to Begin On.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Here is a story about the republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker. One of his first "jobs" as a practicing lawyer and attorney was the drawing up of a deed covering some land in which an up the state farmer was concerned. When the work was finished the farmer was given a bill for $2, and objected to it as exorbitant, out of all proportion to the service rendered. "Few minutes' writin'—that's all," as the farmer expressed it.

"My dear sir," said the lawyer, "to learn how to draw up that deed I studied two years in the Grovemont seminary, at a cost of $200; I then studied four years in the West Philadelphia institute, which cost $250 a year more; and then I went to the law school of the university of Pennsylvania for a year, and that cost an additional $300. So, you see, the education needed to do this cost me $1,700, although you think $2.00 much to charge."

The farmer looked Lawyer Pennypacker over from head to foot for a moment, and then exclaimed:

"Well—by—gum! What a darned fool yer must have bin afore they begun on you!"

Philosophic Maunderings.

A horse goes faster under a spur, but kicks up his heels when it touches his flanks. It isn't hard to trace the analogy.

Every time opportunity knocks at a fellow's door he is away back in the pantry where he can't hear, looking for pie.

And with all the ingenuity of man, no device has yet been patented to keep a paste brush out of the ink bottle.

The tramp is generally bankrupt, but every time a bulldog gets after him he manages to raise the dust.

Take no chances on the man who wants to lend you a dollar. He'll probably come back later for ten.—Baltimore News.

Friendly Tip to a Commodore.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Several retired naval officers were talking together the other evening and let the conversation drift back to the days just after the end of the rebellion, when the navy yard was at the foot of Washington avenue, or Prime street, as that highway was then called. Various anecdotes were retold concerning the absurd situations that frequently developed through the fact that politics rather than efficiency was the secret of success among employés of the yard. No employé with political influence feared for his job. One anecdote had to do with Commodore Marchand, the commandant of the station. He was making a private tour of inspection when he came across an employé, a painter, seated on a spar smoking a pipe at an hour when he should have been at work.

"What are you?" asked Marchand.

"Painter," was the laconic reply.

"Why are you not at work?"

"O! there's lots of time to work," said the man, proceeding to refill his pipe.

"Do you know who I am?" asked the commodore, angry clear through by this time.

"No," said the man, without the slightest appearance of curiosity, striking a match.

"I am Commodore Marchand, and the commanding officer of the navy yard!"

"Is that so?" asked the painter, puffing between puffs. "Well, you have a good job, and I'd advise you to hold on to it."

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

DERBY ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS FROM OUT OF TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and Others Arrive from New York to Witness Great Race—Two Hundred Students of Hyde Park High School Dance at Chicago Beach Hotel—George E. Adams and Family Sail for Europe to Spend Summer.

All is ready for the Derby. With propitious skies there will be such a gathering of beauty and fashion at Washington park as has never before paid homage to the Derby winner. A good many out of town people arrived yesterday. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay of New York, accompanied by Mr. Craig Wadsworth. Mr. Frederick Gebhard is also a member of the New York party.

Mr. Montgomery Ward and his family have come in from Oconomowoc to witness the Derby, and will form a coaching party. Miss Wilson, Washington, daughter of Secretary Wilson, will attend the Derby with Mrs. George Fabyan.

Two hundred young people attended the dance last evening of the Alpha chapter, Delicron Alpha Kappa sorority of the Hyde Park high school, at the Chicago Beach hotel. The decorations were the sorority colors, black and gold. The chaperons were Mrs. Charles M. Tobey, Mrs. Charles H. Rockwell, Mrs. J. Herbert Keating, Mrs. R. A. Murray, Mrs. E. L. Haynes, Mrs. W. H. J. Talbot, Mrs R. C. Morrison, and Mrs. E. C. Rohnert.

Mrs. Andrew G. Clark, Mrs. Thomas H. McCollat, and Mrs. Perry H. Smith will represent the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the fountain in Independence square on July 4.

Through the kindness of the friends of the home Father Basil has removed the St. John's home for boys to the Nelson cottage on the banks of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. The home will not be reopened in Chicago until the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams and the Misses Adams sailed yesterday from New York to spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morrison, the Misses Morrison, and Mrs. R. S. Thain are among the Chicago guests at the Fountain House, Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor of 606 North Dale street left town yesterday for their summer home at Nonquit, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph MacDermid of 4829 Madison avenue have recalled their invitations for June 23 and 30.

Miss Marie Thompson of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Miss Adele Turner of 4915 Washington avenue.

Miss Fanny W. Hilgard of 6028 Champlain avenue will give a progressive euchre party this evening.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEMEBRS TO REOPEN CONTROVERSY.

Advocates of Overruled Protest Ask Directors to Reconsider—Will Lay Matter Before All Members.

The members of the Chicago woman's club whose protest against the seating of Mrs. Keith and Miss Clapp as members of the board of managers was overruled by the board decided yesterday to give the board a chance to reconsider its action before taking the issue directly before the club at a special meeting to be called late in September.

At a meeting of thirty of the 171 women who signed the protest recently rejected by the board a resolution was adopted providing that if the board does not of its own volition call a special meeting to reconsider its action the protest, with a report of all the proceedings, will be sent to each member of the club for consideration at a special meeting of the whole body which the board will be asked to call for the last Wednesday in September.

The meeting was made up in the main of those members who attended the meeting of protestors two weeks ago, at which the protest against the seating of Mrs. Keith and Miss Clapp was formulated. Mrs. Gertrude B. Blackwelder presided and Mrs. Florence Potter Seaton was secretary. Among those present and who took prominent parts in the deliberations were Mrs. Gwynn Garnett, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Peattie, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Dixon.

MUSIC TEACHERS END SESSION.

Old Officers Are Re-elected at Annual Meeting of Association in Quincy —Final Concert.

Joliet, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The state music teachers' convention closed tonight with a concert by Rudolf Gans, assisted by Miss Mary Peck Thompson, soprano; Leon Marx, violinist; and William A. Willett, baritone, all of Chicago.

The election of officers was held this morning and resulted in the present officers being chosen for another year. They are:

President—Allen Spencer, Chicago.

Vice president—Fredrick Muenter, Galesburg.

Secretary and treasurer—Frank S. Hannah, Chicago.

Advisory committee—O. R. Skinner, Bloomington; H. W. C. Daab, Minier; William D. Armstrong, Alton.

The program committee consists of Howard Wells and Clarence Dickinson of Chicago and a third member to be appointed later. He will likely be chosen from Galesburg, where the next meeting of the association will be held.

President Spencer offered an amendment to the bylaws providing for semi-annual meetings, one to be held in Chicago during Christmas week for the purpose of devoting more time to papers and to general discussions. After some debate, the measure was referred to the program committee with power to act.

At the morning session preceding the business meeting papers were read by Victor Harwood, Chicago, and O. R. Skinner, Bloomington. On the afternoon program appeared Arne Oldberg, pianist; Walter Schultz, violinist; Paul C. Beebe, 'cellist; Mrs. W. S. Bracken, contralto, all of Chicago, and Miss Clara Burge, pianist, of Quincy. The organ recital was by George M. Chadwick of Chicago, assisted by Miss Florence Horrell, soprano, of Galesburg.

GARDNER FINALLY GETS BAIL.

Money Is Raised Only After a Threat to Expose More Corruption at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 20.—[Special.]—Capt. Fitchett of the police department spent an hour today with Mayor Ames and Chief Ames and informed them that unless he raised the money for the release of Erwin Gardner in three hours he would go before the grand jury himself and tell everything he knew. He gave them such a scare that a rush visit was made to the gambling houses, and finally one of the gamblers was induced into putting up $1,500. This gave him $10,000 in cash to secure Gardner's release. What Detective Harvey will do is a problem. Probably his friends will also attempt a scare. A jury has been secured to try Detective N. W. King, charged with aiding a prisoner to escape justice, and another sensational trial is expected. In the meantime the administration is making desperate efforts to close up all the disreputable joints.

Melbourne McDowell Is Victor.

St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—Judge Dunn has sustained the contention of the plaintiffs in the suit of Melbourne McDowell and May D. Seymour, executors of the estate of the late Fanny Davenport McDowell to annul the alleged sale of the estate and compel an accounting of the profits from the production.

Sunday Outing Excursions.

Go out into the cool country on the line of the Chicago and Alton railway. Round trip tickets to points within 75 miles of Chicago sold only $1 to $1.50. Good fishing and opportunity for amateur photographing. Take the Manhattan Express at Wells street at city ticket office, 101 Adams street, telephone Central 1707, and Dearborn Passenger Station.

Make clear complexions—Alma-Bromo (effervescent) daily—aroma constipation—pleasant to take—no cramps—no purging.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1902, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

THE sanguinary scenes enacted at the bull fights held in the presence of Spanish and foreign royalty at Madrid last month as part and parcel of the festivities in connection with the coming of age of young King Alfonso render opportune a brief review of the attitude of the Roman Catholic church towards what is justly regarded as the national sport of Spain, the more so as the young monarch is reported to have expressed to the special envoy from the United States his distaste for the pastime and his hope of eventually bringing about the substitution of horse racing in its stead.

The Catholic church has always disapproved of bull fighting and discountenanced a sport which inflicts gratuitous suffering on unoffending creatures. Pope Pius V. issued a decree prohibiting Christian burial for those who took part in it. In consequence of this papal command King Philip II. forbade in 1570 the great bull fight organized in his honor on the occasion of his fourth marriage. But he appealed so strongly to the succeeding pope, Gregory XIII., to withdraw the veto that the holy father reluctantly yielded.

Pope Sixtus V., the most powerful figure among the popes of the middle ages, revived the prohibition of Pius V., and intrusted to the bishop of Salamanca, when the latter was at Rome, a bull forbidding the great university bull fights in Salamanca, and, indeed, everywhere else in Spain and Portugal. The university of Salamanca, however, declined to obey, and some years afterwards the king of Spain reported to Pope Clement VIII. that the papal bull against bull fighting was "a dead letter, because bull fights are so ancient a custom as to appear to be implanted in the blood of Spaniards."

Clement, arguing that it was better to repeal a law than to suffer its flagrant violation, repealed the bull. But he did so reluctantly, and the attitude of the church towards bull fighting is perhaps best shown by the fact that in spite of the passionate love of every Spaniard for bull fighting that he imbibes, so to speak, with his mother's milk, no Spanish prelate or dignitary of the church is ever seen at any bull fight.

Under the circumstances I venture to doubt whether young King Alfonso will ever succeed in weaning his subjects from bull fighting and implanting a love of horse racing in their breasts in its stead. What so many of his predecessors on the throne, as well as the most powerful of popes and the entire force of the Roman Catholic church, besides the prejudice of all civilized foreign countries, have failed to accomplish, will I fear be beyond the strength of this young 16-year-old monarch to bring about.

There seems to be an impression in London that Sir Henry Howard would have been appointed to the post of British ambassador at Washington in the place of Michael Herbert had it not been for the fact of his having been a Roman Catholic, and that it was held at the foreign office that Sir Henry's usefulness as British representative at Washington might have been impaired by his belonging to the church of Rome. It is pointed out that the British embassy at Washington is one of the few English missions of the first rank never yet held by a Catholic, and the same prejudices which stand in the way of the election of a Roman Catholic to the presidency of the United States would, according to the opinion entertained in government circles in London, render inadvisable the appointment of a Roman Catholic as ambassador of Great Britain at Washington.

Michael Herbert is, I need scarcely remind my readers, a Protestant, although his mother, Lady Herbert of Lea, is one of the most devout of Roman Catholics, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the Roman Catholic church in England. Not only Sir Henry Howard, but likewise Sir Martin Gosselin, enjoy the advantage of Michael Herbert in the matter of seniority, and while Howard has a rich American wife and an extensive acquaintance of American affairs, acquired by many years spent in Washington, Sir Martin Gosselin's wife, as a sister of Lord Gerard, commands great political and court influence in London. Both diplomats, however, are Catholics, and that is the reason, according to gossip in London, why Sir Henry has been left at The Hague, awaiting promotion to some European embassy, and why Sir Martin has just been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon.

It is true, however, that from an English point of view the Portuguese mission is one of considerable importance, owing to the close ties of kinsmanship and friendship between the reigning houses and the treaties of alliance between the two nations, treaties which virtually place Portugal and its dynasty under the protection of Great Britain. It carries with it a salary of $20,000 a year, and besides a handsome residence and allowances, the embassy at Washington being worth $10,000 a year more.

I may add that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, and Sir Francis Plunkett, the British ambassador at Vienna (who, by the by, is married to a Philadelphia girl), are both Roman Catholics, as was also the late Sir William White, who preceded Sir Nicholas O'Connor at Stamboul. Sir William was the first Romanist Catholic ambassador sent abroad by England since the reformation.

The experience to which Mr. Sanders, the correspondent of the London Times at Berlin, was subjected the other day by Baron von Richthofen, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, who, meeting him at a parliamentary soiree given by the imperial chancellor, Count Bülow, apostrophized him in an angry tone, declaring that his poisonous (sic) dispatches to his paper were responsible for most of the ill feeling between England and Germany, is by no means unique, and is one to which several other correspondents of the Times have been subjected. At least on two occasions have the chancellors of the Austro-Hungarian empire publicly taken the correspondents of the London Times at Vienna to task for their dispatches, and repudiated statements ascribed to them, while Gambetta, when premier of France, would undoubtedly have fulfilled his intention of expelling De Blowitz from French territory had not the famous correspondent of the Times taken the precaution to secure letters of naturalization as a French citizen. For while constitutional governments can expel foreigners by mere administrative process as "undesirable citizens," they cannot expel any of their own citizens, except by virtue of an act of parliament or by judicial decree. The late Prince Bismarck expelled Beatty Kingston, the brilliant correspondent of the London Telegraph, from Berlin, and Crispi, when premier of Italy, expelled the resident correspondent of the Paris Figaro from Rome for having spoken in one of his letters in an uncomplimentary fashion about Mme. Crispi.

Indeed, the path of a foreign newspaper correspondent in the continental capitals of Europe is not precisely strewn with roses, and he finds it a well nigh impossible feat to reconcile his obligations to his paper and to his readers with the requirements of the authorities of the country in which he is stationed. Indeed, there is only one way of fulfilling one's duty as a newspaper correspondent efficaciously and conscientiously, and that is by maintaining as far as possible one's anonymity and by refraining from proclaiming from the house tops one's mission as a representative of the press, even at the cost of being omitted from the distribution of official favors.

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SESSION

Big Attendance Marks Annual Conferences at Lake Geneva—Grounds in Good Condition.

Lake Geneva, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The grounds of the Western secretarial institute of the Y. M. C. A. on Lake Geneva were opened today for the college students' conference, with 327 in attendance from all over the United States and Canada. Platform addresses will be made by Chancellor McDowell of Denver and John R. Mott of New York City. Besides these, other men, leaders in the work, will make addresses later during the conference. Most of the young men have been here before, but there are a large number of new ones, hence this conference promises to be more largely attended than any previous one. The grounds of the institute have been enlarged and new buildings have been erected so the large crowds can be cared for more easily.

Cedar Lake.

Commencing Sunday, June 22, the fifty-cent excursion tickets to Cedar Lake on the Monon Route will be good only on special train leaving Chicago

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CENTRAL OFFICIALS DENY EASTERN ILLINOIS PROJECT.

Say They Are Not Trying to Buy the Road—Opinion Growing That J. P. Morgan and the Gould Interests Are Competing for Possession — Immigrant Bureau Advisory Committee Meets, but Reaches No Conclusion—Effort to Consolidate Texas Lines.

Illinois Central officials here deny that they have any intention of acquiring control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. They say they have no particular use for that road, and that they are not buying expensive roads just for fun or to wipe out competition in a small part of the territory of their road.

The opinion is gaining ground that the rapid advance in Eastern Illinois stock during the last two weeks is due to a contest between J. P. Morgan and the Gould interests for possession. Mr. J. P. Morgan would like to secure control of the Eastern Illinois to use it as the Chicago outlet for the Louisville and Nashville, so as to enable him to use the Monon, which he recently acquired as the Chicago outlet of his Southern railway system. Mr. Gould would like to control the Eastern Illinois so as to unite it with his St. Louis Southwestern line and secure a direct through line from Texas to Chicago.

The fact that the road has long had a traffic arrangement with the St. Louis Southwestern, and that a bridge now being constructed across the Mississippi river between the river terminals of both lines, is looked upon as pointing directly to a closer combination by ownership of the two companies.

With the Chicago and Eastern Illinois owned or controlled by the St. Louis Southwestern the entire Gould system of roads in the southwest will have a short and direct route, with adequate terminals in Chicago.

The control of the Eastern Illinois is not absolutely necessary to give the Louisville and Nashville an independent outlet to Chicago. By securing the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad and uniting it with the Monon, the Louisville and Nashville would secure almost an equally good outlet to Chicago.

Immigrant Bureau Meeting.

Members of the advisory committee of the Western immigrant bureau convened here to give further consideration to the proposed reorganization of the bureau. A meeting was held in New York last week but nothing could be accomplished owing to the inability of the roads to agree on a satisfactory proportion of the traffic for the Rock Island's El Paso route. The Rock Island some time ago withdrew from the bureau because it considered that with its increased mileage it was entitled to a much larger proportion of the business than it has been getting. The Southern Pacific has never been a full fledged member of the bureau and it is desired that it stand on a similar footing to the other members and pay its full proportion to the cost of maintenance.

Both the Southern and Union Pacific railroads were represented at the meeting. No agreement had been reached when the meeting adjourned last evening, and another effort will be made today to adjust the trouble.

Harriman Plan in Texas.

It is reported that the Harriman interests will apply to the Texas legislature at its next session for authority to merge into one corporation the roads now operated by the following companies: Houston and Texas Central; Texas and New Orleans; Houston East and West Texas; New York, Texas and Mexican; Galveston, Houston and Northern; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; and Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific. These embrace all of the Southern Pacific properties in Texas with the exception of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the San Antonio and Gulf railroads.

Under the Texas law these several companies are each required to maintain separate general offices. The Southern Pacific did not object so much to this so long as more than single line freight rates and division could be applied to the several roads, but the order of the commission, which becomes effective on July 9, applying single line rates to these several roads means a heavy decrease of the earnings of the Southern Pacific's Texas lines.

Chicago and Northwestern Change.

The Chicago and Northwestern announces the opening of the new extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad from Deadwood to Lead. A daily train will leave Deadwood at 11:15 a. m. and Gayville at 11:25 a. m., arriving at Lead at 11:40 a. m. Returning train leaves at 5:20 p. m., arriving at Deadwood at 5:45 p. m. These trains connect west bound with No. 3, leaving Chicago at 11:30 p. m. for Lead, and returning with the train arriving at Chicago at 7:15 a. m. daily.

With the new schedule which goes into effect tomorrow faster time will be made between Chicago and Sioux City, Ia. The Pullman drawing room sleeping car, which now leaves Chicago at 6:00 p. m. and reaches Sioux City at 11 a. m., will leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily and arrive at Sioux City via Missouri Valley at 8:20 a. m.

Transportation Notes.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, states that electricity as a motive power of high speed has been abandoned by the railway administration of Prussia in favor of steam. Recent attempts to attain a velocity of 150 miles an hour by means of electricity proved that in order to employ the safety maximum of eighty-one miles an hour the whole system of trackage and rolling stock would need to be rebuilt.

With the completion of work on the western division, the Burlington will have practically a new, double track main line through the state of Iowa.

BLUE ISLAND FIGHTS RAILROAD.

Threatens to Limit Speed of Trains Unless Town Is Given a Better Service to Chicago.

Residents of Blue Island are preparing to retaliate on the Rock Island railroad for its failure to furnish better train service to and from Chicago. A petition signed by nearly 800 patrons of the railroad will be presented to the village council next Monday night asking that a speed limit of eight miles an hour be placed on all trains passing through the town. The trouble began a little over a year ago, when an order was issued by the railroad company by which the Peru accommodation train no longer stopped at Blue Island.

The petition to the Blue Island council will be presented by F. A. Dunning, who resides in that town and does business in Chicago.

"We had good express service and we think our population of 7,000 people entitles us to a continuation of such accommodations," he said. "We have a great many trains, but none fast enough. The fast ones all go right through the town."

Master Car Builders Elect.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—The Master car builders' association this afternoon concluded its thirty-sixth annual convention. Following were elected: President, Joseph W. Marden, Boston; first vice president, F. W. Brazier, New York; second vice president, W. P. Appleyard, New Haven; third vice president, Joseph Baker, Chicago; secretary, Joseph W. Taylor, Chicago; treasurer, John Kirby, Adrian; executive committee, L. T. Cantield, Scranton; H. F. Ball, Cleveland; and S. F. Prince Jr., Reading.

MYSTERY IN STUDENT'S DEATH.

Son of Maj. William Warner Expires in Booming House in Kansas City—Poison Bottles Near.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—Charles D. Warner, son of Maj. William Warner, United States district attorney and past grand commander G. A. R., was found dead in a rooming house in Southwest boulevard this afternoon. On the dresser were three empty bottles that had contained morphine. Warner had been dead for several hours when found. He was 34 years old, and leaves a widow and one child. He had been studying medicine.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

C. F. GUNTHER PAYS $70,000 FOR WABASH AVENUE CORNER.

Secures Property at Hubbard Court on Which He Will Soon Erect a Building for His Wholesale Business.

Charles F. Gunther has purchased from John S. Lawrence and Mary L. Loomis of Grand Rapids, Mich., the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, 40x165½ feet, for $70,000. Of this amount Mr. Gunther paid $45,000 in cash and assumed a mortgage of $25,000. The land is improved with an old two story brick building, which did not figure in the transaction as of any value. This gives to the land a value of $1,750 a front foot.

It is Mr. Gunther's intention to erect a building covering the entire lot within a year or more, to be used for the wholesale department of his candy business. The sale was negotiated by Dunlap Smith & Co., in connection with Edgar M. Snow & Co. The 1901 valuation was $76,215.

A sale of Randolph street property, interesting by reason of the fact that former Vice President and Governor Levi P. Morton of New York was the purchaser, has just been closed. It involves the premises at 211, which were sold by Walter H. Wilson & Co. for Henry J. Macfarlane for about $56,000, although only a nominal consideration was named in the deed.

The purchaser conveys in part payment twenty acres at the southwest corner of West Thirty-ninth and West Fifty-second streets for $20,000, and assumed an incumbrance of $24,000. The ground dimensions of the lot are 20x120 feet and it is improved with a substantial four story and basement brick building. The 1902 valuation of the property was $56,695.

Sinclair M. Seaton has sold to Charles L. Heuser the apartment house property at the southwest corner of Harvard avenue and Seventy-third street, with 50x121¼ feet of ground, for $50,000, the purchaser assuming an incumbrance of $23,500.

The Oak Park Yargan company has given a trust deed to the merchants' loan and trust company to secure a bond issue of $750,000, due May 1, 1922, and bearing 5 per cent interest. Three hundred of the bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, and are known as construction bonds, to be issued immediately, while the remainder, $450,000, is to be issued only in payment for the enlargement, extension, and betterment of the company's hot water heating and electric lighting system. The bonds are made payable at the Avenue state bank at Oak Park, and the Corn exchange bank of New York City.

ACCUSES POLICE OF BRUTALITY

Defendant in Murder Trial Says He Was Beaten Until He Signed an Alleged Confession.

Clarence Scholiman, a negro pugilist known as "Flying Cloud," who is on trial in Judge Kavanagh's court for the murder of Nathan Perkins, 74 years old, at 4733 State street, on Sept. 10 last, went on the stand in his own behalf yesterday. Soon after his arrest he signed a statement in which he purported to give a detailed description of how he committed the murder. Of this paper he said on the stand:

"The police wrote the confession and then made me sign it. Policemen Lavin, Murphy, and Rogers, and Capt. Madden came into my cell at the fiftieth street station and beat me with their fists and with blackjacks. They took off my shirt and wrapped it about my face and head. They tied my hands behind my back. They put a strap around my neck; passed it over one of the top bars of the cell, and threatened to string me up. Then they asked me if I would sign a confession and I answered that I would sign anything. Before that Capt. Madden had stuck a pistol under my nose and threatened to kill me if I did not confess."

The case probably will reach the jury by noon today.

The trial of Stanley Meger, Peter Kinowski, Joseph Szuemunski, Peter Zolenski, and Paul Klinger for the murder of John Pislinger ended abruptly yesterday afternoon, when Judge Dunne took the case from the jury and set the defendants free. The court said the state had no evidence on which to hold the defendants.

POLICE GUARD AT A FUNERAL.

Two Men, Each Claiming to Be the Husband of the Deceased, Threaten Trouble.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Buckley was held yesterday afternoon under the protection of the police. While the clergyman conducted the service in the Baptist church at Randolph and Ann streets, Policemen Kelliher and Carlin of the Desplaines street station stood watch on the outside to prevent possible murder. Joseph Buckley, claiming to be the husband of the woman, was chief mourner within the church, and on the street stood Clifford Vorees, also claiming to be the legal husband of the deceased. Each of the men, it is said, had made threats against the other, and, attended by a crowd of friends, there was prospect of a serious conflict until the police arrived. Then friends of Vorees persuaded him to go away.

ATTORNEY MAKES A CAPTURE.

Edmund Furthmann Holds an Alleged Pickpocket Until Police Arrive and Arrest the Man.

After a struggle in which he was struck several times, Attorney Edmund Furthmann overpowered an alleged pickpocket in the United States express building yesterday. Furthmann held the man on the floor until the arrival of Policeman J. J. Phalen of the central detail. The man was taken to the central station, where he gave his name as Olie Anderson, 112 West Huron street. In Anderson's pockets were found $18, a woman's gold watch and chain, and some railroad passes.

WILL TRY MINISTER IN JULY.

Formal Charges Against the Rev. Merton C. Andrews of Oshkosh, Wis., Sent to Bishop.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Merton C. Andrews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city, will be held about July 15. The formal charges have been prepared and are now in the hands of the bishop, C. C. Grafton, of Fond du Lac. They were drawn by S. H. Lamoreaux of Stevens Point, who is to act as judge advocate at the trial.

In the compiling of evidence against Father Andrews, a private detective was employed, and he obtained affidavits from members of St. Paul's parish relating to the accusations.

JESSIE MORRISON ON TRIAL.

Young Woman Faces Jury for Third Time on Charge of Murdering Mrs. Olin Castle.

Eldorado, Kas., June 20.—A jury to try Jessie Morrison for a third time for the murder in June, 1900, of Mrs. Olin Castle was completed today after a week's effort, and the taking of testimony was begun. Miss Morrison killed Mrs. Castle by cutting her throat with a razor. The first jury disagreed and the second found her guilty and assessed her punishment at ten years' imprisonment. This verdict was reversed on a technicality.

EDSON TAKEN FROM VINCENNES

Prisoner for Whose Life Mobs Have Been Clamoring Gets Change of Venue to Washington.

Vincennes, Ind., June 20.—On the affidavit of the defendant that he could not get a fair and impartial trial in Knox county Judge O. H. Cobb granted a change of venue to Washington, Daviess county, to William Edson, alleged assailant of little Irma Pfohl, for whose life mobs have been clamoring this week. The courtroom was densely crowded today, and the prisoner was speeded back to jail and taken to Washington on the first train. Sheriff Summitt discharged the militia and all deputies from further service today.

The Largest Selling Brands of Cigars in the World!

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one Tag from "STAR," "HORSE SHOE," "SPEAR HEAD," "STANDARD NAVY" or "J. T." Tobacco.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

UNDERWRITERS ADOPT NEW SCHEDULE FOR SALT SHEDS.

Chicago Association Holds Special Meeting at Which Approval of Amendments to Constitution Is Announced, Eliminating Investigating Committee — Western Union Arranges with Illinois State Board to Push Application of New Rates.

The Chicago underwriters' association, at a special meeting held yesterday, adopted a new schedule for salt sheds, putting them on the basis of coal sheds. The adoption of the amendments to the constitution, which were being voted on through the record, was announced. This eliminates the investigating committee, vesting its functions in the executive committee. Complaints regarding rates on hardwood lumber were referred to the classification committee, with instructions to prepare a schedule for the class.

The Employing plasterers' association and the Journeymen plasterers' society, at a joint meeting, adopted resolutions asking the Chicago underwriters' association to secure the enforcement of sections of the building ordinance requiring the use of metal lath and plaster instead of metal ceilings. The plasterers claim that plaster has a recognized fire resisting quality, and that if metal ceilings are to be used they should at least be backed with plaster. The engineers of the board regard the point as well taken.

The governing committee of the Western union yesterday completed arrangements with the Illinois state board to push the application of the new schedules in Illinois, so as to do away as soon as possible with the 25 per cent advance. Several experts will be employed, who will coach the field men so that they can do the work by themselves. One section of the state will be given up to the insurance survey bureau, working under the direction of the state board.

M. S. Woodward, manager of the western adjustment bureau, received an injury while shooting in Arkansas several days ago which it is feared may cost him his left eye.

Efforts are being made to secure an agreement among the general agents to close all department offices for the day after the fourth as well as the fourth, so as to give the men a chance for a three days' outing over Sunday. Many offices favor it, and some of the local offices as well.

Superintendent Simonson of the inspection department of the Western union is in Memphis deciding upon the key rate preliminary to a re-rating of the city. In Memphis the 25 per cent advance was made to apply to everything because of specially poor fire protection, while elsewhere it only affects 6 or 7 per cent of the total premiums.

The bills increasing the already high taxes paid by fire insurance companies have been defeated in the Louisiana legislature.

In the Indiana insurance report to be out in a few days Auditor Hart will recommend that penalties be imposed for failure to keep property in an insurable condition, and will plead for a fire marshal to check incendiarism. He also asks that assessment life insurance, where no reserve is maintained, be forbidden, recommends laws against rebating, and urges that the expense element of the life insurance premium be regulated and protected.

Mutual Reserve Surplus Shrinks.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—The forthcoming report of the Mutual Reserve life insurance company by the Massachusetts insurance department will give it a net surplus of $455,000, as against $465,000 allowed by the New York insurance department in its recent examination.

Stabbed in Street Fight; Dies.

Peter Rivers, colored, who was stabbed in a street fight at 188 Wells street on May 20, died at the county hospital yesterday morning, and Oscar Glover, the alleged assailant, is locked up at the Chicago avenue police station. Rivers also was suffering from typhoid fever.

Kills Woman and Himself.

Valley City, N. D., June 20.—Jennie Daley was shot and killed by William Bennett, her partner in a restaurant, who then committed suicide. The affair occurred at midnight, and Bennett fired six times at the woman after a violent quarrel. They had been business partners for many years.

GETS DIVORCE AND $60000

MRS. ETHEL L. KIRK GRANTED DECREE WITH CASH.

Judge Bishop Finds Husband's Charge of Desertion Without Foundation and Wife's Allegations True—Orders Immediate Payment of Permanent Alimony in Lump Sum, Which Is to Be in Full of All Claims Upon Estate.

Divorce from Milton W. Kirk was granted his wife, Mrs. Ethel L. Kirk, by Judge Bishop yesterday, with an allowance of $60,000 permanent alimony in gross amount. Mr. Kirk did not contest the proceedings and was not present in court. The evidence was heard in chambers, and the only witnesses were Mrs. Kirk and her two sons, Walter R. Kirk and Milton B. Kirk.

Through her lawyers, George W. Wall and M. J. Kirkman, Mrs. Kirk withdrew her cross bill to Mr. Kirk's original bill against her and filed an amended cross bill, in which she denied his assertion that she had left him and said he had deserted her. She took the stand in her own behalf and gave the barest necessary evidence. She said that she had married Mr. Kirk on Aug. 26, 1885, at Fort Union, N. M.; that they had lived together until Sept. 15, 1895, when, with no cause that she could assign, Mr. Kirk deserted her.

When Mrs. Kirk had left the stand her two sons corroborated her statements. Judge Bishop thereupon issued a decree of absolute divorce, which already had been carefully written out. The decree found that Mr. Kirk's charge of desertion against his wife was without foundation and that Mrs. Kirk's charge of desertion against her husband was true. The court found that Mr. Kirk's estate was worth $300,000, and fixed Mrs. Kirk's alimony at $60,000.

The alimony is to be in full of all claims of dower or other interest, present or contingent, upon Mr. Kirk's estate, and in discharge of any ante nuptial agreement between them. Mr. Kirk was ordered by the court to pay the $60,000 to Mrs. Kirk at once. A default of payment the wife was instructed to apply to the court for process of execution by which to compel payment.

Waukegan to Have Big Celebration.

The fourth of July celebration in Waukegan will take the form of a jollification over the $345,000 appropriated by Congress for improving the local harbor. Congressman George Edmund Foss, Senator Mason and Senator Cullom are expected as speakers.

Government Sells Smuggled Goods.

Smuggled goods, mostly furs, were sold at the custom house yesterday for $173. The furs were seized last April from a Montreal firm. The proceeds more than paid the duties.

JUNE 22ND TO 25TH inclusive

$25 ROUND TRIP to Colorado

The best way, the pleasant way, the way to get the best accommodations is via the

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

The only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou and the popular route to Denver.

Good food, good cooks and good service make good meals, such as are served on Rock Island Electric Lighted Dining Cars. A-la-carte breakfast and supper. An important and appreciated feature is the

50 CENTS LUNCHEON served on all Colorado Trains.

Our trains carry the finest equipment and as low rate tickets are good on the

Rocky Mountain Limited

It is the best train for Colorado excursionists. Leaves Chicago daily, 5.45 p. m. only one night to Colorado. During the period of these low rates and to reduce to a minimum the expense of a thoroughly comfortable and pleasant trip to Colorado, the Rock Island will run a

DAILY TOURIST SLEEPER TO DENVER

leaving Chicago on Big 5 at 10 p. m.

Ask for details and free books, "Under the Turquoise Sky" and "Copping in Colorado."

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Our new booklet is worth $10.00 to an intending diamond or jewelry purchaser. It is FREE. 100 cuts to guide you in diamond buying. Sent on approval express paid. Pin money buys diamonds by our charge account system. Write today. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 6th Floor, Chicago.

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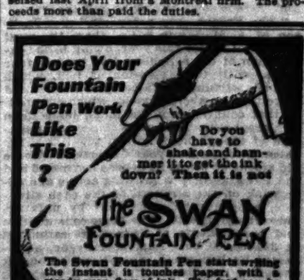
MILLINERY—MAISON NOUVELLE, 208-210 Wabash-av., Chicago. Outing and tailor hats, $2.50 up. Chicago Agency for the genuine Connell's Parisian Specialty styles in Pilgrim and Alcazar's Outing Hats. Catalogues ready.

Does Your Fountain Pen Work Like This? Do you have to shake and hammer it to get the ink down? Then it is not



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The Swan Fountain Pen starts writing the instant it touches paper, with a steady even flow of ink. The feed can be readily adjusted to meet the needs of the heaviest and fastest or the slowest and lightest of writers. Every pen guaranteed to work perfectly.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

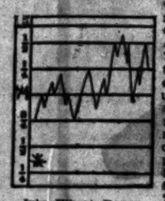
FOR NEWS OF THE WORLD READ THE TRIBUNE.

GOOD BUYING IN WHEAT.

HIGHER PRICES DRIVE IN MANY SMALL SHORTS.

Situation Shows Decided Strength All Around and Upturn Naturally Follows, Much of It Being Based on the Weather, Which Is Decidedly Unfavorable for Harvesting Operations—Little Doing in Corn — Oats Continue Firm.

The weather had a good deal to do with making yesterday's wheat market, which was a strong one from start to finish. Opening sales of July covered a range from 73¾c to 74c, and at no time during the session did the price get under the inside figure, at which primary sales were made. Toward the close the market picked up to 74¼-⅝c, but realising at this figure eased it off to 74¼c, at which it closed. This was ¼c higher than final figures Wednesday. September moved about with the earlier delivery, starting in at 72⅝@73c, easing back to 72¼c, making an advance towards the close to 73⅛-¼c, and closing at 72¾c. This was ⅝c over the previous day.



July Wheat Range.

Outside of the weather the strongest feature was in continental cables, Paris showing an advance at the close of 35 centimes, the equivalent of 1⅜c, and an advance of 60 centimes on flour. This was construed as showing a decided scarcity of wheat and its product in that market. Further evidence was shown in the sale at Minneapolis of 75,000 brls of flour for export to France. It has been a long time since direct sales of this character have been made and the effect on the tone of the market, as well as to a lesser degree on prices was decidedly firming. The trade was in considerably broader volume, speculation showing a disposition to branch out.

Many Small Shorts Run In.

The oversold condition in which the market has been for many weeks made necessary the buying in of considerable wheat for short account and on stop loss orders. This was done largely for country account, this trade having been on the wrong side pretty much all through the recent advance. They have been quite willing to sell wheat at considerably higher prices, but seem indisposed to buy it. They are now taking the other side.

The statistics for the day were rather favorable to the bull side. The primary points had 338,000 bu, as compared with 446,000 last year. Local receipts were 25 cars, of which 2 were contract. Estimated for today, 30 cars. Argentine shipments were large, 707,000 bu, as compared with 304,000 bu the previous week and 888,000 bu a year ago. The southwestern markets were under last week's figures of receipts, but over those of a year ago. Kansas City and St. Louis had 54 cars, against 78 cars last year and 49 a year ago. Nothing was reported at the seaboard in the way of sales for export, the local advance, as well as higher prices in eastern markets, keeping the exporters out.

The northwest did considerable buying during the day through Wrenn. Irwin-Green ,McReynolds, and Brosseau took fair quantities of September. The selling of the latter month was done largely by Ware-Leland, while Logan-Bryan sold both September and December.

Bradstreet's figures on exports show a small falling off for the week ending last night but a substantial increase on exports from July 1 to date, which have been 265,287,000 bu, an increase of 35,186,000 bu over a year ago. For the week exports were 3,800,000 bu, against 3,400,000 bu the previous week.

Corn Firm but Quiet.

Corn showed every disposition to keep steady and was a firm market throughout. Without sensational features of any character—in fact, without features of more than ordinary interest—the July delivery closed at 65½c, ¼c over Thursday. At the early sales at 66c the price dropped back to 64¾c. The advance in September was from ½c to ⅝c. Receipts continue light, 229 cars for the day, of which 22 were contract. About 90 cars of contract grade were made in private houses through cleaning operations and transferred to regular elevators. These operations are making a rapid increase in contract stocks and menacing—at least, theoretically—the success of the bull pool, inasmuch as the ability of short sellers to fill contracts by actual deliveries will depend largely on the quality of corn that can be raised to contract grade. The country is not selling much, all the elevator and receiving interests reporting few acceptances on bids sent out. McReynolds bought December corn, as did also Wrenn and Carrington-Patten. There is apparently an increasing interest in the long futures. The bull pool did not appear to be in the market in any way.

Weather conditions are altogether unfavorable for both the crop and the movement, and outside markets are feeling the effect of these conditions. St. Louis was ½c higher, with Kansas City ¾c up. Kansas City and St. Louis reported receipts of 43,000 bu and shipments of 56,000 bu. At all primary points receipts were 823,400 bu, against 360,500 bu the previous week. Argentine shipments were 1,656,000 bu, against 1,636,000 bu the previous week and 1,952,000 bu the previous year. For the period since Jan. 1 they have been 12,123,000 bu, almost identical with a year ago.

Hogs a Provision Factor.

Along with a decidedly strong hog situation there was an active speculative market of the bull sort in provisions, and prices in both branches were at the top notch for the season. Receipts of hogs were only 18,000, quality was poor, and prices were up fully 10c per 100 lbs, the best grades selling to $7.75. All this served to stimulate bullish sentiment in provisions, and there was big investment buying by commission houses, coupled with active covering by shorts. Pork was most wanted by outsiders, who manifested more interest in the market than for several weeks past. Lard—Retail and took a line of fully 5,000 brls of September pork. English houses led the buying of lard and ribs. The local bull interests appeared to lend a supporting hand to the advance, and there was little pressure of long stuff on the market, even around top prices, the selling for the most part being scattered. Cash situation was declared strong with all cuts of meats selling readily. September pork sold to $18.12½, September lard to $10.80, September ribs to $10.02½, and all closed at about the best prices for the day.

Oats Continue Firm.

Oats closed with gains ranging all the way from ⅝c to 1c@1¼c, the new July showing the most improvement. The strength was on wet weather for harvesting, the cash situation, and in sympathy with wheat. In view of the bullish influences surrounding the market, the volume of speculation was rather disappointing. There was fair commission buying early, led by Carrington-Patten and Wrenn. Bartlett-Frazier were buying old and selling new July. Towards the close local shorts were more disposed to corn, and cash people were buyers. Eastern demand for round lots was active, but business was curtailed by scarcity of offerings. Sales of 150,000 bu were reported on the day. The sample market was strong, and No. 3 white sold as high as 48c.

Receivers reported small country offerings for prompt shipment. Receipts in this market were 161 cars, including 10 cars of contract grade.

Rye was steady and only a light business was transacted. A sale of June was made at 57c. July sold at 56½c and September at 54½c, with those prices bid at the close. Cash No. 2 sold by sample f. o. b. at 58¼@60c.

Barley was firm and malting grades were in good demand on a range of 63@70c, with sales mostly above 68c. Offerings were small. Fair to choice screenings sold at 58@64c.

Favorable crop advices led to further break in the market for timothy seed. August delivery sold at $5.00 and September at $4.90. October was nominally $4.42½. Cash seed was dull with contract grade nominally $5.96 per hundredweight. Clover was dull, a few small lots offered, and sales were at $6.00@7.20 per 100 lbs.

Cash flaxseed was lower, No. 1 northwestern selling at $1.75. Little interest in futures. A small lot of September sold at $1.42 and it closed at that price bid. October closed at $1.38 bid. Receipts here were 2 cars and in the northwest 8 cars.

Range for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed June 19.	High.	Low.	Closed yes- terday.	Closed June 21, 1901.
June	73⅝	74⅜	73⅜	74¼	68⅝
July	73⅝	74⅜	73⅜	74¼	67⅜
Sept.	72⅝-¾	73⅛-¼	72½	72¾	65⅞
Dec.	73¾-⅞	74	73¼	73⅝	66⅝

CORN.

June	64⅜			64⅛	42¼
July	65⅜	66	64¾	65½	42⅝
Sept.	56⅜-⅝	56¾	55¾	56⅜-⅝	45⅜
Dec.	41½	41¾	41¼	41⅜	40⅝
May	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	....

OATS.

June	42	44¼	42	43	27⅛
July	38¾	40¼	38¾	39⅝	27⅝
†July	39¼-½	40	39¼	39¾	26½
Sept.	30	31	29¾	30¼	....
†Sept.	30⅜-½	31¼-⅜	31	31¼-⅜	....
†Dec.	29½	30	29½	30	....
†Dec.	30½-¾	31⅛	31	31⅛	....

*Old. †New.

MESS PORK.

June	17.72	.....	.....	17.95	14.65
July	17.72	17.92½	17.77½	17.87½	14.62
Sept.	16.12½	16.27½	16.07½	16.05	....
Jan.	16.35	16.62	16.40	16.65	....

LARD.

June	10.35	.....	.....	10.45	8.55
July	10.35	10.45	10.40	10.45	8.60
Sept.	10.37½-40	10.50	10.42½	10.50	8.65
Jan.	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.37½	8.07½

SHORT RIBS.

June	10.62½	.....	.....	10.75	8.10
July	10.62½	10.77½	10.62½	10.75	8.02½
Sept.	10.50	10.62½	10.52½	10.60	8.12½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Articles.	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total cars.
Winter wheat	1		1	11
Spring wheat	2			2
Corn	22	209	71	302
Oats	19	106	43	161
Rye		1		1
Barley	1			1
Totals	43	337	116	497

Inspected out: 220,300 bu spring wheat, 12,000 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 14,600 bu barley. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: 8 cars winter wheat, 10 cars and 1,000 bu spring wheat, 9½ cars and 28,600 bu corn, 3 cars and 125,300 bu oats, 15,400 bu rye.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Local market dull, but sales of 75,000 brls reported at Minneapolis for export. Winter patents, southern, $3.70; straights, $3.60@3.80; spring, special brands, $4.20; hard patents, $3.65@3.80; winter rye, brls, $2.85@3.05.

WINTER WHEAT—Demand good and prices firm to 1c higher. Sales in store and to go to store: No. 2 red, 61½c and 16,000 bu p. t.; No. 3 red, 70½@81c. Sales, free on board; No. 2 red, 81¼@81½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quit, but prices 1c higher. Sales, free on board: No. 4, 71@73c; No. 3, 74½c; No. 2 northern, 76c.

CORN—Offerings moderate and prices firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 65@65¾c; No. 3, 61@62c, and 90,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales on track and free on board No. 2 yellow sold at 66c; No. 4 at 50¼@61¼c; No. 3 at 61@63c; No. 3 yellow at 63¼@63¾c; No. 2 yellow at 65c; No. 3 White at 63c. Billed through: No grade at 52@54c; No. 4 at 57@59½c; No. 3 at 58@61c; No. 3 yellow at 60¼@62c; No. 2 white at 60¼@61½c.

OATS—Demand was active, offerings light and prices ½c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 47¾c; No. 2, 75,000 bu on p. t.; white clipped, 75,000 bu p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white at 46¼@47¼c; No. 3 white at 47¼@48c; No. 2 at 42¾@43c; No. 2 white at 48c. Billed through: No grade at 46½c for white; No. 4 white at 44¼@47¼c; No. 2 white at 47¼@47½c; No. 2 at 42@42¼c; No. 2 white at 45½@46½c; No. 3 white at 46¼@47c.

At the river: No. 4 white at 45½@46½c; No. 3 white at 46¼@46½c; No. 2 at 41c; No. 2 white at 46¾@47c.

RYE—Steady. Sales in store: No. 2, 5,000 bu at 57c. Sales free on board: No. 2, 58¼@60c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Cash lots mess pork, $17.87½@17.92½; lard, $10.40; ribs, $10.60@10.80.

COOPERAGE—Fairly active. Ash pork brls, 77½@80c; oak 82½@85c; pork brls, $1.05@1.07½.

WHISKY—Basis finished goods steady, $1.30.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 18,000.

There is something in the nature of a growing conviction among the commission houses favoring the bull side of corn that in all likelihood everything may not be well with the crop during the fall months, and that the conditions justify higher prices on the deferred deliveries. It is admitted that there a large acreage in. But outside of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Iowa the quality, at least prospectively, is inferior. It is said to be a question if the crop is larger than it ought to be considering the small stocks of old corn in sight at any of the points of accumulation. The point is also made that the growing crop has had too much rain and cold weather, and that the high price of hogs is going to induce the farmers to make pork. It is claimed they will by this means get more money out of the corn than they can by carrying it to the fall market at prices which will probably then prevail. If the disposition to feed hogs proves a general one it is unlikely that winter shipments to this or any other market will be in anything like ordinary proportions. Packing interests claim that an incentive to dispose of corn by running it through the hogs is more than an ordinarily good one because of the present scarcity of fat hogs in the country and the demand for them during the winter months by packers will be much better even than it is now, when the market is 7½c a lb at the yards.

The decision making unconstitutional the old elevator law giving warehousemen the right to own and deal in grain in public elevators of which they are owners or managers will have no effect whatever on the grain trade, for the reason that the board of trade covered the question a couple of years ago by passing a rule making it an offense for elevator owners or managers to have any interest in grain of which they were custodians. It is needless to say elevator men have respected this rule. Many of them own grain, as a matter of course, but it is in private or "unlicensed" elevators, over which the board of trade has no control whatever and has no interest. When it becomes necessary to make deliveries of this grain it is transferred to a public elevator.

The Minneapolis flour output last week was 212,400 brls. This week, according to the Commercial West, the running indicates an output of 200,000 brls, or about half capacity. The outlook is for light running next week. Heavy demand for mill feed is a favorable condition. Wheat receipts since Sept. 1 show 21 per cent No. 1 northern, 41 per cent No. 2 northern, and 19 per cent No. 3, as compared with 25 per cent of No. 1 northern on a smaller movement a year ago.

The Modern Miller says: "The movement so far of new wheat to market is small. Rains have prevented harvest operations in many sections, notably in the southwest. Quite a number of reports of disappointing thrashing returns are arriving, but the general average is up to expectations. The quality of the new crop is good, but the weight test is not up to last year as a rule. Interior mills are taking new wheat freely and there is some buying by gulf exporters."

"The French crop prospects," says Jackson of A. M. Wills & Co., "are the most influential factor this year, owing to the exhaustion of old supplies. For the last four years, with the exception of 1901, which was slightly under a full crop, France raised more than an average yield, which eliminated that country from the importing column to a great extent and allowed the accumulation of enough home grown wheat to carry them through last year's shortage. These old stocks of wheat have been consumed and the Paris market is growing active and advancing on the strength of the cash situation, supplemented somewhat by unfavorable crop prospects. The home consumption and requirements of France are estimated at 340,000,000 bu. Last year's crop, as reported by Broomhall, was 304,000,000 bu. It therefore can be readily seen that should this year's yield fall as low or lower than that of 1901 France must necessarily be a fair importer of foreign wheat, with our competitors reduced to the Black Sea and India, and there is reason in believing that America will have to furnish the bulk of supplies. A few sales have already been reported this week to go to that country. Continental stocks are extremely low, Broomhall reporting them at 9,336,000 bu on June 1. For the last five years the average on that date has been 18,350,000 bu, and during the Leiter deal of 1897 and 1898 they were 10,524,000 bu and 14,422,000 bu respectively."

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	3,800,000	111,000
Last week	3,400,000	86,100
Last year	3,521,000	2,426,000
Since July 1	245,254,000	28,186,000
Previous year	211,480,000	173,008,000

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Flour—Receipts, 15,735 brls; exports, 9,160 brls; sales, 12,500 pkgs. Fairly active again and firmer.

Wheat—Receipts, 30,025 bu; exports, 22,067 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 80½c elevator; No. 2 red, 81@82c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86¼c f. o. b. afloat. Wheat advanced until noon, when realising brought a setback. A second advance occurred, the market closing firm at ⅝c net advance. July closed 80⅝c; September, 78¼c; December, 70⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 30,450 bu; exports, 8,126 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 69½c elevator and 69¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options dull all day, but generally firm. The close was ¼@⅝c net higher. July, 66¾c; September, 63½@63⅝c, closed 63¾c; December, 50¾@50⅝c, closed 50⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 84,000 bu; exports, 6,915 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 47c; No. 3, 49¼c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3 white, 52½c; track mixed, Western, 47@49c; track white, 50@56c. Options firm and a shade higher.

Cottonseed oil—Steady; prime yellow, 45c asked.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,404 pkgs; firm; state and Pennsylvania, 18c; western candled, 17½@18c; Kentucky, 15@16c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c; refined steady.

In the Cotton Market.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9¼c; middling gulf, 9½c; sales none. Futures closed quiet and steady, net unchanged to 7 points lower. January, 7.79c; February, 7.80c; March, 7.83c; June, 8.85c; August, 8.26c; September, 7.94c; October, 7.83c; November, 7.80c; December, 7.80c.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 79c; track, 80c old, 75c new; July, 72¾@72½c; September, 71⅜c; No. 2 hard, 74@75½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 61½c; track, 62@63½c; July, 61⅜c; September, 55¼c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 43½c; track, 44¼c; July, 38c; September, 27½c; No. 2 white, 48¼c. Lead—Steady; $3.95. Spelter—Steady; $4.60. Flour—Firm. Red winter patents, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy and straight, $3.30@3.40; clear, $3.00@3.20. Wool—Dull, steady.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—Wheat took another jump this morning, July going to 76¾c and September to 71¼@71¾c up to noon. Closed firm at 76⅝c for July; September, 71¼@71¼c; December, 71¼c. The cash market was firm and active. No. 1 northern, 77¼@77¼c; No. 2 to arrive, 74½@75c; spot, 74¾@75c; No. 3 wheat, 72¼@73½c. Flour 10c up; first patents, $4.00@4.10; second patents, $3.70@3.80; first clears, $2.85; second clears, $2.25.

DULUTH, Minn., June 20.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 northern, 76¼c; No. 2 northern, 75c; No. 3 spring, 73¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 northern, 76¾c; July, 76¼c; September, 72⅝c. Manitoba: Cash No. 1 northern, 77¼c; No. 2 northern, 74¾c. Rye, 55½c; September, 53¼c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Close: Wheat—July, 69¼c; September, 68¼@68¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 72c; No. 3, 70¼@71¼c; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3, 71@72c. No. spring, 72c. Corn—July, 58¼@58¾c; September, 51¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 62c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3, 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—Flour 5@10c higher. Wheat—Higher; close: No. 1 northern, 78¼@79c; No. 2 northern, 77¼@78¼c; July, 74½@74¼c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 71@71½c. Sample, 63@70c. Corn—July, 63½c.

TOLEDO, O., June 20.—Wheat—Fairly active, strong; cash, 80½c; June, 80½c; July, 76¾c; September, 76c. Cloverseed—Dull; firm; cash, $5.05; October, $5.10.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Poultry, Butter, and Metals.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—Business in the dry goods market was quiet in all departments. Brown sheetings and drills steady for leading brands, other makes irregular. Bleached cottons dull and unchanged. Coarse colored cottons steady. No demand for regular print cloths. Wide goods are easy. Prints and ginghams quiet but firm. Linens firm, with moderate sales.

Butter of All Grades.

Creamery, extras, per lb, 22½c; do firsts, 21½@22c; do seconds, 20@21c; state dairy, tubs, fancy, 21c; do firsts, 20@20½c; do seconds, 18½@19½c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 19½@20c; do, good to choice, 18½@19c; renovated, fancy, 19½@20c; do, common to prime, 17@19c; western factory, firsts, 18½c; do seconds, 17½@18c; packing stock, 16½@17½c.

Range of Coffee Prices.

Coffee—Total sales amounted to 19,750 bags. The French market closed ½f higher, and Hamburg ¼@⅜pfg net higher. Interior Santos receipts today were reported as 12,000 bags. Ports had 23,000 bags. The spot market locally was quiet and steady, but nominally unchanged. Rio 7s were quoted at 5¼c.

Cables—Market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4, $150; exchange, 11 15-16d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 837,000 bags.

Santos market quiet; good average Santos, 4, $100; receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 911,000 bags.

Hamburg market net ¼@⅜pfg higher; sales, 10,000 bags.

Havre market opened irregular, ½f higher; total sales, 28,000 bags.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Alive—Broilers, 36@3½ lbs to pair, per lb, 20c; do 2½@2¾ lbs, 17@19c; do small, 15c; fowls, per lb, 12c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, 75c@$1.12. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, average best, 14@15c; western toms, average best, 13@14c; do poor to fair, 8@11c; broilers, fancy, large, 33@35c; do mixed sizes, 25@30c; do western, dry picked, large, 20@22c; do scalded, large, 18c; do small, 15@16c; fowls, western, 12@12½c; poor to fair, 10@11c.

In the Metal Markets.

Owing to a gain of $2.00 in tin prices at London the New York market was stronger and about ⅛c higher. Copper was steady, though quiet and unchanged. London, however, gained 2s 6d for the day. In the local market 250,000 lbs electrolytic for July delivery were sold at 12:15. Lead—Quiet and unchanged, at 4¼c. There was a decline of 2s 6d in spelter at London, to £18 12s 6d, but locally the market was dull and nominal at 4¾c. Iron was steady in tone and quiet at old figures.

BUTTER SHOWS FIRM TENDENCY

All Grades in Active Demand and No Surplus Offerings—Receipts of Berries Light.

Demand for butter continued active and prices for the best makes were marked up ¼@½c a pound. Current receipts are liberal, but with all grades selling readily dealers have no trouble in keeping their cellars cleaned of surplus stock. Heavier receipts caused some depression in prices for poultry and real also was easy. Berries of all kinds sold at better prices, receipts being light on account of wet weather, but most everything in the line of green vegetables was easy owing to free offerings of home grown stuff. New potatoes were steadier for choice, but there was a good deal of poor stock on the market and such could be had at easy prices as dealers were anxious to sell.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, at mark, cases included	14@14½	Cheese, twins	10@10¼c
Do at mark, cases returned	14@14½c	Butter, creamery, extra	21½@22c
Do loss off, cases returned	15½c	Firsts	19½@20c
Storage, April	16@16½c	Seconds	18@18½c
Cheese, Y. A.	10@11c	Dairies, Cooley's	19@19½c
Cheese, fancy brick	9@9½c	Do firsts	18@18½c
		Ladles	15c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys	11@12c	Chickens, fancy	13½c
Do chickens	10c	Medium, roasting	12c
Do geese, doz	$4.00@6.00	Broilers	14@22½c
Iced turkeys	13½c	Squabs, nesters, doz	$2.00
Ducks	12c	Do	$3.00
Geese	9@9½c	Do small, twins, doz	75c@$1.00
Frozen turkeys	11@13c	Do dressed	$2.25
Ducks, fancy	14@15c		

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	6@6½c	95@110 lbs	8¼@9c
60@75 lbs	7@7½c	150@200 lbs	7@7½c
80@120 lbs	8@8½c	80@225 lbs	6@6½c

FISH.

Black bass	14c	Pickerel	9@9½c
Carp	10@11c	Eels	6@6½c
Pike	6@6½c	Perch	5@5½c

FRUITS.

Apples good to choice	$3.00@3.50	Cherries, 16 qts	75c@$1.10
Do fancy	$4.50@5.00	Gooseberries, 16 qts	75@90c
Lemons, Cal	$3.50@3.60	Black raspberries, 24-pt cases	$1.25@1.50
Do Messina	$3.00@4.00	Red raspberries, 24-pt cases	$2.25@2.50
Pineapples, doz	$1.00@1.50	Blackberries, 24 qts	$2.00@2.50
Oranges, Cal., navels boxes	$4.50@5.50	Gems, Cal., crate	$3.00
Strawberries, Mich., 16 qts	$1.00@1.75	Do Florida	$2.00@3.00
Do Racine	$1.50@1.75		
Bananas, bch	$1.25@2.75		

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Ill., 1-3 bu	75c@$1.00	Tomatoes, 4 basket cases	90c@$1.00
Do Mich., 1 box	50c@$1.75	Lettuce, head	10@50c
Beets, St. Louis, bu	50@75c	Radishes, home grown, 100 bunches	50@75c
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.65	Potatoes, rurals, good to choice	60@62c
Medium	$1.60	Ordinary stock	55@58c
Celery, Mich., per case	$1.00@1.25	New potatoes, bu	65@70c
Cabbage, new, Miss., crates	$2.50@2.75	String beans, wax, bu	75@$1.00
Do Fla., per bbl	$1.25	Green, bu	50@75c
Onions, Bermuda, boxes	$1.25@1.50	Turnips, new, bu	25@40c
Green onions, doz bunch	10@15c	Green peas, Ill., bu	85c
Provincial, doz bunch	10@15c		

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts— 1902.	1901.	—Shipments— 1902.	1901.
Apples, brls	125	116	42	165
Beans, bu	.....	2,100	.....	300
B. corn, lbs	13	11,000	54,200	65,070
Butter, lbs	96,400	1,133,480	608,140	920,735
Cheese, lbs	20,00	317,000	155,220	196,370
Drsd'n, lbs	.....	11,000	.....	40,000
Eggs, pkgs	6,884	11,751	3,240	3,004
Hay, tons	226	200	50	50
Hides, lbs	198,000	420,000	294,300	796,323
Hops, lbs	36,000	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes, bu	63,918	14,061	8,867	2,277
Poultry, lbs	22,227	68,000	2,400	5,000
Poultry, coops	52	200	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	1,186,604	283,623	773,900	256,617

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 20.—Credit balances, $1.20; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 102,842; average, 85,082. Runs, 98,136; average, 77,016.

Homeopaths Elect a Chicagoan.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—After a lively contest Dr. Joseph P. Cobb of Chicago was today elected President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which is now holding its fifty-eighth annual convention in this city.

N. W. Harris & Company

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Own and offer the following high-grade investment securities, subject to prior sale:

MUNICIPAL—

State of Massachusetts	3½'s
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	3½'s
Waukesha County, Wis	3.65's
Sanitary District of Chicago 4½'s and	5's
DeKalb, Illinois	4's
Spokane, Washington, School	4's
Denver, Colorado, School	4's
Fort Madison, Iowa, Refunding	4's
Brown County, South Dakota	4's
Lee County, Iowa, Refunding	3½'s
Prairie du Chien, Wis., Water	4's
Sandusky, Ohio, Refunding	4's
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Funding	4½'s
Laramie County, Wyoming	4's
Muscatine, Iowa, Refunding	4½'s
Great Falls, Montana, School	4's

CORPORATION—

*People's Gas Light & Coke Co., (Chicago)	5's
*Northwestern Elevated	4's
Danville (Ill.) St. Ry. & L't Co	5's
Grand Rapids Ry. Co	5's
Indianapolis Water Co	5's
Memphis Light and Power Co	5's
Schenectady Railway Co	4½'s
South Bend Fuel & Gas Co	5's
Utica & Mohawk Valley Ry. Co	4½'s

*Listed on Chicago Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY—

C. & N. W. Gen. Mtg	3½'s
C., R. I. & P. Gen. Mtg	4's
C., M. & St. P. (Mineral Pt. Div.)	5's
C. & E. I. Gen. Mtg	5's
Illinois Cent. (Coll. Trust)	4's
Bay of Quinte Ry	5's

204 Dearborn Street, Chicago

WE BUY AND SELL
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS
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ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR INCOME?

If you are anxious to increase it, write us stating what amount you can invest, no matter how small, and we will write you a letter of advice free. For years we have been studying investments. We know we can increase your income by pointing out a method of making investments on a tried and successful plan.

CHICAGO SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Dept. T., 159 La Salle St., Chicago.

NOTICE.

IN MATTER OF LAKE STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that under and in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Trust executed to the undersigned, as Trustees, by the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, under date of March 1, 1895, the undersigned is authorized and ready to make exchange of the bonds of said Railroad Company for its debentures, and the holders of the debentures certified by the undersigned, as Trustees, under said Instrument, are notified to present their debentures, with all their unpaid coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, in Chicago, Illinois, in multiples of One Thousand Dollars, for equal exchange, as provided for in Section Eight of said Instrument of Trust.

June 19, 1902.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARTHUR HUERTLEY, its Secretary.

LOANS Without Commission
On choice Chicago real estate security at low rates. Quick action.
BAIRD & WARNER
90 La Salle-st.

Application will be made to List these Bonds on New York Stock Exchange

We offer unsold balance at 103 and accrued interest subject to advance without notice

$200,000

Hudson River Water Power Co.

5% First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds

Due 1928

A second contract has been closed with the General Electric Company for another 5000 Horse Power.

The Hudson River Power Transmission Co. has been purchased, thereby securing pole line already constructed for the uses of the Hudson River Water Power Co. into Schenectady, Troy and Albany; also a contract under which power is being furnished to the United Traction Co. of Albany.

Power is now being delivered to the General Electric Company under first contract.

EARNINGS FOR ONE YEAR.

10,000 H. P. to General Electric Company		$246,875
2,000 H. P. to Glens Falls Portland Cement Co		47,500
United Traction Co., Albany		72,500
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co		94,164
Ballston Spa Light & Power Co		14,014
Other Contracts and Sales of Power		182,910
		$657,963
Operation, Interest, &c., of Constituent Companies		116,706
		$541,257
Operation H. R. W. P. Co.	$50,000	
Interest $2,000,000 H. R. W. P. Co. Bonds	100,000	
Interest $1,000,000 Hudson River Electric Co. Bonds	50,000	
		200,000
Net surplus applicable to dividends on stock		$341,257

Special Circular and Full Information Furnished Upon Application to

E. H. GAY & CO
131 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

We own and offer at 106.50 and interest

$250,000

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

5%

First Mortgage Extension Gold Bonds,

Dated November 1st, 1894. Due November 1st, 1944.
Denomination, $1,000. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st in New York City.

Principal may be registered. Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Central Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.

These bonds, the direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE at the rate of only $20,000 per mile on valuable extensions to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas System in Missouri and Kansas. No other mortgage of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company covers these extensions.

This railway is enjoying a higher degree of prosperity than ever before in its history. Its physical condition was never better and is constantly being improved. It is without floating indebtedness and has a surplus in the treasury.

Earnings for the period from July 1st, 1901, to May 31st, 1902, as compared to those of the preceding year:

1901-1902	1900-1901	Increase.
July 1 to May 31 ..... $15,218,645.95	$14,201,566.29	$1,017,079.66

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

Mason, Lewis & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. Chicago, Manadnock Bldg.

Garden City Banking & Trust Co.
Madison and La Salle Sts., Chicago.

Capital - - - $500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 154,000.00

The Power of Compound Interest:

One Dollar Daily for Forty Years Amounts to $14,600.00
At 3% Compound Interest it would Amount to 32,446.50

The Interest is Greater than the Saving.

Commercial Accounts Solicited.

OFFICERS:

JAMES H. GILBERT, President. CHAS. J. L. KRESSMANN, Cashier.
JOHN A. SCHMIDT, Ass't Cashier.

THE TOURIST ABROAD

NOT familiar with foreign tongues, should carry one of our LETTERS OF CREDIT. Besides supplying him with needed funds this letter will serve to introduce him to our bankers, who will cheerfully render him valuable assistance and advice. This letter is in itself evidence of the standing of the beneficiary at home.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

NEW THING IN BANKING.

CHICAGO SAVINGS OPERATES WITH EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Receives Deposits at the Branch Offices All Over the City—Chicago National Issues "Bank Money Orders"—Colorado Fuel and Iron—Distilling Plan—Lake Street L in Poor Way—Sales on the Chicago Exchange—Financial Notes.

Directors of the Chicago savings bank have inaugurated what they designate as the "express system" of receiving deposits. It is the only bank in the United States operating such a plan.

The bank has made arrangements with the offices of express companies throughout the city by which any one may open an account with the Chicago savings bank at these branch offices of the express companies. Deposits may be made and a certificate issued therefor. Altogether the bank has about 100 such places for receiving deposits. By such means an employé, for instance, of the Deering harvester company can walk outside the factory door and deposit his wages or salary with the Chicago savings bank through the office of an express company. The same is true in other parts of the city. It is thus easy to make deposits, though the money cannot be drawn out except at the bank, in the usual manner.

The Chicago savings bank was opened in May at the northwest corner of Washington and State streets. It has a capital of $250,000, and deposits now aggregate approximately that amount. The bank was organized by the Otis people, George H. Webster and H. J. Evans. The stock is all closely held. But one sale of fifty shares has been made, so far as known, since the bank opened. A few days ago 140 was bid for a lot of 100 shares. The subscription price was 100, so that the bid noted represents a premium of 30 points. The bank caters to savings in particular and to downtown women shoppers. Its loans are all made on collateral.

Bank Notes.

The Chicago national is issuing domestic bank money orders in sums of $50.00 or less, payable at par in any one of thirty-three leading cities of the United States. The bank money order is the same size as the ordinary bank note. The purchaser signs his name in the presence of the bank officials at such order for a specific amount. When the order is cashed his signature on the back must agree with the one on the face of the order. The bank pays the exchange. The Chicago is also issuing foreign money orders of a similar character. A marked advantage of them is that the exact equivalent in foreign money is printed on the order, so that the purchaser of the $50.00 order knows precisely the amount he is to receive in foreign money.

Stocks of the new banks were not quite so active yesterday. The National Bank of North America was quoted at 145½ bid and 146 asked. The sale of 100 shares of this stock at 146½ reported in this column yesterday was announced by a leading official of the bank.

Central trust and savings closed at 139 bid and 140 asked, with sales at 140. Federal trust and savings was 135 bid and 135½ asked.

A noteworthy sale was that of fifty shares of Western state bank at 120. The price is an advance over previous quotations.

Colorado Fuel and Iron.

The regular meeting of the directors of the Colorado fuel and iron company for dividend action is scheduled for June 27. It was not known yesterday afternoon where it will be finally decided to hold the meeting, though Denver is the regular meeting place. Eastern directors in the company are mystified over the talk that the dividend will be passed. The entire plan of paying dividends out of surplus was formally agreed upon, and no reason has as yet been given out for a change.

It is understood that John W. Gates and his friends in the steel business now own a controlling interest in the stock, but have a minority representation on the board of directors. The outlook for harmony in the corporation is not promising.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Some local people in a position to be informed if anything special were doing in Chicago and Eastern Illinois say they are not aware of any large deal pending. H. H. Porter has a number of friends here, but has not confided any plans he may have in mind for the disposition of the property.

The subtreasury statement shows that in its operations with the banks since last Friday it has gained $397,000.

It is estimated that orders have been booked for 850,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1903. The United States steel corporation has taken orders for between 500,000 and 600,000 tons. The Illinois steel company is reported to be practically sold ahead for the entire year.

The absorption of United States Illuminating company by the United electric light and power company of New York has been completed. Under the term of the mortgage $6,000,000 is given to the Union trust company to secure 5 per cent gold bonds for thirty years.

Railway Earnings.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Second week June.	$ 383,309	$ 330,127	$ 53,182
From July 1.....	19,360,197	17,721,945	2,177,920
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.			
Second week June.	37,452	27,929	9,528
From Jan. 1.....	1,483,541	1,264,294	211,647
RAPID RAILWAY.			
Second week June.	6,977	6,694	283
From July 1.....	270,011	.....	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN.			
Second week June.	21,093	21,040	*205
From July 1.....	1,087,345	1,110,945	*23,507
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN.			
Second week June.	60,414	59,625	*784
From July 1.....	4,650,970	4,797,680	*138,110
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT FOR MAY.			
.....	296,992	261,945	45,046
.....	119,340	107,294	12,046
.....	160,028	138,993	22,035
From Jan. 1—Gross	1,356,536	1,178,899	179,636
Net.....	569,005	505,342	63,663
Int., etc.....	307,107	314,404	92,000

*Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday, closing at the following prices:

SELLING.

Sight, Paris	5.18¾
Sight, London	4.85¾
Sight, Hamburg	95 7-16
Sight, Berlin	95 7-16

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	4.83¼
60 days, London, documentary	4.83¼
60 days, Hamburg	95 7-16
60 days, Berlin	95 7-16
60 days, Antwerp	5.17¾—1-16
60 days, France	5.18¾
60 days, Holland	40¼
60 days, Holland	39⅝

Following were the closing quotations in the New York curb market:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated copper	43	43¼
Amalgamated copper pfd	94½	95
American hide and leather	6	6¼
American hide and leather pfd	39	40½
Bay State gas	6	6¼
Bonanza Creek	1¾	2
British Columbia copper	1¾	2
Buffalo Pitts	4	5
Compressed air	20	22
Electric boat	22	23
Electric boat pfd	46	47
Electric vehicle	7¼	7½
Electric vehicle pfd	15	15½
Empire pneumatic	2	2½
Empire pneumatic pfd	20	25
General commercial company	15½	20
Hydrox	5	5¼
Illinois commercial company	5¾	6
International city bank	225½	240
International cram. and stamp. company	30	31
Lyon pfd (ex div.)	60¼	62½
Motor vehicle trans.	11	11¾
Niagara securities company	104¾	105
Otis elevator company	62	63¼
Otis pfd	116	118
Pettibone, Mulliner and L. P.	90¼	93
Royal baking powder pfd	104½	105½
Standard air line	2¾	3
Standard oil	653	656
Stevens transit	3¼	4
Union trans. of St. Louis pfd	94½	95
Van Ness	87½	87¾

Dividends Declared.

The directors of the American ship building company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock of that company payable on July 15. Books close on July 5 and reopen on July 16.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on July 21. Books close on July 5 and reopen on July 22.

Wells, Fargo & Co. has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra 1 per cent, payable on July 15. Books close on June 30 and reopen on July 5.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its first preferred stock, payable on July 15. Books close on June 30 and reopen on July 16.

The Washburn wire company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable on July 1 to stock of record on June 21.

The Lawrence (Mass.) $11,000 3½ per cent one to ten year refunding bonds have been awarded to R. L. Day & Co. at 100.327.

Distilling of America.

Directors of the distilling company of America have decided to organize a new company, with a capital stock of $32,000,000, all of one class, and $16,000,000 twenty-five year 5 per cent bonds. The issue of bonds is to be apportioned as follows:

1. $3,580,000 will be issued in exchange for an equal amount of the collateral trust 5 per cents of the distilling company of America now outstanding and which are redeemable at par.

2. $1,573,000 in exchange for the 6 per cent bonds of the American spirits company.

3. $6,562,500 for 21 per cent accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of the distilling company of America.

The balance of $3,984,500 will be sold for cash to provide working capital for the new company and to be used, if necessary, for the benefit of the constituent companies. For the present preferred stock it is proposed to issue stock of the new company to the amount of 70 per cent of the present holdings, and the common stock will receive 17 per cent.

American Lumber.

The American lumber company, which was organized a short time ago by D. W. C. Merriam of Merriam & Kuehler, attorneys, is to be floated presently. The capital stock of $8,000,000 will be divided into shares of $10 each and sold at $2.50 a share. The company controls 292,623 acres of land in New Mexico. The officers of the company are A. R. Chapman, president; E. E. Crepin, vice president; and George D. Harding, secretary and treasurer. All are of Chicago. The directors include a large number of lumber and banking interests in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana.

Lake Street Needs Money.

Lake Street L stock had another weak day on the local exchange yesterday. The price touched 10¾.

The talk of a reorganization plan is largely responsible for the selling movement. An assessment of $10 per share is regarded as a minimum amount. One interest in the property estimated that $15 a share would be required to properly reorganize the finances of the company. If it were not for the fact that the road controls the north side of the Union Loop, Lake Street would, in its present condition, have little to be said in its favor. It needs fresh capital very much. The Yerkes people tried to make the road pay without putting any new money into it, and the present management has sought to do the same thing. The most economical conduct of the property fails to bring promising returns. While it is true the annual report showed a surplus last year of $6,204, it did not indicate prosperity, but simply pinching economy to show a surplus instead of a deficit.

There isn't another street railroad system in Chicago that has had as much ingenuity and untiring effort spent upon it to make it pay as has Lake Street. But thus far the road has barely earned a living and hasn't done that if its floating debt were paid.

Chicago Stocks.

Pneumatic tool stock was the feature in strength on the local exchange. The price advanced to 107½ and closed but fractionally lower. There are some strong interests in the company, and the monopoly it enjoys invites favorable consideration.

Biscuit shares were steady to firm with moderate buying. The street railroad stocks other than Lake street were not active. West Chicago sold at 97.

Following were the sales on the Chicago stock exchange:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American can	100	15	15	15
Do pfd	200	85	84¾	84¾
American shipbuilding	100	43¾	43¾	43¾
Am. strawboard receipts ..	50	17½	17½	17½
Chicago Edison	20	179	179	179
Chicago pneumatic tool ...	271	107¼	106	107
Chicago telephone	10	170	170	170
Chicago title & trust	50	177½	177½	177½
Chicago Union traction ...	100	11¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	100	77	76½	76½
Lake street elevated	200	11¼	10¾	11
Metropolitan elevated pfd.	100	90	90	90
National biscuit	112	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do pfd	247	106¾	106¼	106¾
National carbon pfd	100	98	98	98
Northwestern elevated	100	50	50	50
Swift & Co	61	111¼	111	111¼
Quaker oats	100	91¾	91	91¾
Street's stable car	200	25	25	25
Do pfd	20	70	70	70
West Chicago	150	97¼	97	97

BONDS.

$500 Lake S deb 5s.	103¾	$10000 WC 1st m 5s.	103¼
500 do	103¾	5000 NWL 4s	97½
600 do	103¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 20.	June 13.
New York	$250,490,261	$305,804,189
Chicago	23,707,468	21,730,008
Boston	22,700,453	21,730,008
Philadelphia	20,443,631	17,152,065
St. Louis	7,044,994	6,977,714
Baltimore	4,603,871	3,452,806

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c premium before clearings, 30c after; St. Louis, 35c premium.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—Interest in the local market today was in the heavy dealings in gas securities, particularly in New England gas and coke 5s. The bonds rose 2%, to 60¾, on a heavy aggregate of business. The coppers were heavy. Liquidation in Bingham caused a reaction of 1, to 84.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing-house loans, 3½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	865	67	67¾	66¾	66¾
Adventure	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Arcadian	5	5	5	5	5
Atlantic	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Am. Tel.	717	177½	177½	176¾	176¾
Atchison	25	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
Do pfd	250	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Amn. sugar	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Do pfd	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
Agl. Chem.	200	28	28	28	28
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Amn. woolen	812	76¾	76¾	76	76
Bingham	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Copper range	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Calumet	2	580	580	580	580
Centennial	325	18¼	18¼	18	18¼
Chi. Junct.	100	102	102	102	102
Dom. Steel	250	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Dom. Coal	100	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
Franklin	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Gen. Elec.	3	206	206	206	206
Mass. Mining	211	13	13	13	13
Mohawk	110	41¼	41¼	41	41¼
Michigan	100	4	4	4	4
Mont. & Boston	60	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mass. Elec.	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	50	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
New Idria mining	2,913	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
New. Eng. coke	10	147	147	147	147
N. E. Tel.	10	147	147	147	147
Osceola	100	81	81	81	81
Old Dom.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Parrot	200	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
Pneumatic	324	20	20	20	20
Pere Marquette pfd	30	84	84	84	84
Pullman	10	193	193	193	193
Quincy	10	135	135	135	135
Santa Fe	60	5	5	5	5
Swift & Co.	145	111¼	111¼	111	111¼
Shannon	100	5	5	4¾	4¾
Seattle Elec.	35	81	82	81	82
Do pfd	20	109	109	109	109
Tex. Pac. Land trust	350	27	27	27	27
Tecumseh	250	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Trinity	121	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Tamarack	10	170	170	170	170
U. S. Shoe Mchy.	50	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Un. S. Mchy. cash	100	2	2	2	2
Do pfd.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Utah	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
U. S. mining	400	20	20	20	20
Union Pacific	402	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Oil	512	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Union Pacific	250	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	88
Winona	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wolverine	10	65	65	65	65
Western Tel.	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	3	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼

*Ex. div.

BONDS.

$ 2000 A T 4s	90¼	1000 Ill steel deb 5s 1918	101¾
2000 Atch gs	102½		
4000 do adj	80¼	2000 KCPS&M 1st 5s	101¾
7000 B Un Gas 5s	67@63	8000 K C M & B 5s	104¾
14000 CBQ new 4s	94¾	1000 do inc	84¾
1000 Eastern 6s	109¾	1000 West Tel 5s	105¾
1000 Dom. coal 6s	113¾	244000 N E	97¼@97¾

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 20.—[Special.]—Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5	6
Anaconda	11	12
Bee-Hive	12	13
Buckeye	15	16
Calora	10	11
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7
C. K. & N.	60	65
Dr. Jack Pot.	14¾	15
Elkton	2¾	3
Findley	5¾	6
Gold Cycle	9	9¼
Gold Cons.	4¼	5
Gould	3	3¼
Isabella	29	30
Jack Pot	10	11
Last Dollar	3	3¼
Lexington	4¾	5
Little Cheek	4¼	4½
Little Chief	9¾	10
Mary McKinney	3¾	4
Old Gibson	13¾	14
Old Anchor	1¾	2
Pinnacle	6¾	7
Portland	18	19
Pourquoi	2¾	3
Work	3¼	3½
Vindicator	82	85
Work	3¼	.....

Bargains in rates to California. Pacific Northwest, Utah, Colorado. Personally conducted parties. Judson-Alton Ex'rs, 340 Marquette Bldg., Chi.

UNEVEN DAY IN MARKET.

PROFESSIONALS MANIPULATE WALL STREET PRICES.

Dealings in Stocks Considerably Smaller than on Previous Day, While Bonds Are in Demand—Speculation in St. Paul Aggressive, and That Issue and Missouri Pacific Score Advances—United States Steel Common Leads Industrials.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—There was no mistaking the character of today's stock market. The dealings were considerably smaller than yesterday and at the same time a large proportion of them was manifestly professional. The speculative interest in St. Paul was more aggressive than for some time, and in consequence that stock led the list in respect to activity and, at a fractional reaction from the best price, closed 1⅝ higher than yesterday. Similar interests in Missouri Pacific gave it attention that resulted in a recovery of all of yesterday's loss and added a small fraction to the price at the close.

The other noteworthy dealings in the railway list were in Union Pacific, Atchison, Reading common, at slight net advances, and among the less active stocks in Chicago and Eastern Illinois common, St. Louis Southwestern issues, and Wabash issues. Wabash common and St. Louis Southwestern preferred were strong, the last named enjoying a net gain of 2 points.

In the industrial group United States steel common was the leader in respect to activity, and with the preferred recovered about half of yesterday's net loss. The speculation in these stocks was favorably affected by reports that the net earnings of the corporation for the quarter ending June 30 will be nearly $12,000,000 larger than for the corresponding period of last year. Some of the buying was evidently to cover shorts recently put out.

There was further effective selling of Colorado fuel that lowered the price more than two points. The decline appears to be the result of differences in the management. The contest apparently is between the old members of the board and representatives of the element that has recently acquired a large interest in the property, either for stock market purposes or with the view of selling the property at a handsome price to the United States steel corporation.

The entire list did not participate in the early recovery in prices. The professional element sold stocks for both accounts in the later trading. The anthracite coal stocks were comparatively neglected.

The known movements of money at this center during the clearing house week indicate that the banks have gained $2,700,000 in cash.

While the dealings in stocks were smaller than yesterday, those in bonds were about a third larger, footing up over $4,000,000 par value. The market was strong, with the noteworthy dealing in Georgia Central first incomes, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s, Colorado fuel convertible 5s, St. Louis Southwestern first 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s, and Wabash debenture Ba.

In the outside market there was a recovery in Northern securities to 105, and fairly large transactions in United States steel new 5s at 95¼@95⅝ and interest, in Standard flour milling 5s at 79@80, General carriage trust receipts at an advance to 5½, Montreal and Boston copper and Standard oil at 630@654; Havana commercial common sold at 20 and the preferred at 61¾.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The speculative liquidation which broke prices yesterday was no longer in evidence today, but the market slipped back into a rather apathetic condition, the dealings dropping well below half a million shares again. Of this total a large proportion was concentrated in a few leading stocks, notably United States steel, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, and the Wabashes.

There was an active demand for some of the southwestern railroad bonds. The market generally was irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,985,000.

Close: Money on call steady at 2@3 per cent, closed offered at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 485¼@485¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 486@488¾; commercial bills, 484½@485¼.

Bar silver, 52¾; Mexican dollars, 42½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jun. 20.	Jun. 19.
Amn. Sugar	9,300	132	129¾	130	132¾
Amn. Locomotive	100	33	32¾	33	32¾
Do pfd	100	93¼	93¼	93½	93¾
Amn. Cotton Oil ..	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
Do pfd	100	97	97	97	.....
Amn. Smelting	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
Amn. Bicycle	100	25	25	25	.....
Amn. Snuff	1,000	129¾	123	126¾	.....
Do pfd	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	.....
Amn. Malt. pfd	200	36¾	36½	36½	36¾
Amn. Car Fdry	1,500	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
Do pfd	500	91	91	91	92
Amn. Ice	2,300	15¾	15	15	15¾
Do pfd	2,500	50	49¾	49¾	50
Atchison	12,200	82¾	82¼	82¼	82¾
Do pfd	1,800	101	100¾	100¾	100¾
Anaconda	1,400	112¾	110	112¾	110¾
Amal. copper	5,500	67¾	66¾	67¼	67¾
Am. Steel Hoop	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
Butterick Co.	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	200	67	66½	67	67¼
Brunswick	100	8	8	8	.....
Balto. & Ohio	1,400	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
Do pfd	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
Chesa. Ohio	300	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Crucible steel	1,000	71¾	70¾	71¼	71¾
Chi. & Alton	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
C., M. & St. P.	47,900	174¾	172¾	174¾	172¾
Do pfd	1,700	190	188	190	188
C. & N. W.	500	214¾	214¾	214¾	214¾
Canada southern	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
C., R. I. & P.	100	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾
Chgo. terminal	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
Do pfd	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
Ches. & Ohio	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Canadian Pacific	2,400	135	134¾	135	135
Chi. Gt. West.	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Con. gas (N. Y.)	1,100	200	200	200	200
Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Do 1st pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
C., I. & L.	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Colo. fuel & iron	11,800	107¼	105¼	107¼	105¼
Del. Un. Ry.	600	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Chi. Ind. & Lou.	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Del. & Hudson	200	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾
Den. & Rio Grd.	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do pfd	1,200	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Dist. Sec.	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Dist. of America.	4,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	3,000	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
D., S. S. & A.	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Det. So.	100	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	100	41	41	41	.....
Erie	2,700	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
Do 1st pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do 2d pfd	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Gen. Chem	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do pfd	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gen. electric	800	205	205	205	207
Gt. North. pfd	400	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾
Hocking Val.	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Int. pump pfd	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Int. Paper	5,500	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Int. Paper pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Kan. City & So.	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Louis. & Nash	1,100	136¾	136¾	136¾	137
Mich. Cent.	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Met. securities	300	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
M. St. P. & S. M.	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Do pfd	100	170	170	170	170
Manhattan	2,200	131¾	130¾	131¾	131¾
M. K. & T.	2,400	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Met. St. Ry.	100	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Missouri Pacific	44,000	104¾	103¾	104¾	103¾
Minn. & St. Louis	200	114	113¾	114	113¾
Do pfd	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
National biscuit	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	100	106	106	106	106
N. R. of Mex. pfd	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
National lead	1,000	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	100	97	97	97	97
N. Cent.	300	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Norfolk & West.	4,000	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
North Amer. Co.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do 1st pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do 2d pfd	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
N. Y. Central	1,100	174¾	173¾	174¾	173¾
Ont. & Western	1,200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pennsylvania	1,100	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Reading	25,600	67¾	66¾	67¾	66¾
Do 1st pfd	400	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do 2d pfd	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Rubber goods pfd	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Rep. Iron & steel	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Southern Ry.	2,400	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	400	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
St. L. & S. F.	600	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Do 1st pfd	400	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do 2d pfd	400	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Southern Pacific	3,400	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
St. L. S. W.	1,700	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,700	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

St. L. & San Fran.	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do 1st pfd	100	91	91	91	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	78	78	78	.....
St. Ry. & Gen.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
St. Ry. & Gen. pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	.....
Tex. & Pac.	1,000	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Texas Pacific	1,400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Tenn. coal & iron	1,400	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
U. S. Rubber	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
U. S. leather	1,500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
U. S. Steel	30,600	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do pfd	2,000	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

STRIKE IS FELT IN EAST.

ELSEWHERE MINE TROUBLE HAS CAUSED LITTLE HARM.

Bright Outlook for All Crops Makes Continuance of Prosperity Certain in Spite of Labor Disputes — Soft Coal in Great Demand and Iron and Steel Mills Still Unable to Keep Pace with Orders—Week's Review of Trade.

New York, June 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Trade at the east is more quiet, owing to the advancing season, and the bad effect of prolonged labor controversies is being felt in certain lines. Reports from the interior and the far west are more encouraging, bountiful harvests being expected, while the light stocks carried over from the previous season assure profitable prices.

"The best indication of continued prosperity is the fact that quotations do not recede, even in the lines where at present there is only a moderate degree of activity. Railway earnings thus far reported for June increased 9.9 per cent over 1900.

"Uncertainty regarding their ability to secure pig iron at reasonable prices is making producers of steel cautious in accepting contracts that call for delivery at even remote dates. Raw material is undoubtedly in light supply, and the anthracite coal strike has suspended work at a number of furnaces. Coke production is attaining new records each week in the endeavor to supply all requirements, and better railway facilities are making unprecedented shipments from the Connellsville region.

Soft Coal in Greater Demand.

"Soft coal is beginning to show the effect of an abnormal demand. In certain lines of finished steel products the addition of new plants to the productive capacity has had a perceptible influence on prices, introducing more competition. This factor is felt in only a few divisions, however, and in all heavy lines, notably rails and structural material, orders run far into next year and there is no question of concessions in quotations. Jobbers having a surplus of bar iron sold moderate quantities at a lower figure than the market rate, but steel bars are firmer.

"Quiet conditions prevail in eastern dry goods and footwear markets. A stronger silver market has revived purchases for export to China, although, like the home trade, this is still on a moderate scale. Supplemental buying of woolens is also limited. It is noteworthy that prices in all textile lines are firmly held, despite the slow movement, indicating confidence on the part of sellers. Shoe shops in New England have more orders, yet most factories only operate part time and some are entirely idle. Leather is dull and foreign dry hides weaker.

"Lack of rain in the southwest is the only seriously unfavorable crop indication of the week, while exceptionally encouraging reports are received from most points. Domestic grain makes good progress, but bad news has been received from abroad and the outlook is favorable for large exports. Failures for the week numbered 194 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 14 a year ago."

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Conditions governing present and future trade show sharp contrasts. While the immediate present situation is clouded by the rather less favorable industrial outlook and the prospect of an extension of the coal strike in the bituminous fields, the continued favorable progress made by all the leading crops lends assurance that once the present strained condition of industrial affairs is relieved a large and prosperous fall and winter business is assured. That in spite of disturbances, past and present, a heavy business is going forward is proved by the continued fine reports of railroad earnings for this season of the year, heavy bank clearings, and the comparatively small number of business embarrassments reported.

"It, of course, must be borne in mind that the coal trade troubles, though making their influence felt in a wider area than before, are still comparatively localized, and, outside of sections immediately affected, in such places as the central west, the southwest, and the northwest, business, both present and for future delivery, is of good volume, in most instances in excess of a year ago.

Crop Outlook Is Favorable.

"With the exception of too much moisture in the southwest interfering with the harvesting and condition of wheat, and continued dryness in Texas spoiling corn and impairing cotton conditions, the agricultural outlook is practically without flaws. Timely rains also have improved the cotton crop situation in the south Atlantic, the eastern gulf states, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. Louisiana and Texas note that weather is dry and that cotton needs rain. Rains on the eastern coast have helped vegetables and fruits, which were suffering from dry weather.

"The supply of anthracite coal is slowly ebbing, and the use of soft coal is growing despite city ordinances. The strike is causing some additional furnaces to shut down, and thus accentuating the scarcity in the eastern part of the country.

"Prices of farm products show the influence of improving crop conditions. Wheat is one exception to the general weakness, but this is due to bad weather reports from Europe. Corn closes lower on the flattering outlook for the growing crop. Oats are likewise affected.

"Cotton has reflected long liquidation on the arrival of needed rains in a further decline in spots and futures, in which the strength of the statistical situation has been lost sight of. Hog products also have weakened on larger receipts, but beef prices show notable strength, owing, it is reported, to the scarcity of marketable animals. Refined sugar is lower after the heavy buying of the last month. Country produce is lower, potatoes particularly so, on larger receipts.

Manufactured Goods Strong.

"The strength in manufactured materials is notable, though print cloths are said to be weak in sympathy with the decline in raw cotton.

"The scarcity of pig iron is causing a noticeable stiffening in prices. Structural material and bar iron are strong, but wire and sheets are dragging, and some tinplate mills will shut down shortly. An order for 28,000 tons of steel rails for south Africa for delivery this year has been refused because of orders ahead preventing delivery.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 5,860,494 bushels, against 6,400,314 last week and 5,830,881 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date (fifty-one weeks) aggregate 245,285,883 bushels, against 210,187,303 last season. Corn exports aggregate 110,079 bushels, against 94,081 last week and 2,405,-807 last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 26,193,075 bushels, against 171,424,-224 last season.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 177, as against 165 last week, 188 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, 199 in 1899, and 220 in 1898. In Canada 15 this week, against 12 last week."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended on June 19, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage. Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,150,007,122		28.4
Chicago	160,816,665	14.7	....
Boston	128,002,018	....	18.6
Philadelphia	100,104,100	....	7.1
St. Louis	40,220,000	7.9	....
Pittsburg	36,000,000	....	8.5
Baltimore	29,284,000	4.7	....
San Francisco	25,000,000	25.7	....
Cincinnati	22,414,050	1.0	....
Kansas City	19,149,780	3.0	....
Cleveland	17,582,715	10.3	....
Minneapolis	17,562,615	30.9	....
New Orleans	11,440,000	30.8	....
Detroit	10,000,000	....	4.8
Louisville	10,000,000	12.7	....
Indianapolis	10,700,000	23.3	....
Providence	8,000,000	6.6	....
Omaha	6,000,000	6.0	....
Milwaukee	8,000,000	7.8	....
Buffalo	7,000,000	....	7.8
St. Paul	6,000,000	6.4	....
St. Joseph	4,000,000	....	6.5
Denver	4,761,000	18.8	....
Los Angeles	4,000,000	14.3	....
Savannah	3,941,000	4.3	....
Salt Lake City	3,000,000	....	24.5
Albany	3,000,000	....	....
Los Angeles	3,000,000	76.9	....
Memphis	2,800,000	11.1	....
Fort Worth	2,000,000	42.1	....
Seattle	2,018,893	46.1	....
Wilmington	2,000,000	33.3	....
Hartford	2,452,972	3.0	....
Peoria	2,465,709	14.0	....
Toledo	2,000,000	33.0	....
Portland, Ore.	2,000,000	25.0	....
Rochester	2,000,000	18.0	....
Atlanta	2,170,139	20.0	....
Des Moines	1,000,000	30.0	....
New Haven	1,000,000	20.1	....
Worcester	1,000,000	....	4.1
Wichita	1,000,000	42.3	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,000,000	20.0	....
Norfolk	1,000,000	1.0	....
Grand Rapids	1,000,000	17.9	....
Scranton	1,000,000	6.0	....
Portland, Me.	1,000,000	11.0	....
Sioux City	1,000,000	30.0	....
Augusta	1,000,000	....	2.3
Syracuse	1,000,000	....	5.3
Davton, O.	1,000,000	22.1	....
Tacoma	1,000,000	5.0	....
Spokane	1,000,000	58.7	....
Topeka	1,000,000	21.3	....
Davenport	1,000,000	17.0	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,000,000	16.6	....
Evansville	1,000,000	17.4	....
Birmingham	1,000,000	17.4	....
Fall River	1,000,000	....	2.1
Mason	1,000,000	22.0	....
Little Rock	1,000,000	34.2	....
Helena	1,000,000	....	35.9
Knoxville	1,000,000	38.9	....
Lowell	1,000,000	....	2.6
Akron	1,000,000	33.6	....
Wichita	1,000,000	2.0	....
Springfield, Ill.	1,000,000	27.2	....
Canton	1,000,000	....	....
New Bedford	1,000,000	....	....
Chattanooga	1,000,000	10.0	....
Binghamton	1,000,000	20.0	....
Kalamazoo	1,000,000	13.5	....
Fargo	1,000,000	20.4	....
Binghamton	1,000,000	....	....
Joseph	1,000,000	20.2	....
Canton	1,000,000	53.6	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,000,000	....	6.1
Springfield, O.	1,000,000	10.2	....
Chester	1,000,000	18.7	....
Quincy	1,000,000	....	....
Bloomington	1,000,000	12.1	....
Sioux Falls	1,000,000	17.1	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	1,000,000	24.0	....
Pueblo	1,000,000	20.0	....
*Houston	10,026,480	30.7	....
*Galveston	8,428,000	....	3.8
*Columbus, O.	8,500,000	34.7	....
†Wheeling	1,531,017	20.6	....
†Wilkesbarre	678,654	....	4.0
†Beaumont	450,000	....	....
Decatur	1,000,000	....	....
Utica	2,107,345	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$51,830,270,047		19.3
Outside N. Y.	776,662,514	4.5	....

CANADA.

Montreal	$ 20,627,707	11.3	....
Toronto	13,342,301	22.9	....
Winnipeg	3,016,339	61.1	....
Halifax	1,849,845	....	1.1
Vancouver, B. C.	1,100,015	14.0	....
Hamilton	1,119,227	20.1	....
St. John, N. B.	1,113,731	23.3	....
Victoria, B. C.	417,651	....	20.1
Quebec	581,369	....	15.4
Ottawa	805,621	....	....
Totals, Canada	$ 45,551,250	16.2	....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.
†Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

SETS ASIDE INCREASED TAX.

Judge Chytraus Issues Injunction Because Ernest Ammon Had No Chance to Protest.

According to a decision of Judge Chytraus yesterday, the board of assessors and the board of review have no right to raise the amount of taxable property beyond the schedule without notice.

Ernest Ammon of 139 Michigan street brought suit to enjoin the collection of $325, the tax upon actual valuation of his property of $27,500. Ammon scheduled property valued at $6,200. He was not called before the board of assessors, and the first knowledge he had of the amount for which he was taxed was a notice from the county collector to send a check for $325. Judge Chytraus decided that he need not pay any more than $74, which is the tax upon the schedule of $6,200.

F. D. Measham of the board of review said that the decision would not have any effect upon the future action of the board of review.

"Mr. Ammon apparently did not receive the notice sent to him by the board of assessors," said Mr. Measham. "Had he done so and come before the board of review to complain against the raising of his valuation he would have had an opportunity to explain. It is the custom of the board of assessors to make whatever change in valuation it sees fit and then to notify the taxpayer."

For the Summer Vacation

a fifty-page booklet, entitled "Hints to Tourists," has been issued by the Chicago and Northwestern, describing briefly about 200 summer resorts in Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Northwest, with information as to hunting, fishing, and hotel accommodations at each. A copy may be secured by calling at or addressing city ticket office, 212 Clark-st.

Books

Good editions of Books of the day at a fraction of the regular price.

Copyright Books

Published by Harper & Bros., Macmillan, Cassell and other leading houses. Such authors as Howells, Optic, Chomley, Richard Harding Davis, Guy Boothby, Gertrude Atherton, John Strange Winter, &c., published at up to $2.00, including some finely illustrated editions—

Four big lots at

35c 25c 19c 12c

Graduation Presents

A few suggestions from our large assortment of Gift Editions.

Lowell's Last Poems—Steel portrait—pub. at $1.25 ..... 25c

Love Poems and Heart Poems—Bound in white and gold—boxed—each 39c

Treasury of Favorite Poems—With vignette illustrations — regular $1.50 edition—boxed 69c

Classical Authors—Beautifully illustrated—inlaid binding—gilt edges—in box 98c

Library Editions—Standard Books—bound in half Russia, gilt top—illustrated. Published by Little Brown & Co. at $2.00 ..... 59c

Poets—Fine gift editions in a large variety of bindings—burnt and flexible leather, &c., $1.98 to 94c

Classics—A large variety of dainty editions bound in half Russia and white and gold, 39c, 25c and 15c

Special Purchase

We have just secured a large remainder of Standard Books published to sell at 25c—bound in cloth, stamped in ink and gold—a large list of titles by favorite authors. While they last 7½c

New Publications

A few items to show how we sell the books of the day.

The Right of Way	75c
The Crisis	50c
To Have and to Hold	75c
Dodd Hampton	47c
D'ri and I	50c
The Tory Lover	53c
The Rouse with the Green Shutters	50c
Count Hannibal	53c
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch	69c

Books in Sets.

All good print and neatly bound in cloth, stamped in ink and gold.

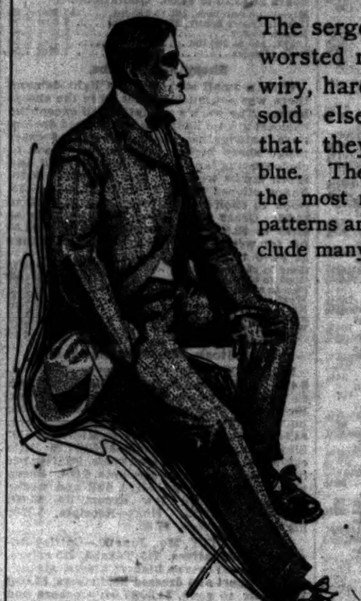
Poe's Works, 4 vols	$1.25
Knights of the Cross. Sienkiewicz. 2 vols	50c
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols	$1.92
Les Miserables, 2 vols	39c
Rose N. Carey, 5 vols	82c
George Eliot, 5 vols	$1.19
Thackeray, 10 vols	$1.95
Charles Dickens, 15 vols	$2.49
Edna Lyall, 4 vols	69c

ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY
Book Store, Main Floor, Center.

THE FAIR

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Men's fine wale blue serge and high-grade fancy tweed suits, $11



The serge suits are a fine, pure worsted narrow wale—not the wiry, hard feeling sort usually sold elsewhere, and besides that they are warranted fast blue. The tweed suits are of only the most reliable quality, and the patterns are very desirable and include many of the newest fancy effects. You'll find also in this assortment a handsome pin striped navy blue, one of the neatest things out this season. Every suit is warranted; the woolens are from only reliable mills, the linings are the best, the tailoring is such as only the best houses turn out; seldom will you get the chance to buy suits of such excellence for $11.

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Summer shoes.

We want a big crowd in our shoe department today. We are determined to do the biggest shoe business on State street today. We are offering values you can't get anywhere else. There's money and satisfaction to be gained in abundance here.

Men's and women's shoes, 2.45.

A big lot of shoes and oxfords, in the newest shapes and patterns, welted soles, military or low heels, in patent leather, kid and patent kid of the best grades used in the manufacture of these shoes; low shoes in this lot for men and women are special bargains 2.45

Men's and women's shoes, 1.90.

A splendid assortment of shoes and oxfords, in patent leather, enamel and kid, with welted and McKay soles—new summer shapes and styles, heavy and light weights—for this sale, ... 1.90

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Special cigar sale.

La Flor de Vallens incomparable clear Havana cigars—bought from an out-of-town jobber at 70c on the dollar—there are only a few sizes left to dispose of and they are offered today at less than factory cost. Matinees, box of 25, 1.45; 5 for 30c. Vincedora, box of 25, 2.95. 2 for 25c

Lucke's Imports at one-half price. This much advertised brand now on sale at, box of 50, 1.20; 2 for 5c

Genuine Porto Rico cigars, direct from San Juan, Porto Rico, long fillers and made from the best Porto Rico tobacco, all hand made—per 100, 1.95; package of 10, 20c; 5 for 10c

Flor de Serada and Monte Reina, full Conchas especiale size, guaranteed clear Havan cigars, Cuban hand made, New York and Illinois makes; extra good value at, box of 50, 2.95; 5 for 30c

B. & M. Railway cigars, made by the American Cigar Company of New York, regular size cigar, warranted long combination filler, hand made—special, per box of 50, 90c; per 1,000, 17.00; 5 for 10c

Acker, Merrall & Condit's famous Key West La Belle Cubana brand, Brevas size; also the Great Pitt and Social Club perfectos, seed and Havana cigars; per box of 50, 2.35. Each. 5c

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

High grade wheels, 12.50

A purchase of 10 of the best-known, most expensive bicycles on the market, 200 wheels all told, with the finest tires and fittings, that regularly retail at from $40 to $50. We have agreed not to mention the names in our advertisement, but every wheel bears a nameplate, and a visit to the department will enlighten you as to the wonderful nature of this best bicycle bargain we have ever offered. Just think of buying a wheel, the established price of which is $75, at the sensational price of only

12.50

1902 America bicycles, with truss frame, for men and women; Shelby seamless steel tubing and all the other excellent points for which the America is justly famed—Saturday 12.50

1902 Solar oil lamp, brass, heavily nickel pl'd on cop'r, burns 7 to 10 hr. 75c

Dixon's chain graphite in sticks at 3c

Neverleak tire fluid, in 8-oz. tubes, at 20c.

Ken't Slip toe clips, brass, heavily nickel plated, per pair, ... 5c

Bicycle wrenches, wrought forged steel, with hardened jaws 7c

SUMMER RESORTS.

WESTERN.

MT. CLEMENS

FAMOUS MINERAL SPRINGS,

Beautifully located on Clinton River, near Detroit and Lake St. Clair. Excellent fishing, boating, driving, and cycling facilities. The health-giving waters from these far-famed Mineral Springs have a world wide reputation for the cure of rheumatism and kindred ailments.

A handsome booklet, with photographic views and full description of the BATHS, Bathhouses, Hotels, etc., may be had free by mail. Address P. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

A SUMMER OUTING at ALMA'S FAMOUS SPRINGS gives all of Health, Rest and Recreation to be had in any place on earth. Two of the world's most famous waters for bathing and drinking. A staff of medical and surgical specialists; instruction in physical culture, golf, tennis, etc.; 12 acres of private park; large, airy, comfortable rooms; unexcelled cuisine; the whole sanitarium a magnificently equipped modern hotel; no bad days or nights; rates very reasonable. Write The Alma Springs Sanitarium, Alma, Mich., for 96-page brochure and full particulars.

A SUMMER'S OUTING at

WAUKESHA

combines rest, pleasure and health. World famous springs, bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, drives. 20 beautiful lakes in the county. Splendid hotels at prices to suit everyone. Send for descriptive pamphlet with full particulars. W. R. FRAME, Secy., care National Bank, Waukesha, Wis.

Fountain Spring House

WAUKESHA, WIS.

The ideal summer resort hotel of Wisconsin. Excellent Cuisine—Superior Service—New Grill Rooms. Newly Equipped Bathing Establishment. Superb Orchestra—All Out-Door Sports.

Famous Health-Giving Mineral Springs
J. C. WALKER Manager

SPRING LAKE HOTEL

P. O. SPRING LAKE, MICH.

Beautifully located, 1 mile from Grand Haven; Goodrich Line finest steamers, commutation tickets $1.00, or Pere Marquette Ry. 2 hours ride. Operated by C. G. Dyer, Owner and Proprietor. Write for booklet and rates. Address E. C. Dyer, Prop., Hotel Del Prado, Chicago After June 15th to Manager, Spring Lake Hotel.

HOTEL BEULAH.

(Now Open.)

Remodeled and beautiful; all rooms lighted with electricity. Accommodates 500 guests. Finest resort in Northwest. Golf, bathing-house, boats, tennis, bowling; all new and first-class.

FRANKLIN P. SIMONS Mgr., Lake Beulah, Wis., Take Wisconsin Central Railway.

Maplewood Inn, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS.

Sixteen miles from Chicago, on the North Shore. Twelve acres of beautiful grounds, 3 minutes walk from the station, half hour ride from the city. Opens June 21st. Rates reasonable for delightful and cool summer accommodations.

Where Shall We Spend Our Vacation?

Sleepy Hollow Resort

On Lake Michigan. SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

Golf. OF COURSE! Booklet.

LAKE LAWN HOTEL,

DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.

COTTAGES IN CONNECTION. L. F. & C. W. PHILLIPS, Proprietors.

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PEWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. Finely furnished and good table. For rates address RICHARD WAGNER, P. O., Hartland, Wis.

DRUCE LAKE, ILLINOIS.

PARK COTTAGE $7 per Week.

Fishing tackle free to guests.

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SPRING BLUFF RESORT, ST. JOE MICH.

One and one-half miles from town, on St. Joe river. Thirty-five acres of natural park. Special rates for June. O. F. FINER, Prop.

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Opens June 1st. Special rates during June. Post Office, Fontana, Wis.

C. L. RYDER, Lessee and Manager.

PAW PAW LAKE, MICH. (Beechwood Point.)

THE ELMDALE COTTAGE, $7 to $10 per week.

Also Cottages for Rent.

A. W. EASTON, Watervliet, Mich.

PAW PAW LAKE, MICH.

"THE ORCHARD." First-class summer accommodations. MRS. R. L. HOGARTH, P. O. Coloma, Mich.

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Modern in construction. Overlooking the lake. Excellent table. Special rates to families.

MRS. J. WRIGHT.

LUKEN'S RESORT, SOUTH HAVEN.

Fine bathing beach. Rates $6.00 and up

THE CLIFF HOUSE,

DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS.

Coolest and most picturesque resort of the Northwest. W. B. PEARL, Prop.

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Located on Lake Geneva. Opens from June 1st to Oct. 1st. MARSHALL BROS., Props. P. O., Fontana, Wis. COTTAGES FOR RENT.

DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.

THE LAKESIDE OPENS JUNE 15.

WM. J. FARRELL, Prop.

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DEVIL'S LAKE, Wis. Cool; no mosquitoes or malaria; beautiful scenery. For particulars address MRS. S. E. KIRK, Kirkland, Wis.

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An ideal summer home, strictly first-class and reasonable. Address MRS. F. H. STURTEVANT, South Haven.

THE CUSHMAN, PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN.

THE FRUITLAND. South Haven Michigan.

"THE IDEAL FAMILY RESORT." Terms, $8 to $10 per week. Send for booklet.

A. N. FRENCH, Proprietor.

THE EMERY FRUIT FARM RESORT

Two miles from St. Joe, on St. Joe River. Send for booklet. NELSON C. EMERY, Box 1177, Benton Harbor, Mich.

PINE COTTAGE MACKINAC ISLAND.

Excellent table, home comforts and reasonable rates. Address MRS. THOMAS GALLAGHER.

MESSENGER SHORE, Devil's Lake, Wis. On C. & N. W. Ry. On west shore of lake. Good fishing and bathing, large shady grounds, home cooking. Reasonable rates. Send for circular. MRS. O. M. MESSENGER, Kirkland, Wis.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.

DOUD COTTAGE,

Located near Grand Hotel. Terms moderate. MRS. STEPHEN DOUD, Prop.

PETOSKEY, **PARK PLACE HOTEL** MICHIGAN

On the banks of Little Traverse Bay. A comfortable home at reasonable rates. MRS. E. SLOCUM.

COLONIAL HALL and Cottages, West Wequetonsing, Michigan. Perfect sanitation. Beautifully situated on Little Traverse Bay, one mile from Harbor Springs. Address MRS. C. H. EATON.

BELVEDERE BEACH. SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

The famous North Shore Resort. Lots of shade and cool breezes. Excellent table. $7.00 and up. R. A. HISTED.

Paw Paw Lake, Michigan. **THE CABLES** Campbell's Breezy Side.

Special rates to families. Address Mrs. A. C. KING, Watervliet, Mich.

Traverse City, Michigan. **PARK PLACE HOTEL.**

At head of Grand Traverse Bay. Modern throughout. Suitable prices. Will O. Holden, Manager.

HOTEL WHITCOMB, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

VINCENT & BLAKE, Props.

PAW PAW LAKE, MICH. **STRONG'S FARM HOUSE.**

Located on the Lake, combining farm and resort advantages. Address GEORGE STRONG, Coloma, Mich.

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WESTERN.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, IND.

COLONIAL HOTEL.

RATES.

American plan ..... $2.50 to $5.00
European plan ..... $1.50 up per day

The only first-class European and American plan fire-proof hotel at the Springs. Open year around. Especially suited for ladies on account of the abundance of rooms with baths.

Long distance telephone in every room. Special rates for summer months. GEO. S. GAGNON, Pres.

PHANTOM LAKE INN

JUST A PLACE TO REST.

The ideal spot of Southern Wisconsin. Open for the season of 1902 under new management, having been thoroughly renovated and remodeled. Accommodations for 300 guests. Wisconsin Central to Mukwonago. Buses meet all trains.

H. T. BARTON, Mgr.

"PROSPECT POINT MANOR,"

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On east shore of Lake Mich., opposite Milwaukee. One night's ride from Chicago. Fare $2.50, including stateroom, direct to door by boat in time for 8 o'clock breakfast. A model country home among the pines and fruit trees. Terms moderate. For a charming outing. Fine beach bathing. Table first-class. Send for booklet. C. D. BEALS, Proprietor.

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New cottage resort [formerly private] opens June 26th. Five hours from Chicago. Individuals and families accommodated for week or season. No hotel, but eleven excellent cottages, and a general dining hall. Steam Yacht free. Island only a few minutes' rowing distance from main land. Golf. For illustrated book, address The Island Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

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AVERY BEACH HOTEL,

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

Opens June 21st. Reduced rates until July 10th. $11.00 and $12.00 Rooms. $9.00 and $10.00. Day rate, $2.00 and $2.50. Booklet.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN.

The Windsor Hotel.

Beautifully located and modern throughout.

MISS BELL A. GALLAGHER, Prop.

Charlevoix Inn, Mich.

Offers more than any other resort advertised. Address ROBERT T. OSBORN, Proprietor.

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Opens under new management. Strictly first-class. MILTON STEWART, Prop.

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BUZZARDS BAY

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

THE ISLAND OF

NASHAWENA

The island is situated about 12 miles from New Bedford, Mass., and contains about 2,600 acres. With its climate, location, and environments it could be made a charming summer retreat by a gentleman of means. Full particulars will be given by EDWARD WESTON & SON, 28 State St., Boston, or EDWARD S. MERRILL, 26 Broad St., New York.

ISLE OF SHOALS.

APPLEDORE HOUSE

OPENS JUNE 24.

The Queen of all the Summer Resorts, Visited and Praised in Verse by WHITTIER, LOWELL and HAWTHORNE.

Situated on Appledore Island, 10 miles at sea. Every breeze comes laden with health and refreshment. The temperature is wonderfully even, the glass never reaching 80. Appledore House accommodates 500 people, and is noted for its comfort and excellence. A fine steamer runs three trips daily from Portsmouth, N. H. Close connection with the 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. trains from Boston to Portsmouth. Send for circular. P. O. address Portsmouth, N. H. LAIGHTON BROS.

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HOUSE AND COTTAGES WILL OPEN JUNE 21. Healthfully located amid beautiful scenery on land and lake; all modern conveniences; electric lights; suites with bath; drives, groves, pure water; dry atmosphere; 18-hole golf links; yachting, fishing, bathing, music, dancing, etc. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to ALBERT R. KEEN, Manager. Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.

OPENS JULY 1ST.

Send for booklet.

ERNEST G. GROS, Manager.

15 MILES AT SEA. BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.

Direct connection with New York. Hot and cold sea-water baths; electric lights and all modern appointments. Telegraph office and long distance telephone in hotel. Address F. O. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I. After June 28th, address Cundall & Ball, Block Island, R. I.

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Hotel Columbia,

DIRECT OCEAN FRONT.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION. M. LINDSAY.

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(The "OLD WHITE" Sulphur) open June 15. Famous for its sulphur baths. Modern improvements, with private baths. Orchestra of 15 piece. Terms, $18 to $25 week; $60 to $90 per month. Write for illustrated booklet. Address HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.

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A Superb Hotel Directly on the Ocean Front Send for booklet. Opens June 28.

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The Touraine, 9 E. 39th St., New York.

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CAPE COD SPEND THE SUMMER AT SANDWICH HOTEL. COTUIT, MASS. Delightful climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Jas. Webb.

THE PITNEY ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Boy York-st. 200 yards from Beach

Rebuilt and newly furnished throughout; 50 new rooms. Large porches. Capacity, 225. Rates $8.00 per week up. New Management. W. J. IMES, Mgr.

ISLESBORO, MAINE, SEASIDE HOUSE.

Open July 1 to September 10.

E. S. H. DYER, Mgr., Cambridge, Mass.

HOTELS.

STOP The Vendome Commonwealth-av., Back Bay Boulevard, BOSTON

Unexcelled by any hotel in the city in elevation, location, appointments and cuisine. Thoroughly modern in every detail. No dust or noise from steam or trolley cars. Five minutes to Back Bay Stations. GREENLEAF & BARNES.

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For June and July

Go To Bermuda

An ideal voyage to a paradise of flowers. Steamers sail weekly from New York. For illustrated pamphlets, passages, etc., write to

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THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER VACATION TOURS, East, via Great Lakes, Hall River and Quebec. "A Wonderful Book." 160 pages with 8 Maps of Routes and Rates. Northern and Eastern resorts. FREE on application, or mailed for 2 stamps. WM. A. FLETCHER, The Tourist Agent, 109 Adams-st., Chicago.

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"The School That Makes Manly Boys."

Pupils Study Under an Instructor. Its Graduates enter any College or University. Social and Athletic Advantages. Military Drill.

For Boys of 8 to 17 Years Old.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application to HENRY DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Warden, Racine, Wisconsin.

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In the Berkshire Hills

On a handsome estate 1,000 feet above sea level, girls are given an outdoor life, a college preparatory or a general education by a carefully chosen faculty. For catalogue address,

Miss MIRA H. HALL, Principal, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

FOR BOYS

The Academy of the University of Chicago.

Situated at Morgan Park, eight miles from main University buildings. Prepares boys for all colleges and technical schools. Courses in Manual Training. A faculty of eleven experienced men. Eleven acres of playground. Seven modern buildings, including gymnasium, dormitories, with perfect sanitary furnishings, complete laboratory and library equipment. Expenses, $250 to $500. 45 scholarships. Fall term begins September 16. For catalogue, address

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BLEES

MILITARY ACADEMY

Macon, - - - Missouri.

Fall Term Begins September 17, 1902.

SHORTHAND

and "Touch" typewriting thoroughly learned, lead to good positions. We are experts in this line, and authors and publishers of Munson Shorthand and "Touch" typewriting. Largest and best equipped school of its kind.

Summer Term Opens July 7.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Michigan Av. and Monroe St., Chicago.

LAKE FOREST SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

[Formerly Lake Forest Academy.]

Thorough instruction in all branches, fitting for admission to colleges or university. Equipment complete. Physical training; ample play field; situation healthful and delightful. The home system under which the boys live and the influence of Masters to the number of students assure individual attention. Catalogue on application. Address JOSEPH C. CURTIS SLOANE, Head Master. Box 25, Lake Forest, Ill.

Northwestern Military Academy,

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, or business. A limited number of vacancies open for the coming year.

Address COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Pres.

THE ST. JOHNS Military Academy

(Episcopal)

"THE AMERICAN RUGBY."

For catalogue, etc., address DR. A. T. GIBSON, Pres., Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

SUMMER SCHOOL

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WEEKLY LITERARY EDITION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART THREE. JUNE 21, 1902. TWENTY PAGES.

LATEST BOOK NEWS FROM AMERICA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, WILLIAM L. ALDEN, GRACE CORNEAU.

MISS GILDER'S LITERARY LETTER

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JEANNETTE L. GILDER, EDITOR OF THE "CRITIC."

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PATHETIC interest attaches to a little volume of poems that I have just received. It is called with simple directness, "A Few Verses by Lorimer Stoddard." In a word of introduction a mother of the dead playwright says: "I have gathered and printed these verses by a son who lightly regarded them, for the friends who loved him and wished for them." I am happy to be counted among those friends. Following the mother's "word" are a few lines of heart cry from the poet Lorimer Richard Henry Stoddard:

I.

Back and forth in his room,
Like the shuttle in his loom,
Weaving a shroud he went;
My thread is nearly spent,
And life is so attractive
I shall forget to live."

II.

Before the loom was still,
Or woven the winding sheet,
Sped by the thread of his will,
The weaver, with silent feet,
Stole like a specter by,
Forgetting, in death, to die.

I was like Lorimer Stoddard lightly to regard his verses; another, less modest, would be proud of them. They are not great, but they are graceful and mirror his many moods. Some are gay, others grave. As a specimen of the gay mood this "Rondeau" will suffice:

When first I called on Julia Gray
How stiff our manner. Quite an fait
We sat apart with high-backed chair,
A space between us wide and bare,
Yet somehow then found naught to say.

Except the weather—"Warm for May!"
And "Do you find our village gay?"
And we with such indifferent air
When first I called.

Now we don't do things that way,
Position times I've called since May;
Seldom enough. No space to spare,
The world is filled while I am there:
Too much for us since that far day
When I first called.

The poem called "A Youth and an Old Man" refers without doubt to young Stoddard and his friend Ernest Haskell, an artist who lived at the Stoddard house the year before Lorimer died. It tells the pathetic story of the life ebbing away:

Sits at the fire
Late into the wintry night,
Talks of what he means to do,
The youth, with skill and might.

Listens to his joyous voice,
To the words I used to say;
And I am envious when I think
That once I talked that way.

I am but weak of what has passed,
My talks of all he means to do,
The echoes of my fading youth
Come back and I am dumb.

How gladly would I give to him
The little that I know,
That I might feel the heat of youth—
Youth only babbles so.

A little volume of poems with the startling title "The Woman Who Went to Hell," reaches my desk from Maryland. It is the work of Mrs. Clement Shorter, Dora Sigerson. Mrs. Shorter's ballad is not as sensational as its title. It is a variant of a favorite theme of Irish balladists, a woman who sacrifices her soul for the sake of another's. In this case it was to save the soul of a newly wedded husband that this woman went to hell and served the bidding of the princes of darkness.

Seven long years did she serve him true
By the blazing gates of hell;
And on every soul that entered in
The tears of her sorrow fell.

Seven long years did she keep the place,
To open the doors against;
Not every soul that bet tear drops knew
It would neither burn nor thirst.

But she had seven more to serve, standing
At the gate and letting others in—

Mrs. Shorter has all the scale that she had to struggle for. Her verse is fluent

was at hand to minister? And do we not receive today many of the successes of the past, successes in art, in literature, plus all the advertising given them by generations who had nothing better, and who, therefore, called them best? My publisher offers me Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Hugo, all the others, backed by the clamorings of those who knew nothing better. That is to say, backed by advertising. My other publisher gives me a book of today, backed by a page of advertising, of approval. Where is the difference in the principle? May not my publisher and my critic be a bit misled by all this advertising of the past, as well as that my big public, the public which is bigger and better always than its leaders, may be wrong in allowing itself to be led by the nose by the advertising of today?

In other words, good friend, upon your honor as a Christian, faithful man, are you sure that if Victor Hugo should bring a manuscript today, written in the terms of a day gone by, that you would publish it today? Remember that his publisher had offered to him the problem of his day, not of yours; that you have your own problem, not that of the past. Would Thackeray sell into 400,000 copies today if he were starting now and not owner of his past reputation? Would Scott have found a publisher ten years ago in America had there been no Scott before?

The answer to this is outcry of heresy! Irreverence! Lunacy! Assuredly, says any publisher of today, "I should publish any of these authors. Indeed, look you, I am publishing them today!" But that is not the question. And are you, then, so sure? Can you distinguish and differentiate and weigh and measure the quality of publicity, of advertising, in say and all its vague and multifold forms? If you can, then you ought surely to succeed in book publishing, or in any other business beneath the shining sun. Obviously we can not compare Mr. Major with Thackeray, Miss Johnston with Scott, Mr. Batchaller with Hugo. Why not? Because we can never know exactly what Thackeray, and Scott, and Hugo really were. We can not separate them from their advertising. They come down to us surrounded by a halo of advertising; and, God save the mark! are offered to us by publishers who believe that advertising is wrong.

You shall have difficulty in setting up any absolute standard in literature. Perhaps presently we shall be free to admit that each age makes its own methods, creates its own standards. The horse formerly had five toes upon his foot. He did not need them all, and now he has but one. William Shakespeare was a mountain arising above the plain in his time. We still may see that mountain; but the sun which lights its top is the same sun which shines upon lower or differently shaped mountains today. As to the form and quality of his art, would it be irreverence to suggest that, if Shakspeare were alive today, he could not get Mr. Charles Frohman of Mr. Jacob Litt to produce his plays? Let us admit that we are barbarians, that the earth is upside down, that all is lost; but let us never let go of the wise maxim that the times change and we with them.

The American people is becoming the most fickle, the most emotional, the most hysterical people of the world. It is the result of our national mode of life. We have been keyed up to a high degree of activity for a generation, and we begin to show the pace. America is changing with unspeakable, with ominous rapidity. We do not know what is to happen, but we feel that all these swift and startling changes may run into something fearful, something overwhelming. No public man, no average citizen will openly admit this; yet the public man will ponder upon it, and the average man will bolt his breakfast and rush through the day and gallop to an extravaganza at night, and try to forget himself. He is nervous; he is active, because he is nervous and unsettled. Down inside of him he is unconsciously apprehensive. He thinks, unconsciously, that something is going to happen. Perhaps. It makes no difference as to that. None the less some great hand has thrust a great stick into this American ant hill. Not knowing precisely why, we run about, hurriedly, somewhat confusedly, ready for any new thing. Take this confused ant by his antennæ and, with your advertising hand, you shall lead him where you like. You can make him hurrah for Schley, make him cave his ribs in trying to see Prince Henry. He will buy you a a cottage for Dewey one day and forget Dewey on the next. He will worship and execrate as you like, alternately and swiftly.

And he will read.

And, moreover, he is a good sort of ant, after all. Let us hope it may be long before his house falls down about his ears.

As to the choice between the ice box and the yacht—ask that of some people yet more emotional. We have still common sense sufficient to answer any question so easy as that.

EMERSON HOUGH.

MISS CORNEAU WRITES OF WHAT PARIS IS READING.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 18.—It is astonishing, with their supposed love of literature, the animosity of the French bureaucracy towards functionaire guilty of literary tendencies. Whenever a young official is caught writing a novel, unless it is a flattering tribute to his chief, or the aspirant for honor in the world of letters is well protected by a powerful "papa" or friends, his career is ruined for him. This fact has just been strikingly illustrated by the degradation of Olivier Seylor, author of "Les Maritimes," a sensational novel too closely picturing the navy officers, to which corps he belongs, or, rather, belonged. Although written under a pseudonym, "Olivr Seylor," the real personality of the author Division Lieutenant de Vaisseau, was quickly tracked down and a navy council revoked him from his grade and functions while "Les Maritimes" was still hot from the presses.

Then some half dozen fellow-officers who imagined they were insulted in the book challenged their former comrade, who fought six duels in as many days. This set "Les Maritimes" off with skyrocket popularity. The book went into edition after edition, and, finding himself a success as a novelist the ex-navy officer decided to continue in the new profession, and, unlike Pierre Loti, did not even make a fight for his grade in the navy. He has just published a new book, again on navy life, "Les Nuits Vides," with the scenes laid at Brest, where the wives of so many navy officers lead a sorrowful life of empty days and empty nights during the long absences of their sailor husbands. Many of these temporary widows console themselves as best they can, and it is probable that more duels are awaiting Seylor when some of his former companions return home from their sea service, for the ex-officer has spared no one. For two months, ever since the fact that Seylor was writing a book on the women of the navy at Brest, the latter have been in a flutter of excitement and uneasiness to know who would be in it. While interesting "Les Nuits Vides" is not as amusing nor as graphic as Seylor's first book and will certainly create much less of a furore.

A new novel by Michel Provins adored by women admirers of his talent, is always a literary event. His latest, "Heures Conjugale," has just been published by Ollendorff.

Rachel is a kind of a dissection of modern life. Like the comedies of interior between husband and wife, family and friends, are highly piquant. Rachel and one is delighted at the glimpse of Port Wine ..... home when the mask is off.

Washington ..... Hartford ..... [illegible] story, ordinary in its intrigue, ... revelations, is "Le Bonquet de ... Henri Dallis, published by the ... Calmann-Lévy publishing company.

... is fond of basing his novels upon historical subjects, and his latest work, "Mirabal," is a charming historical romance, published by Calmann-Levy. In it high sentiments of honor and duty struggle with the baser passions. There are heroic acts of sacrifice and self-abnegation, which are inspiring today, when every one seems bent upon propagating the theory of every man for himself, honor to the strongest—so much the worse for those who are crushed by the dominating spirit. "Mirabal," indeed, might almost seem old-fashioned were the sentiments it inspires less noble or the work imperfectly done.

A great deal of attention has been attracted by a curious book, "L'Art et la Medecine," by Dr. Paul Richer, one of the most celebrated doctors in France. His principal object is to show that the grand masters of art have often been the precursers of modern science, and have thus been in advance of them in exactly producing the phases of maladies. The great importance of this assertion lies in the fact that, as artists are only observers and not experimenters, observation is even more essential in solving the problems of medicine than the experiments considered of such primary importance. The whole work, which is a study on the artistic representation of maladies, shows the conscientious search of artists to exactly reproduce nature, and in this they are a powerful aid to science, which profits by their efforts. The close relationship between art and science is thus admirably illustrated by Richer, who is most convincing in his efforts to prove the utility of the one to the other.

"La Vie des Paralleles," a romance of city life, has just appeared, by Marius Airy Leblond. The heroine of the story, Ellen Melbys, is evidently taken from life. Indeed, the author claims he has selected her from the city throng. She appears natural amongst her surroundings, which are those of every great center of civilization. The question of socialism Leblond probes to the depths, and he shows that, owing to the fact that the sensibility of woman is keener and finer than that of man, she has a better grasp of the question. The Socialist problem is of deep interest in France, where it has taken complete hold of the so-called educational class. The one great progress made in the propaganda from a conservative point of view, however, is that at last the masses of French Socialists have come to the conclusion that evolution and not revolution is the best method of spreading doctrine. Certainly a less dangerous one.

Gustave Toudouze has dedicated his new book, "Le Miroir Tragique," published by Ollendorff, to Paul Hervieu, his great friend, in souvenir of the "happy days spent by the well-known literary set with the Goncourts, Daudet, and a few chosen spirits." There is something almost pathetic in the dedication, as most of the men whose names are recalled in it are dead, only the younger ones remaining to keep green the memory of a bright epoch in French letters. "Le Miroir Tragique" is a romance woven around family life, full of pathos, and a pessimistic study of modern social life. The pessimism which has entered French drama was preceded by a deeper pessimism manifest in French literature, deplorable in its influence, and, unfortunately, imitated by the rising writers, who seem to leave hope behind them when they enter the world of letters.

The death of Mme. Henri Greville is a deep loss to French literature. Of the prominent women writers of France Mme. Greville certainly was entitled to first place. While possessing less of the verve and the wit which have made Gyp famous, Mme. Greville was a more literary writer in every sense of the word, and the charm of her style made her novels among the most popular in France. The facility of her talent was extraordinary. I know of but one writer who equaled her in the quantity of her production, and that is the popular Miss Braddon. Nearly every distinction which France can pay a "femme de lettres" was accorded Henri Greville—prizes by the Academy, the decoration, and a sociatairship of the Société des Gens de Lettres. She was, while a famous novelist, an eminently domestic woman, and never participated in the feminist movement. Her husband, Professor Durand, for Henri Greville was only a pseudonym, was so fond of her and so proud of her talent that he asked to be called Henri Greville and thus paid the highest possible tribute to a good wife and is universally known as Mr. Henri Greville. The only occasion upon which Mme. Greville allowed her name to be used in a woman's movement was two years ago at the annual reunion of the Société des Gens de Lettres, when it was proposed to allow women sociétaires a place on the committee of the society. Knowing the fierce opposition to such pronounced feminists as Severine and Daniel Lesueur, Mme. Henri Greville was begged to allow her name to be used as a conciliation for the anti-feminist men who make up the body of the society. She was defeated, however, and no one has ever since attempted to put a woman on the committee.

Paul Bourget is now publishing a new novel in the Revue des Deux Mondes which is creating an enormous sensation in the academic world. The burning political and religious questions of the day are treated in it, and the present policy of the government and leading literary men severely criticised. The work naturally ranges Bourget indisputably among the Conservatives, not the Royalists, but the men of conservative opinions, with respect for religion. This placing of himself in the "ranks of the enemy," as certain opponents term it, has put Bourget beyond the pale of the Sorbonne and radical thinking institutions of France, which are fiercely anti-clerical and anti-religious. Bourget's talent, however, is sufficient to place him beyond the need of any other support than itself, and he must remain, however distasteful his views may be to freethinkers, one of the greatest writers in France.

GRACE CORNEAU.

ANOTHER THING OF O'RELL'S.

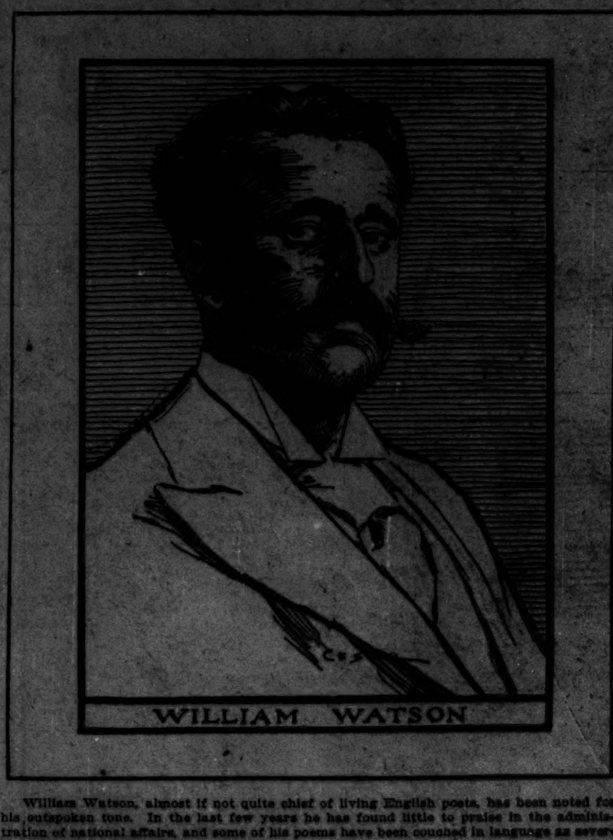
A Book Which Has Neither Chivalry, Compliment, Nor Engaging Nonsense.

It is difficult to imagine why Max O'Rell should have chosen the title "Twixt You an I" for his last book. If Mr. O'Rell supposes this to be American vernacular he is mistaken. If such an expression is used by any one it is by the half educated person who intrudes his "whoms" and who makes adjectives out of his adverbs. Mr. O'Rell says in a preface that he thinks the expression is "cosy." One cannot help expressing the hope that Mr. O'Rell and the persons who employ this expression will go off by themselves and be cosy, leaving the rest of the world to better English and more agreeable thoughts than those offered in this book of the amusing title.

Here are a few of Mr. O'Rell's utterances: "The woman who, in a fit of temper, flings the plates and glasses at her husband's face may be objectionable and a bit of a trial, but she is lively and interesting. She is not provoking; but only easily provoked." "The English homely 'cat' has not a redeeming feature in her favor. She is dull, silly, shy, dresses like a guy, and spits venom at every goodlooking woman." A pretty face, a graceful carriage, fashionably dressed figure, an artistically draped frock all that arouses her scorn. She looks sideways, giggles, or grins, etc." "I prefer the pretty woman to the beautiful woman, and I like the charming woman best of all. The pretty woman remains pretty longer than the beautiful woman remains beautiful, and the charming woman lasts forever. The beautiful woman is often selfish, the pretty woman seldom, and the charming woman never."

Is it not time that Americans were spared this insufferable, whining, Pecksniffian sense, certainly, contentment, not to speak of nonsense? The vulgarity of this verbose creature has been listened to long enough. His observation as a traveler is worthless, his psychological attempts are failures, and his books have, indeed, no excuse for being. (The Lothrop publishing company.)

WROTE A CORONATION ODE.



WILLIAM WATSON

William Watson, almost if not quite chief of living English poets, has been noted for his outspoken tone. In the last few years he has found little to praise in the administration of national affairs, and some of his poems have been couched in language as severe as ever used by a poet of his country. And yet, Watson's muse is no morbid one: when the subject is fitting his thought is as bright and his expression of it as musical as any of his brothers in British song.

LAST ESSAYS OF CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

THIS volume of essays and addresses by the late Charles Dudley Warner covers a considerable range of subjects, dealing with a variety of matters which intimately concern the intellectual and ethical activities of mankind. Originally delivered before notable gatherings of scientists and men of scholarship and letters and published in the leading magazines, these papers show in every line the ripe maturity, the fresh humor, the unfailing serenity, the consistent striving after the highest ideals which ever marked Mr. Warner's work.

Perhaps the abiding charm of that work can in no better way be shown, both to those who have not hitherto known and to those who, knowing it, may yet need to be convinced that it remained and pervaded Mr. Warner's style to the last, than by quotations from this volume. One might almost select at random and find food for the keenest appreciation, pleasure, and gratitude. Nowhere is the author's delightful personality more in evidence than in the first essay, which is here reprinted from the Century magazine of April, 1901, and which gives its name to the book. As Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie says in his appreciative preface: "In his discussion of 'Fashions in Literature' he deftly brings before us the significance of literature and the style which it always wears, while he seems bent upon considering some interesting aspects of contemporary writing. And how admirably he has described his own work in his definition of qualities which are common to all literature of a high order: Simplicity, knowledge of human nature, agreeable personality. It would be impossible in briefer or more comprehensive phrase to sum up and express the secret of his influence and of the pleasure he gives us."

This is how he discusses some of the recent fashions in literature. "In less than twenty years," he says, "we have seen wonderful changes in public taste and in the efforts of the writers to meet it or to create it. We saw the everlastingly revived conflict between realism and romanticism. We saw the realist run into the naturalist, the naturalist into the animalist, the psychologist into the sexualist, and the sudden reaction to romance in the form of what is called the historical novel, the recipe for which can be prescribed by any competent pharmacist. The one essential in the ingredients is that the hero shall be only got out of one hole by dropping him into a deeper one until—the proper serial length being attained—he is miraculously dropped out into daylight and stands to receive the plaudits of a tender hearted world, that is fond of nothing so much as of fighting.

"The extraordinary vogue of certain recent stories is not so much to be wondered at when we consider the millions that have been added to the readers of English during the last twenty-five years. The wonder is that a new book does not sell more largely; or, it would be a wonder if the ability to buy kept pace with the ability to read, and if discrimination had accompanied the appetite for reading. The critics term these successes of some recent fictions 'crazes,' but they are really sustained by some desirable qualities—they are cleverly written and they are for the moment undoubtedly entertaining. Some of them undoubtedly appeal to innate vulgarity or to cultivated depravity. I will call no names, because that would be to indict the public taste. This recent phenomenon of sales of stories by the hundred thousand is not, however, wholly due to quality. Another element has come in since the publishers were awakened to the fact that literature can be treated like merchandise. To use their own phrase, they 'handle' books as they would 'handle' patent medicines—that is, the popular patent medicines that are dastred, because of the amount of alcohol they contain; indeed, they are sold along with dry goods and fancy notions. I am not objecting to this great and wide distribution any more than I am to the haste of fruit dealers to market their products before they decay. The wary critic will be careful about dogmatising over the nature and distribution of literary products. It is no certain sign that a book is good because it is popular, nor is it any more certain that it is good because it has a limited sale. Yet we cannot help seeing that many of the books that are the subject of crazes utterly disappear in a short time, while many others, approved by only a judicious few, continue in the market and slowly become standards, considered as good stock by the booksellers and continually in a limited demand."

All this is true, 'tis pithy. Now mark how Mr. Warner suggests a remedy for existing evils, building up and not tearing down, like the wise critic that he is. "Is there any way to tell a good book from a bad one? Yes. As certainly as you can tell a good picture from a bad one or a good egg from a bad one. Because there are hosts who do not discriminate as to the eggs or the butter they eat, it does not follow that a normal taste should not know the difference. Because there is a highly artistic notion that welcomes the flavor of garlic in everything, and another which claims to be the most civilized in the world that cannot tell coffee from chicory, or because the ancient Chinese love rancid sesame oil, or the Eskimo like spoiled blubber and tainted fish, it does not follow that there is not in the world a wholesome taste for things natural and pure. Simplicity, knowledge of human nature, and the charm of personality, these are the essentials. Why should we waste precious time in chasing meteoric appearances when he can be warmed and invigorated in the sunshine of the great literatures?"

Another notable address in this volume treats of "The American Newspaper." This paper was read at Saratoga as long ago as 1881, before the American social science association. Mr. Warner brings to bear upon this theme of vital interest to every intelligent reader and student of the daily press, all the shrewd observation, the incisive criticism, the keen insight into the motives and springs of human action, which characterise the best of his literary work.

It is surprising to note how many of his suggestions looking toward the uplifting of American journalism have been adopted with decided results in that direction in the twenty and more years since he made them. Here, as in every other labor which he undertook, Charles Dudley Warner was guide, philosopher, and friend, the helpful critic, and ever and always the fastidious gentleman, despising the mean and low, pointing the way to the good, the true, and the beautiful, and touching nothing which his hands did not adorn and ennoble.

The address on the "Education of the Negro," delivered by Mr. Warner before the American social science association at Washington only two years ago, shows a firm grasp of the facts and a profound understanding of the complex conditions which make the future of the negro one of the most serious of our national problems.

In "Some Causes of the Prevailing Discontent" he discusses with the same mature powers and rational comprehension the causes which lead to strikes and to the apparently irreconcilable differences between capital and labor. In "Literary Copyright" he treats with an admirable temperateness of the rights, moral and legal, of an author in the creation of his brain. Somewhat lighter in tone, though not less delightfully delicate in style, are the essays on "The Pursuit of Happiness," "Truthfulness," and "Literature and the Stage," and the addresses on "The Life Saving and Life Prolonging Art," "Certain Diversities of American Life," and "The Pilgrim and the American of Today." "Indeterminate Sentence" is an eloquent piece of special pleading in penology, and the address on Nathan Hale, delivered at the Capitol building in Hartford on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of that patriot, is a magnificent tribute to the man and to the principles for which he died.

The appearance of this book and the pleasure which a multitude of readers will derive from it must inevitably accentuate the loss which the world of letters has sustained in the passing of its author. Mr. Mabie, in the loving preface to which reference was made above, speaks tenderly of his friend's "easy approach" of his delightful companionship, his "charming simplicity," "his sincerity, his clearness of thought, and his ripe culture; that knowledge of the best which rids a man forever of faith in devices, deceivities, insecurities, and all other substitutes for the lucid realities of thinking and of character." In these respects and in others not less vital we shall not look upon his like again. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

MR. WATSON'S ODE.

The English Poet Writes One for King Edward's Coronation.

The true laureate is he who sings the truth, and by this reckoning William Watson, not Alfred Austin, is the king's minstrel. John Lane has just published Watson's ode on the coronation of King Edward, and, the throne light not dazzling him, he has written well, and the king may felicitate himself upon his trumpeter.

Pride of race and country rings in Watson's verse as it should.

> Proud from the sires are we come, O king;
> Proudly as sits a nation that hath how
> So many fawns and sunsets on her brow,
> This dotsome heart we bring.

The poet speaks with gravity, however, warning his race against "the doom of overlordships," and pointing out the dangers of "those who stand on empty immensity of height." The Boer is his countrymen not to "resting upon achievement," not to forget those who have no part in the nation's pageantry.

> Not rather live to be
> Selated in the hearts of men as she
> Of high and elegiac election, set
> Sublimely on the throne of memory?

A ceremony performed with more grace when it is not importunate and compulsory, and Mr. Watson has the advantage of the laureate incertum as he may or may not write, and the spirit within may move at its pleasure.

This ode is "fit to set before the king" and may the king read it with a lowly heart as a king should. From the lines:

> High on the noon and summit of the year
> There is a gallant processional movement

which appeals to the senses as well as to the sense, and seems to force upon the mind's retina the aisles of Westminster, and the pageant of the world's dictating nation with "its awful throne."

The poem is in double quatrains, and is as near quantative verse as English may be decryfa with an emphasized spondee by way of attack, and an occasional grateful relaxation by the line, and now and then an abbreviated stanza. The poem is in five parts, each representing a different mood.

"Cupid's House Party."

"Cupid's House Party" is the significant title of the novelette which begins the June issue of Tales from Town Topics. The story of mistaken identity which has given this publication its unique position. It is written by Justus Miles Forman, one of the cleverest, and already one of the best known, among the younger writers of fiction. Mr. Forman has taken out of society material for a summer house party a tale of much interest strong in characterization, intimate in its pictures of life at a luxurious Long Island country house, and pleasing in its denouement. The story is particularly appetizing at this season, and will form a welcome addition to the traveling library of those who are just now making relief from the noise and heat of the city. The entire June number of this attractive quarterly is made up of bright, entertaining reading matter, and its pages are daintily crisp and polished, and the covers and withinsheet are characteristically patriotic.

HAS GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

"THE WAY OF ESCAPE" IS A FASCINATING NOVEL.

It Makes the Mistake, However, Like So Many Others, of Preaching the Eternal Damnation of a Woman Who Steps Aside—She Is Not Irremediably Lost Because of Sin—The Christian Faith Gives This Story the Lie.

MARGARET TODD, physician to the body, disguises herself under the name of Graham Travers when she becomes a physician to the mind, as she does when she undertakes a novel. George Eliot herself could hardly have been more grave or more aware of her moral responsibilities. "The Way of Escape" is a serious but withal a fascinating book of extremely good workmanship. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.) It has for its text the grim aphorism of old Omar.

> The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
> Moves on; nor all thy Piety nor Wit
> Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
> Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it.

It would not be difficult to controvert this statement, but the theory has been a favorite one with novelists and dramatists, who appear to think they are being moral when they preach the eternal damnation of the woman—no matter how dissolute, noble, sensual, intelligent, or sacrificial she may be—who has once sinned in the way in which it is considered unpardonable for woman to sin. By what Pharisaic code a woman may be condemned once she not know, being illuminated by pagan love. But to such an extent as paganism involves hedonism she surely does not stand accursed. As for the Christian faith, the essence and glory of it is the theory of the redemption of the sinner. By no physical or mental fiat is woman irremediably lost because of sin. And society is really not half as cruel as Mr. Pinero and his compeers would have the world to believe. Earth is a far cry from hell; men removed by illimitable reach from devils.

"The Way of Escape" relates the fortunes of a bewitching girl, Vera Carruthers, the daughter of a French actress and a Scotch scientist. She amiable her father in his scientific work, and, being not so deep as a well in her knowledge, she evolves an agnostic code for herself. She abhors the idea of sacrifice, is repelled by the improbability of the Christian faith, fails to grasp the true significance of the Christian idea, and free to learn, as she supposes. She does learn—as it is given to her sex to learn—life meets a young Scotch physician, well and handsome Calvinist, exhibitor and abhorrence, who, though he is betrothed to another girl—a tepid and expedient creature back in Edinburg—falls mortally in love with Vera. He tries for a summer to break away from her; the two are together in a dreaming old town on the Mediterranean. But the tumult wrought in him by conflicting emotions causes him to lose his moral equilibrium. With no evil in him, and certainly no thought of anything evil on her part, the two confess their love to every. Their sin is unpremeditated and poisons the soul of neither. All might have been well had not the sudden and fatal illness of Giles Willoughby's father called him to Edinburg.

He buries his father and confronts the fact that he must give up supplementary medical study and at once undertake practice work. A position is offered him in the office of an old established physician, the uncle of his Scotch sweetheart. He is almost compelled to yield to these circumstances. He breaks with Vera—for very misery and dismay, he is not frank—and consoles himself with the thought that with her beauty, vivacity, and joy in life she will soon make for herself a new environment and fresh interests. He underestimates utterly the strength of her devotion and the singleness of it. She has dark and fearful hours of which he knows nothing, and humiliated beyond words alters her name and enters upon various careers, always winning her way more rapidly than she desires and attracting more attention than she wishes. Fine opportunities of marriage come to her. She is afraid to accept lest the shadow of her past shall arise and bring her to confusion. She flies now from one group of friends and now from another, uncertain how to fix her life, till at length the children of her father and her young stepmother are left orphaned, and then with a relief at a duty so undeniable she goes to assume the charge of them. She drives away a kindly Christian aunt of the children and breaks the heart of the gentle spinster. Vera's objection to the aunt is that she will submerge the children in Calvinism. She wishes them to take a simple, courageous, hearty view of life in which an improbable system of rewards and punishments shall have no part. She desires them to be brave and intelligent enough to face life without the support of a superstition.

She makes no friends in the new neighborhood to which she goes, refuses to receive callers, and devotes herself to educating the children and economizing in such a manner as to make her little personal fortune reach over the necessities of all of them. When at length friendship is fairly thrust upon her she feels under the necessity of making full confession. Her life goes on with mild vicissitudes, her charm and intelligence continually winning for her undesired honors. She meets Dr. Willoughby and finds that he has been more injured than she, spiritually speaking, by their early error. He is a successful man, but one who has never had the unspeakable felicity of enjoying a solitary hour. That is, for him thought means reminiscence and the recognition of the fact that he is a hypocrite. He never escapes from his self-detestation except in hours of hard and useful work. Now it has happened that before this time a knowledge of the meaning of love and forgiveness, as preached by Jesus, has permeated Vera's arrogant brain, and she brings to the man who has ruined her life a message of love instead of hate. And then, just as her life attains a measure of happiness and success, her sin overtakes her.

The only living person who could have made known the sorrow and shame of her youthful days appears upon the scene, is made an enemy of by an act of overconscientiousness on Vera's part, and disaster seems to be about to overtake her. She decides to deny nothing, but to rid herself of her incubus of remorse and deceit as she is pleased to consider it. But "the way of escape" appears in a fire in which she saves several lives and loses her own. The world reveres her as a heroine, and those who had feared that they might be shamed through her find themselves bathed in a solemn glory of reflected light.

The story will be termed fine, strong, and noble, and so it is if judged by former standards. But a woman physician, one who knows how the old devils are dying, how the terrors have departed from religion and even from science, and how dragon slayers still go back and forth over the earth, liberating men and women, should endeavor herself as did Mrs. Hodgson Burnett with this brave company, and write a book of yet higher morality, in which a woman shall be intelligent and courteous enough and steady enough to free herself from a frenzied idea of sin. What has yesterday's sin to do with today's chance of achievement, service, and love? Is not each morning—nay, each healthful breath and sane thought—a promise of redemption? Do not women as well as men continually redeem themselves? Every one of experience knows instances of it. Every one of pure heart rejoices that it is so. Of all forms of pessimism this form, which fears in the novel, poem, or drama to permit a woman to win out to happiness and soul health, is one of the most subtle, injurious, cruel, and stupid.

Therefore, for a singular reason, this remarkably fine and well intentioned novel is condemned because of immorality. It is the religion of redemption, hope, comfort, and joy that true moralists are preaching. To add to the sorrow of women is not a task for a woman. Courage and hope are what women need. In the name of human service, let those things be preached.

Miss Morris' Novel Goes.

Clara Morris' realistic stage novel, "A Professional Outcast," exhausted its first issue almost immediately after publication, and is speedily reaching a second edition of the same size. The reception the book received by the press generally one of the sort that arouses expectations of a wide circulation.

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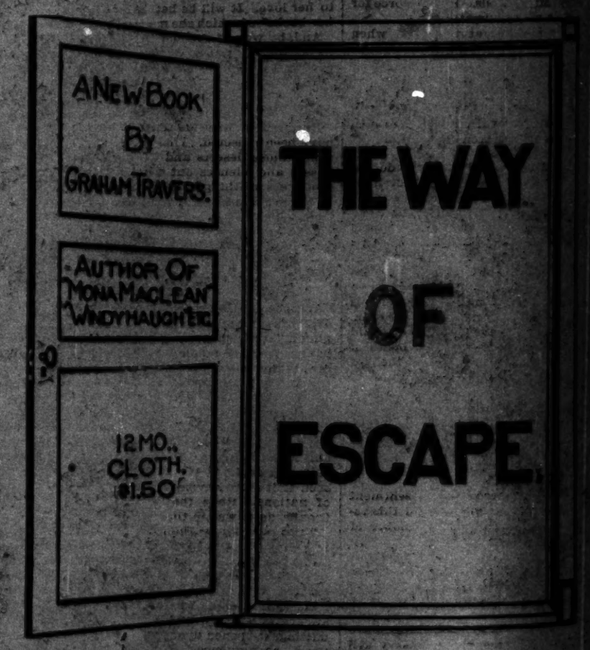

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MRS. PEATTIE WRITES OF HOWELLS, MARY MACLANE, AND OWEN WISTER.

THERE is a great deal more pleasure in living in America than most of us realize. Or, at least, we should never come to more than a suspicion of it if it were not for our American writers, who perceive and enjoy for us as the Chinese do for their nobles. They elucidate, associate, grow intimate for us with queerness of interesting folk with whom we personally, are too awkward to intimate ourselves.

Mr. Howells was one of the first to establish for us this delightful intimacy. He introduced us to folk we had been carefully avoiding all our lives, and said in effect: Behold your neighbor! Banal? Yes, but also tragic, like as not! Stupid? Why his sorrows, his joys, his damnation! More stupid than Faust. No more complex than Tannhäuser. No more negligible than any other man who is born of woman, who dreams, hopes, loves, fights, is damned." Or, if the character was of another sort, we still seemed to hear Mr. Howells elucidating. There are, indeed, only a limited number of situations in the world of action and of tale, and Mr. Howells puts his stamp on his characters. They stand out convincing and commonplace in their ill-clothed in bagging trousers or bodices short in the waist. They have their coughing, their warts, their remgs of the head, their simple, silly, sweet provincialism just as the men and women all about us.

It is difficult for any of us to get immediate from a neighbor whom we see sweeping the ashes in the early morning or dusty dishevelment, or to recognize a genius in a cross eyed woman hanging out clothes, so it has been hard to get the real beauty and meaning out of Mr. Howells' work. There is, for example, a certain lesson which as an artist is entitled to teach—in "The Kentons," Mr. Howells' last book, which has probably escaped most of us. It is Margaret Collier Graham who spoke to us about it.

"A wholesome," she said, "and brave novel!"

Why, because it runs counter to an established sentiment. It belittles that first flush of tenacious love of Ellen Kenton. Most people and writers seem to me to be injurious in the way they write about love. It does not matter how inert, weak, degenerate, illogical a fellow is if a girl living near him has some sort of enthusiasm for him he is at once glorified. If the girl loves him he has anything further to say. Let him be married. No matter through what years of dull regret she must drag or how she will be stultified, let them be married. After a year the broken woman, worn out with stress and inappreciation, can creep into a chest and take down a casket from the shelf and look at a rose given her in the days when she still had anticipations, and the woman will be quite satisfied. But the man wouldn't be satisfied, and we all know our hearts and know that we are satisfied with sentiment in this one particular. Tennyson has us frightened to death with his

'Little hoard of maxims preaching down
A maiden's heart.'

I felt proud of Mr. Howells for having let the Kentons preach down their daughter's heart, and for having her brother horsewhip the silly, selfish, disdainful, profane fellow with whom she had become infatuated. Mr. Howells knows and we all know that a nice affectionate girl is admired and admired at any time between the ages of 15 and 50 she is sure to feel commanded to feel interest, and to be deeply stirred. It is an instinct. But we are civilized beings and in private life we endeavor to act with dignity in such a crisis, but when it comes to the writing of books most of us are unintelligible. Mr. Howells has not been misunderstood. He has been true to facts and true to taste and morals and goodness. We fail to appreciate Mr. Howells. He is a force for good which is underestimated."

It is rather pleasant at this time when the reviewers and the people are expressing disappointment in "The Kentons" to read the tribute paid by an excellent writer of short stories to one whose art must have been more or less of an inspiration to her in her own delicate, careful portrayals of men and women as she has seen them.

"Readers of American fiction know what we do not know of it. It may be said that poor Mary MacLane is the natural outcome of the desert. (Butte may not like to be called a desert, but it is the desert just the same.) A gentleman wrote to Tom Taussum the other day asking if Mary MacLane's book had yet been reviewed in Tom Taussum's. It had not, but extracts had been printed in it, and quite a number of persons were shocked. But they need not have been, for they would not have been if they could only know the desert is—the bare bones of the earth—its silent, ultimate spot—the ribs of a carcass called Nothingness. Those of us who have an imagination must often have dreamed in passing through it that the restless, revolting, demented, virile, wretched creature like Mary MacLane would come out of it. It was inevitable. She was coming to its own when it is passed through a person.

"There has been no need to feel resentment at this young woman. Please read this remark, quoted from the current number of the Critic:

'Men of genius . . . and natural persons, seers, prophets, and inspirers, and the great realists from the earliest days, instead of annihilating the first person singular, have made it live. They have given it play with themselves and in others. They have found it the vital force, the necessary evil of education in their day. They have demanded that it is by making the most of it larger, not by making it smaller, its faults are outgrown and its virtues developed. The true education of a human being consists in developing the first person singular until it expands into the first person plural, until the self is identified at last with all life and with all persons, it only to lose itself itself.'

"Mary MacLane, out in Butte, has taken the first step of the genius. She has retained the first person singular, and she is working up out of her barren land, grotesque, pathetic, and impressive. She effects imagination tremendously—like the Bad Lands of the Dakotas or the Painted desert of Arizona. But, dear, shocked Omaha, she has cerebration. Of course, there must be other people in Montana (think of it!) who are that? They have not spoken in such original manner as to permit the felicity of knowing their names. But one today who in Montana is writing. And the answer must be Mary MacLane. Let us give this much comfort to her, who is dismayed by her own persistence, horribly hurt by the criticism, and possibly to know what to do with it.

"Two more excerpts may perhaps be taken from the excellent article in the Critic already quoted from: "If a book has force in it, it is autobiography, appear as fiction or autobiography. The great book is always a confession—a moral adventure, a spiritual adventure, an incredible confidence." Is that a serious definition of Mary MacLane's book? Again: "One could not possibly imagine a world more protected than this one has always been before our eyes." But it wants its great man. It is never willing to pay what he costs in the end. His greatness is a curse to a boy, has always had to be paid for. The bare fact of being much alive costs a good deal, and he has to pay in

Of great man handling—or, whether she fully sees her progress or not, Mary MacLane is a very original, independent, and valuable—let us observe without any moral nervousness a few of her characters and decide whether or not they are truly literature. There is much artificial art there are many mountains under the blue sky. But gold—even is rare. And literature is gold.

"Today," writes this child-cut among the bare, Bryden, Dorchia bottom of that treeless and more or less accursed country, "today I walked far away over backward in the recess of the bitter wind. The wind was determined. I knew it, and I said, 'Come back,' and equally I was determined I would go on. And I went on.

There is a certain kind of grim in the surrender to walk in the face of which one would never to rise immediately. To walk in the throat of a bitter wind in January may have almost any effect. Today the bitter wind swept over me and stunned me and froze the memory cells of my brain and swept away the delusions and buffeted my pulses, but with a supreme insolence.

"The world is made up mostly of nothing. You may be convinced of this when a bitter wind has swept away your illusions.

"We think we progress. Assuredly in the arts and sciences we do. Assuredly in the arts we do not. Assuredly in the sciences we do not. But does it appear to anyone ever to touch on the all? Why, it does not. It makes me wonder, what is it that we are doing? Where is it that we are going? It does not touch on why the green comes again in the soil, and bits in the spring; why the benign belief of Gilead ointment wet and sweet after the rain; why the red never fails to come back in the breast of the robin, the black to the crow, the gold to the little wren; why the sand and barrenness that stretching around us, why the clouds float high above us, why the moon stands in the sky night after night; why the mountains and valleys live on and the years pass.

"Oh, the wretched futile loneliness of me! Oh, all the long darkness and the silence there, to gauge a fault! Because right never a voice!

"How can I hear you? How can I hear it?

"I have been placed in this world with eyes to see and ears to hear, and I ask for life. Is it to be wondered at? Is it so strange? Should I be merely content to see and to hear? There are other things, other people. Is it strange that I should ask for some other things also?

Is thy servant a dog?"

Now, confess, is not all this well done—eloquent, peculiar, splendidly frank and honest? When Mary MacLane says that most of us lie about ourselves all the time she tells the truth. Few of us have sufficient genius—leaving courage out of the question—to tell the truth. We have not the ability to perceive it, nor the art to depict it. Let us be a little more patient with this remarkable child, who has sown her wild little will and reaped such an overwhelming of dislike and contempt. She is, if you will only believe it, the most representative, indigenous thing that the west has produced.

That needs a little explanation, and again some patience will be necessary. The west is so huge, so commanding, so repulsive, so fascinating and terrible, that those who live in it develop extraordinary traits, or never themselves grave deep with materialism to keep from being extraordinary. The majority of them dull their senses and make their, or worn cities their center of interest, busying themselves with irrigating ditches or general stores or what not. The men who range its vastnesses howl at the moon—that is, by being soulless like Mary MacLane, they drink, shoot, gamble, ride, quarrel, drink. Mary MacLane does not play poker, she does not drink bad whisky. She writes. Believe the writer, it is necessary to do something but want to take the edge of the knife of circumstance or it beheads you.

The time has passed when intelligent persons see Walt Whitman aside as a man of genius, a genius of mere prolixity. He was an outcome of his time and place, and in no sense an imitator. The same words apply to Mary MacLane. Moreover, she is learning her lessons and one which she has undoubtedly learned by this time is that she cannot give out wrath and contempt and insolence and expect a return of love and trust and admiration. It is not polite to insult the world, nor to kick the present time, nose that circumstances in the face. Let Miss MacLane try a new experiment—that of loving a few persons who need and are entitled to her love. It will be better for her and for those persons, and then she may yet write many books.

And, by way of concluding this subject, let it be remarked that if, instead of sneering at Laura D. Richards, Miss MacLane would study that calmness and dulcose of spirit which Mrs. Richards manifests, it might bring her much shadow.

But, truly, Miss MacLane is what might have been expected. Those masses and mountains, those deserts and plains, those vast-ness and stillness out west were bound to produce something characteristic. For they do one enchant and damn the spirit. They confound and taunt. If the personality of that great land has found even a semicoherency, let us accept it with appreciation, not with fear and averted faces and silly, uplifted hands.

Apropos of the west, there is Mr. Owen Wister's swaggering new novel "The Virginian," published by the Macmillan company. It is the fashion out west to say that Mr. Wister does not know what he is writing about, but then the New England publishers think that of Miss Wilkins, and the creoles of New Orleans are convinced that it is true of Mr. Cable, and all Anglo-Indian smirm it of Mr. Kipling. If Mr. Wister has not told the truth about the west, he has certainly depicted the west as it might have been if it were devised to add to the gayety of nations. Read this little description of Omaha as it was in the days of its history:

"Did you know the 'palace' it stood in Omaha, near the trains, and it was ten years old (which is middle aged in Omaha) when I first saw it. It was a shell of wood, painted with golden emblems—the steamboat, the eagle, the Yosemite—and a live bear at a gratified at the entrance. Weather permitting, it opened upon the world as a stage upon the audience. You sat in Omaha's white sights and dined while Omaha's dust came and settled upon the refreshments. It is gone the way of the Indian and the buffalo, for the west is growing old. You should have seen the palace and sat there. In front of you passed rainbows of men—Chinese, Indians, chiefs, Africans, Gen. Miles, Young-as sons, Austrian nobility, wide females in pink. Our sentiment drained prismatically through Omaha once."

If the rest of the book is as incontrovertibly true—as it is luminously interesting—as that it will do for most.

"The story is that of a cow puncher who loved a schoolma'am, and the rest is mere humanity perceived and delineated by a fine artist. The west, which jested at itself, which shook itself into shape, which matured at its mighty limbs and unwieldy hull as a St. Bernard pup wonders, is depicted in "The Virginian." Its jests and its tragedies are set forth convincingly; its indecency, tenderness, courage, cowardice, bravado, sense, stupidity, undying humor are all there. The great sheaves before the eye, grotesque, almost sheaves of glorious strength. You love or hate the west—most persons do both—and Mr. Wister compels the reader to feel first one and then the other emotion. He gives the reader profoundly. He makes him more—more terrible—about what happens to his people. And she lungs somehow seem to be filled with the pure, marvelous, exhilarating air of the plains and mountains. The utter heartache and the utter ecstasy of the west are in the book.

Talk of Americans!

It is books like Mr. Wister's that make us Americans.

EZRA W. PEATTIE.

No Risk at All.

Notwithstanding the enormous output of really good fiction nowadays, there is always an eager demand for the book—a new manuscript—possessing remarkable, vital, original qualities, such as Richard Harding Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune" or Stanley Weyman's "Under the Red Robe." Such books are few and potentially are the cream of all that type. Believe in your own judgment, Mr. Reader, when you get it; there is no risk in that, for every book which is good.

WROTE OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

MS. EUGENE FARMER

Because some authors and publishers have overworked the historical novel, there is no reason why other writers should not labor in the same field, providing they can produce a well told story worth the telling. The Macmillan company, almost on the decline of the historical novel, have brought out Mr. James Eugene Farmer's "Brinton Elliot," which is a revolutionary romance of a somewhat new type. It treats the hero's career from Yale to Yorktown, and is therefore has some interest for collegians as well as the general public.

FIRST OF THE EDWARDS.

England's Great Empire Builder Written Of by an Oxford Professor.

The first of the empire builders, and virtually the founder of the English nation, is the estimate formed of Edward I. of England by Edward Jenks of Oxford university in the last addition to the "Heroes of the Nations Series." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

One of the greatest kings of all time, and the greatest that ever sat on England's throne, is the writer's opinion of King Edward. Listen to the catalogue of his virtues as listed by Mr. Jenks: "Brave, affectionate, just, pure, devout, frugal, dignified, faithful, persevering, and sympathetic." A great character that, but the writer assumes no claim that he is not prepared to prove.

King though he was, Edward, according to Mr. Jenks, was one of those rare monarchs who was in sympathy with his people. He believed in them, in England, and in its destiny. Throughout his long reign he never lost sight of the fact that as a ruler his first duty was to the affairs of state, and nothing of personal pleasure or desire was ever allowed to interfere in this direction.

Great as a soldier and as a statesman it was as a giver and maker of laws that he was preeminent, says the writer. He was the first king of England who gave to its people wise laws for their betterment that were not torn from him with a sword point at his heart and a tottering throne beneath him.

Although a profound admirer of his hero, Mr. Jenks is by no means blind to his faults, and many and grievous were his errors in dealing with the Scots. He did not understand that unconquerable people, and his policy, wrong in its inception, was foredoomed to failure in its continuance. Mr. Jenks does not spare Edward here. Praising him much in many things, he blames him much in this.

As a writer Mr. Jenks is pleasing, and the reader of his labor is as entertaining as it is profitable. He is at times discursive, and wanders afar into historical fields across which his hero, great though he was, casts no shadow. This little failing is due solely to Mr. Jenks' laudable desire that his reader should know all that he knows, and, judging by his knowledge, shall place Edward I. of England where the writer has placed him—among the foremost of those who have wrought much for the profit of the world.

Viewed from any standpoint, the unambitious work of Mr. Jenks is a distinct gain to historical literature.

ALTSHELER'S NEW STORY.

A Dashing Romance of the Revolutionary War in the South.

J. A. Altsheler has found his field in stories of the American wars and works it well. All of his six books, written in the last few years since he forsook newspaper work for authorship, deal with the early wars of the country except "In Circling Camps," which dealt with the rebellion. In "My Captive," which has just been issued, he goes back to the revolution and weaves a charming story about the trials of a young American officer who makes captive a young Englishwoman, daughter of an officer in Tarleton's army of the south. At first she hates him, of course, and makes his life miserable, and finally betrays him into the hands of the British.

But she finds them worse than her Yankee captor, and so she frees him and they escape together. The mutual trials they suffer in getting to the American camp change her hate to love, and when the southern farmers finally defeat Tarleton's army and the young woman's father is captured the hero is able to welcome him as his prospective father-in-law. But none of this could have happened had it not been for a "Old Nut," a predigy of a horse, which saved them both a dozen times and was glorified accordingly. (D. Appleton & Co.)

LAFITTE THE PIRATE.

He Is the Chief Character in Mary Devereaux's New Romance.

Mary Devereaux, while still clinging to early American history, has wandered far in "Lafitte of Louisiana," from the New England scenes and characters with which she has dealt in her previous work. And yet in Louisiana in the first decades of the century, and in Jean Lafitte, the pirate of the gulf, she finds richer colors to weave into her historical romances than were afforded by the flatter folk of Marblehead and the minute men of the revolution. The Napoleonic legend is woven into the story, Lafitte having known Bonaparte when still the little Corporal in France, and being enticed to leave his life of piracy and return him to France on his exile in Elba.

But the chief interest of the story centers in Lafitte's stirring life in Louisiana, and its important part he played in the winning of the battle of New Orleans at the head of his Barataria. It is a tale of adventure rather than of romance, but there is a tardy love interest in the story, Lafitte winning the heart of a charming girl before he returned to France to assume the title and honors which awaited him. The scenes are well told, and those historical personages met with are well drawn. It is well to have these picturesque episodes of early American history thus preserved. (Little, Brown & Co.)

BISHOP SPALDING'S BOOK.

"RELIGION, AGNOSTICISM, AND EDUCATION" JUST ISSUED.

Essays Are Novel in That They Place Spirituality Where It Belongs in the Christian Faith — His Idea of the Term "Appetite"—Relation of Religion to Culture and Science—Some Mistakes of Huxley—Volume Is a Thoughtful One.

"RELIGION, Agnosticism, and Education," by Bishop J. L. Spalding, A. C. McClurg & Co.), is a book of medium size, containing a number of polemical essays or sermons. Of these, two, "God in the Constitution—a Reply to Col. Ingersoll" and "The Victory of Love," an address to the ladies of the Sacred Heart commemorative of the founder of the order, Mme. Barat, being more or less specific, and for occasions and certain persons, need not be considered in this review. The others dealing with "Religion," "Agnosticism," "Education and the Future of Religion," and "Progress in Education," have a certain relativity, and may be considered together.

The position which Bishop Spalding must inevitably take in matters relating to the development of the mind and soul is almost too well known to require comment. Yet there are certain reasons why this book is novel as well as interesting. For example, it places spirituality where it belongs in the Christian faith and claims for Christianity that high perception of subjective truth which the Christian Scientists have of late been thinking of as their especial mental property. It is true that Bishop Spalding does not mention this faith—Christian Science—nor any other, invidious comparisons not being in his way, but he endeavors to show that the idea of the soul's supremacy is a strictly Christian idea. He does not resent the usurpation of this idea by a sect, but there are many who have done so, and who have been annoyed inexpressibly by the manner in which all advocacy of spiritual reason, of the domination of the soul over the body, and of the necessity for matter to be perceived of by the spirit before it attains actuality, is called Christian Science. With dignity, with no word of reproof, Bishop Spalding claims for Christianity that which is properly its own.

He puts aside those lukewarm arguments for religion which urge that belief is good because it comforts man, or because it assists in the maintenance of law. He says: "Religion is necessary not because it is useful or consoling, but because it is involved in the nature of man and in the nature of things. It is not a form in which we live and act, but spirit of our spirit and life of our life. It is executed in the necessity which constrains whoever thinks or loves to transcend the limited and apparent, and to rise to the absolute and infinite. It is more than a doctrine and a cult—it is life, life manifesting itself not in worship alone, but in science, art, morality, and civilization also."

The reverend author makes much, as do most churchmen, of what he terms "appetite." "On the one hand," he writes, "we are under the dominion of instinct and appetite; on the other, we are conscious of the impulses which urge us to the life of knowledge and love. The objects of instinct and desire are particular and limited; the ends to which reason and religion point, universal and infinite." To the hearty mind of one who devotes this belittling of "instinct and appetite" seems not well; for their object is the sustainment and propagation of life, and in the gratification of natural desires there incidentally appear the great virtues. The profoundest love, the best sociability, the inspiration for achievement, the possibility of sacrifice are all the outcome of the instinctive and appetitive nature of man for woman, the love of husband and wife for children, the final social communion had about the table, the exercise of hospitality, the indefinable, half selfish, half unselfish delights of domesticity come from love of the things which gratify the senses, but which are accepted not in complete sensuality but in sensuality—and that is no opprobrious word—and spirituality combined. To feast is not to consume food. To feast is to jest, laugh, reason, love, project good fellowship, receive attention, defense, or opposition in return, and to eat and drink meanwhile. To employ the senses to their best use, to develop the capacity for perfect physical enjoyment and health is a part of man's fine and comfortable duty. Let us be no more afraid of joy than we are of sorrow; no more afraid to eat good food than we are to enjoy beautiful scenery; no more reluctant to acknowledge the uses of the body than we are to confess to the delights of the mind. It does not seem respectful to the Creator to depreciate the senses. Moreover, the world would be saved much of hypocrisy if it spoke its free mind, unashamed, and redeemed from the blight which medievalism cast upon the joyous spirit of natural man.

That natural man needs the redeeming influence of religion no one can question. He needs it particularly in his mental life, and upon this point Bishop Spalding has spoken eloquently. Here are words of profound truth: "As we are driven to refer all that appears to an invisible cause, so we are impelled to seek the meaning, worth, and the end of the life we lead here in the life that is unseen and eternal. If we refuse, or are unable to do this we shall find, however much we cultivate ourselves, that the stream on which we are borne is carrying us to a frivolous or gloomy philosophy, whose principle is that nothing matters, since all is empty and valueless. We stand aloof from the divinest struggles and shut ourselves in a prison of books and pictures. Culture, if it be not religious, hopes to realize the ideal of perfection by knowing; and it can be realized only by believing and hoping, by loving and doing. Its standard is intellectual and aesthetic, and it has therefore little sympathy with the multitude who are not and can never be either intellectual or esthetic. It turns from sin, not because sin is condemned by conscience, but because it offends good taste; and, like the Hellenism it loves, its feet are turned toward the temples of the goddess of lubricity, as the feet of science stand in the temples of Mammon. For the one life is an art; for the other it is a commercial enterprise. Culture without religion tends to dilettantism, inefficiency, and unchastity; science without religion leads to materialism and the tyrannies of greed and sensuality."

It would be well if every school teacher and every member of a school board were to read the essay upon "Education and the Future of Religion." "The great purpose of genuine education is not to store the memory or to accustom to observances but to strengthen man with his own mind, to rouse him to higher self-activity, to vivify him, to give him fresh faith, hope, and courage, to deepen the foundations of his being, to quicken faculties, to give him a clearer grasp of truth and a clearer view of things as they are."

In this country, where all men are learning a little, and often growing in hardness, selfishness, and coarseness as they learn, such precepts are of incalculable value, and the citizen who utters them justifies himself to his commonwealth and his time in a high sense.

There is much concerning the proof of God's goodness, and some concerning the mystery of evil, which, while interesting and entitled to respect, as is all that is uttered by Bishop Spalding, appears not convincing nor even eloquent. Perhaps the distinguished divine has been obliged to talk too much upon these subjects and his seat for them is depleted, or perhaps he is taken too much for granted. Take for all in all, the book is interesting and noble, and Illinois may well feel proud of its amiable and able ecclesiastical author.

Romance of Henry of Navarre.

Weir Dalton, the young Indiana novelist, whose newspaper work attracted him with Chicago readers for some time, may have been late in entering the long-worked field of French historical romance, but he can at least claim the credit for original methods of treatment, which show that the old path is not without enchantment. In "The Rise of the Unconquered" he tells a vivid story of the Indian expedition of Henry of Navarre and his Florentine courtside of Marie de Medici. Mr. Dalton's own interest is reflected in the characters which fight and plot and love in a combination of French spirit and fashion. Between Navarre and the de Medici there need by no lack of life and action, and the writer's story and composition evoke better and better work. (D. Appleton & Co.)

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"Old Cairo is a bazaar, its narrow lanes overhung with cornices that almost touch, with awnings of rugs, its balconies, its grated windows through which secluded eyes peep, its booths, like mere vestibules with no windows or doors, their owners sitting Turk-fashion, smoking, haggling, finally demandeur 'last price,' and often following you far along the way; camels, donkeys, dogs, water carriers with clanging brass cups, venders of everything, with cries to match, whips cracking like torpedoes; Nubians, Abyssinians, Greeks, Copts, Arabs, veiled women in black silk balloons and high heeled slippers, fellahin women with no veils but with skins tatooed and babies on their backs; negroes and scarab sellers, jewelers and brass workers dragging you into their dens; beggars, cripples, children crying 'Bakshesh!'—O, the streets of Cairo! The Mosaki Ramar no one who has seen can ever forget.

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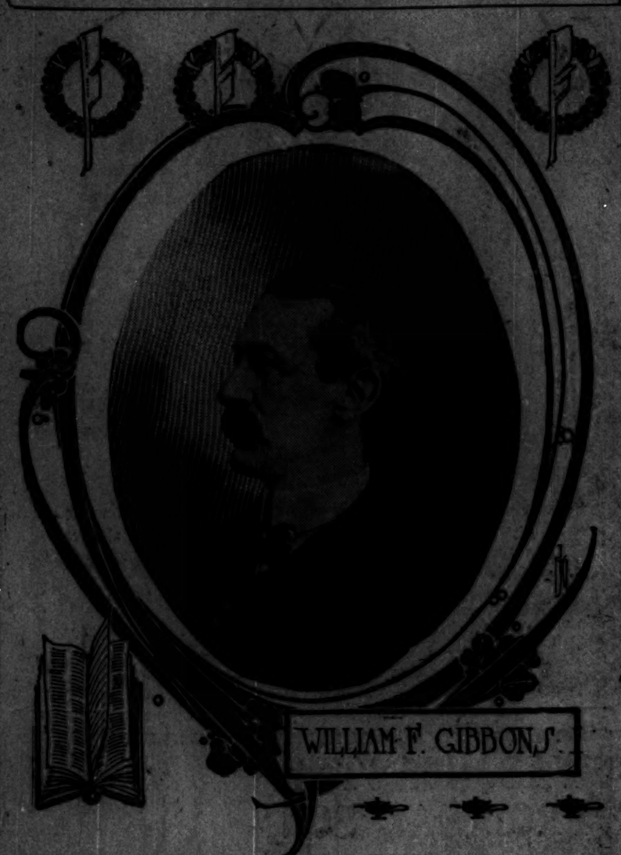
NOVELIST OF THE COAL FIELDS.



It is singular that for a long while we have not had a novel of the coal fields, and the appearance at this time of Mr. William F. Gibbons' "Those Black Diamond Men" is particularly opportune. The coal fields of the United States, which have been the scene of economic and other strife for many years, offer a splendid chance for first-class fiction, and it may be that Mr. Gibbons is opening the way for a more virile and directly appealing school of romance than any we have lately had.

PAGE'S BOOK PATRIOTIC.

"REBUILDING OF OLD COMMONWEALTHS" A HELPFUL VOLUME.

Collection of Essays Upon Present Conditions in the Southern States Full of Optimism, Vigor, and Downright Common Sense—"Forgotten Men" Should Be Developed by a Public School System Generously Backed by Money and Public Sentiment.

THE two most patriotic books of the last year, have been written by men who may, in a certain sense, be termed aliens to the country in which they live. Those books are Jacob Riis' "The Making of an American" and Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery." A book different in most respects but possessing the same optimism, vigor, and downright good sense is "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," by Walter H. Page. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The volume contains three essays delivered by Mr. Page before certain educational institutions. "The Forgotten Man," "The School That Built a Town," and "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths" are the titles of these essays, all of which deal with the south and with southern conditions. Mr. Page is a southerner himself, and when he reproves or suggests he does it to his own. But he has supplemented the affection he naturally feels for the section that gave him birth by a knowledge of his time and its forces, and he speaks without fear or favor. What he himself believes in, and what he is trying to get other people to understand, may best be made clear by these articles of faith:

"I believe in the free public training of both the hands and the mind of every child born of woman.

"I believe that by right training of men we add to the wealth of the world. All wealth is the creation of man, and he creates it only in proportion to the trained uses of the community; and the more men we train the more wealth every one may create.

"I believe in the perpetual regeneration of society, in the immortality of democracy, and in growth everlasting."

Mr. Page hits the bull's eye with the accuracy of an infallible marksman when he says that traditions of aristocracy and ecclesiasticism are the ceadening influences in the south. He says: "The first conception of education was the aristocratic conception, and the first system of teaching was controlled by those who held political power; it was the only system of class education. It did not touch the masses. They had no part in it. They grew up with the idea that education was a special privilege; they did not aspire to it, did not believe that it was attainable, and at last they came to believe that it was not desirable—certainly that it was not necessary. They were neglected, forgotten. . . . Later than the aristocratic system of education and overlapping it came the ecclesiastical system. In establishing and developing this the preachers did valiant service. . . . The denominational educational movement was broader in its bounds than the old aristocratic educational movement had been, for these colleges were open to the common people, and they proclaimed the desirability of general education. Still, they were class institutions; each school was the school of a sect. Universal education, universal free education was not on their program. . . . The forgotten man remained forgotten. . . . The South of 1860 was, like old thirteen states. The aristocratic system had free play here for nearly a hundred years, and the ecclesiastical system has had free play for at least half as long. They established our university and our denominational colleges. Excellent as these are, they do not rank with the best institutions of most of the other original thirteen states. . . . Nor have they trained even a select body of scholars that are in any way famous. Make another test: There are no great theatres in the state; nor do the people yet read, nor have the publishing houses yet reckoned them as their patrons. By any test that may be made, both of these systems of education failed with the classes they appealed to."

Mr. Page goes on to point out the fact that one in every eight men born in the state of North Carolina had moved away to settle in states where taxes were higher and general democratic opportunities better. The men, he observes, have been able in many instances to move away, and the "forgotten women" have stepped over remains. He observes: "Let any man whose mind is not hardened by some worn-out theory of politics or of ecclesiasticism go to the country in almost any part of the state and make a study of its there, especially of the life of the women. He will see them thin and wrinkled in youth from ill-prepared food, clad without warmth or grace, living in untidy houses, working from daylight to bedtime at the dull round of weary duties, the slaves of men of equal stolidness, the mothers of young children that are ill-undicated, if not illiterate. . . . If she be intensely religious, her religion is only an additional misfortune, for it teaches her, as she understands it, to be content with her lot and all its burdens, since they prepare her for the life to come."

In Mr. Page's opinion, a public school system generously supported by public sentiment and generously maintained by both state and local taxation is the only means to develop the forgotten man and even more surely the only means to develop the forgotten woman. Man is the wealth of the state, he opines. A state may be possessed of a fine soil, of gold, coal, and iron, rich with forests and alive with game, and if it be not inhabited by men who can utilize these things the wealth is as if it did not exist. To train the untrained is the solution of the southern problem, in his opinion, and the remedy for its poverty is this investment. "We pay for schools not so much out of our purses," he says, "as out of our state of mind."

His story of "The School That Built a Town" is an illustration of his theory. The town has become rich because of the trained men and women who have grown up there and been educated in its school. The negro problem, he believes, will be solved in the same manner. Industrial ability and training which will bring financial importance and social pleasures of the higher order to the negro he thinks will be the things which will cause the white man to hold him as a desirable neighbor. Mr. Page does not fear that the brain of the negro will be found to be limited in capacity. He considers it fallow ground which has yet to be sown with proper seeds.

"The white man has held the negro back, the negro has held the white man back, and dead men have ruled them both."

Such books as this are patriotic in the best sense of the word, and Mr. Page is to be congratulated upon his courage, his sense, and his cheerfulness. He believes in evolution; he has confidence in his countrymen—black and white.

BOOK OF REAL USE.

"Evolution and Man." By John Wesley Conley, D. D. Fleming H. Revell company.

This is not a great book nor in any respect a pretentious one, but it is an intelligent book, written in fine temper, and suitted to be of real use to many readers. The notion that there is some essential antagonism between "science" and "religion" is mostly out of date. This book is not any belated attempt to "harmonize science and religion," but simply to contribute something, in its own way, to those phases and currents of present day thought which are making for unity. What is needed, the author believes, if a better understanding of the great facts in the case, in order that "the true religious spirit may dominate science and the true scientific spirit control religion."

The author's view of evolution is in close agreement with that so clearly set forth by Professor Le Conte. The first point to be made clear, he thinks, is just what is meant by evolution. The agnostic evolutionists as unreasonable, as really unscientific, as the materialistic evolution. Even Professor Huxley is quoted as having said not long before his death: "I no longer wish to speak of anything as unknowable." It confesses that I once made that mistake, to the waste of a good deal of time and perhaps the waste of a good deal more than that.

As Dr. W. N. Clarke states the case: "No God, no science. Science implies that there is some mind other than myself that has expressed itself in things that I observe, and expressed through them meanings that are dit material for appreciation by the human intellect. Science implies two intellects—one weaving intellectual conception into the web of existence, and the other studying out the figure that is woven into the web; two intellects—one producing what the other can read and understand, and the other understanding what the first has produced." Agnosticism, says President Schurman, is only a transitional and temporary phase of thought; the human mind can no more surrender its belief in God than its belief in a world or in self.

What, then, is the theistic evolution? And what place in it is there for creation, for revelation, for moral responsibility, for salvation, for prayer, for miracles? These are some of the questions which the author seeks to answer.

"When the theistic evolutionist speaks of the continuity" of development, and all this as taking place under the power and guidance of "resident forces," he does not mean to limit this to forces always resident in the thing itself; he does not mean to exclude the divine force and the divine intelligence and intent. The changes that go on are in the "environment" as well as in the thing itself; and God himself is also in the environment. Neither does the "continuity" of development deny that—when occasion occurs and previous evolution has prepared for it—new forces and new factors may be introduced, to be henceforth, in vital ways, resident forces. Nor, on the other hand, does the continuity of evolution imply that progress is always uniform. Sometimes it is slow and steady, if not imperceptible; then, with startling suddenness, it may be the change is convulsive.

The transition from spring to summer is one form of evolution; the eruption of Mont Pelee is another.

If Dr. Conley's essay does not remove all the difficulties it does remove some of them. At any rate, it presents, with a high degree of plausibility, the scientific rationality of the Christian faith. In its way an excellent book.

New Editions of "My Japanese Wife."

"My Japanese Wife," by Clive Holland, is a book which has met with a popular reception in England and in America, and it now appears considerably enlarged and containing matter which the author put into it at the first writing, but which, for some reason, was omitted in the first publication that the book might be reduced to a certain series. It loses none of its charm in this edition, which appears bound in orange colored cloth, with a Japanese stork writing in the wheat, in broken gilt lines on the front cover. There is a daintily colored frontispiece, and seven charming chapter pages of a pictorial sort. The publishers in this country are Frederick A. Stokes company.

GOSSIP OF THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC STAGE.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGAGEMENT—An interesting reminiscence of the late Count Joannes was revived in the New York Sun the other day. One day, more than a quarter of a century ago, the Count and a young reporter sat chatting in the Sun office. The old gentleman was a frequent visitor to the late Charles A. Dana, who esteemed him for his erudition, amiability, and eccentricity. He had been a capable actor of the old school, and his talk with the reporter turned to his experience on the stage with such tragedians as Forrest and the elder Booth. His daughter, Avonia Jones, then dead, had been a fine actress, and he had lately taken in hand for dramatic training a Miss Fairbanks, whom he adopted as a daughter and renamed Avonia Joannes. He spoke of putting her on the stage in the roles of Juliet and Ophelia.

"If I will turn manager and hire a theater for a week," the young man asked, "will you play Romeo and Hamlet with her?"

The Count was at that time so fallen in appearance and eccentric in conduct as to be a subject of jest. He wore an old wig and an obsolete cloak, and looked like the familiar caricature of a barnstorming tragedian. But he was the soul of polite dignity, and he turned his eyes half reproachfully, half resentfully, on the reporter.

"I see what you mean," he said, quietly; "you think I would be a profitable rarebit." He paused a moment and then went on: "I think you're right, and I will do it if Jess say so."

Terms were discussed and agreed on. The Count knew he would be an object of derision, and for a recompense demanded a clear half of the gross receipts for his own and Avonia's services. The reporter, who had made the proposal in jest, set about it in earnest by hiring the Stadt Theater, then vacant and the biggest in town, but he found that the fire department regarded it as unsafe, and so he would not take the moral risk of trying to crowd it with people. He turned the project over to William J. Fleming, who could get the Bowery Theater for the purpose.

That house could not have held a larger audience than it did on the opening night, when "Richard III." was in effect a dumb show, so nearly incessant was the turmoil of derision. The Count's own performance was a weak indication of his former ability as an actor, and comic in aspect, though technically correct but the multitude—not a typical Bowery one, but gathered from all parts of the city, and containing all kinds of rounders—had come for fun and was bound to have it. Avonia had no talent, and in her scared awkwardness was grotesque. The newspapers next morning gave columns to descriptions of the tumultuous occasion, and a perusal of newspaper accounts shows that the slang of that time, as used by the guyers of the Count, was as eloquent as that of today.

The Bowery Theater was crowded throughout the week. The Count was quite contented to be the "raree-show" that he had forgotten and he readily assented to a further run of the Fourteenth Street Theater for an ensuing week. The repertory included "Richard III.," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet." One young actor, angered by gibes, challenged a particularly loud tormentor to a fight at the stage door. The Count protested only when the ridicule was directed to Avonia. Sometimes an actor burlesqued his part. But Robert Johnston, who died recently, set an example of imperturbable dignity under trying circumstances, and, when he since made a personal appeal for respectful treatment, the audience heeded and applauded him.

James T. Powers and the Duke.

"Last season James T. Powers resigned his position with the "San Toy" company and went to Europe to study the London production of "The Messenger Boy," which had the most phenomenal success for two years at George Edwardes' London Gaiety theater.

"London society as I have found it is a lead-pipe cinch," remarked Mr. Powers to a friend the other day. "I must tell you of my experience with a duke when I was in London last spring studying the possibilities in the American characterization of the title role of 'The Messenger Boy.' Just before I came away a friend of mine, rather an aristocratic sort of chap, called on me and said: 'I hear you feel I have not done my duty by you on this trip; you have sequestered yourself too much. Now, tonight I am going to introduce you to some of our upper ten. Here's a card for a reception at the duke of ——s.

"I don't mention the name of the duke," added Mr. Powers, in parentheses, "because this is an absolutely true story.

"Well, of course, I was much pleased by the invitation. We were ushered into a magnificent house, and passed through several rooms which were lined with family portraits and flunkies. It was awe-inspiring, I assure you. I never felt my smallness so much before. At last we reached an immense room which was full of people. There was a platform at one end of it, but before I could get my bearings his grace came forward and shook me by the hand.

"He set me at ease in an instant, and we stood there chatting for five minutes. Then his grace remarked: 'By the way, Mr. Powers, we have heard such a lot about you; won't you recite something for us?'

"'Of course,' I said I'd be delighted. His grace was such a good fellow that I'd have done a good deal more than that for him, so I climbed upon the little platform, and I kept the guests in a good humor for nearly half an hour.

"'Old man,' I said, as I grasped my aristocratic friend by the hand as we were departing, 'you have given me the most charming evening of my life.'

"'That's all right, Jimmie,' said my friend.

"About two weeks after I returned home I received this letter from my aristocratic friend," concludes Mr. Powers:

"'My Dear Jimmie: When are you coming to London again? Although you do not know it, you were the means of getting me out of the largest hole I ever fell into in my life. If it hadn't been for the £50 I received for your services at the duke's that night I don't know what would have become of me.'"

Mrs. Campbell as a Traveler.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has gone back to England, and no one is better pleased than Manager A. H. Canby, who was detailed by Liebler & Co. to look after her while in this country. Canby recently said that he had the time of his life, but "never again for him." Mrs. Campbell, he wishes it understood, is a most charming and agreeable woman, but strangely lacking in regard for such details as catching trains. That was one thing that she often declined to do, being somewhat under the impression that in the United States trains had a habit of waiting for people. On one occasion it was necessary to catch a particular train or lose advance sales amounting to some $3,000, and Canby made up his mind that for once at least she would be on time. He got hold of her last trunk, had it locked and sent to the station some twenty minutes before it was necessary for the star to leave. Two minutes later Mrs. Campbell discovered that she must change her gown, and, finding no trunk, sent her maid to a nearby store to purchase a new one. After the rather hasty toilet and just as the train was drawing out Mrs. Campbell dashed up with the new trunk alongside the driver. His assistant grabbed the trunk, and Canby seized Mrs. Campbell, and they swung both bodily on to the Pullman steps. Mrs. Campbell was highly indignant, but Canby then and there made up his mind that the next time he would take her trunks away the day before.

About the Original Senator.

The late Senator Plumb of Kansas" remarked Mr. William H. Crane, the comedian, "was rather proud of being the prototype of the senator, as well as he might be, since he was a whole-souled, honest statesman; and Plumb never missed an opportunity of calling on me in my dressing room when convenient. There we would smoke and chat between acts and be possible before I go on.

"You may remember Charley Reed, one of the genuine officials during Senator Plumb's closing days, who did not long survive Plumb's death. About ten days before the senator died I was announced to play the piece of which he was the original at Albaugh's.

"Plumb asked Reed if he knew me. 'O, very well,' said Reed. 'I see Mr. Crane is coming to Washington,' continued the Kansas statesman. 'During his visit here I would like you to go with me to his dressing-room. I always call on him when we are in the same place, but I don't care to go alone.'

"So they arranged to come together, but the engagement was never kept. Two days after I opened there in 'The Senator' Mr. Plumb was dead.

"This time," continued the comedian, "he called on me in my dressing-room during the run of the play in New York. I noticed that his chin whiskers, which was one of the distinguishing marks of my make-up, had grown rather long and straggly, and I said:

"'Senator, will you be offended if I make a little remark about your personal appearance?'

"'Certainly not,' said the senator, 'but tell me what is wrong in my appearance.'

"'I must insist that you trim your chin whiskers, senator, or you won't look a bit like us.'

"And the other actors wondered what made Senator Plumb laugh so."

Lovemaking on the Stage.

Is the most successful stage lovemaking perfunctory or sincere? Do stage lovers find their task easier when there is genuine personal interest between them, or the reverse? How much is art and how much meditation? "Does it make any difference whether you play 'opposite,' as you say, your charming woman or not?" Henry Miller was asked the other day.

"The personality of the woman does not weigh a feather," he answered. "Her acting is all that counts. If she does her work well one is inspired to play up to her. I believe if I were madly in love with a woman and she were cast 'opposite' me and acted badly I would grow to hate her before the season was over. Of course, there is always enthusiasm in a new love scene. Nothing in a play that has had a long run is a comfort to me as the love scene.

"The love scene that I like best to play is in 'Sweet Lavender.' Clarice, aside: 'How pathetic the room seem like a flower garden.' Then, after a time, he says: 'Lavender, I love you. Will you be my wife?' She answers: 'I don't know. I have not thought about it.' There is a pit of business; he draws her to him, and, putting her head on his breast, as he gathers her in his arms, says: 'Then think about it here.'

"I would rather not be cast to play a love scene with a woman to whom I was intensely interested," said Mr. Otis Skinner when the same question was put to him. Then he added: "You see, a man in love is always at a disadvantage. Fancy the result if an actor forgot his audience, neglected his points, and saw only the woman before him. While it is a fact that an actor must, to a certain extent, enter into the feelings of the character he is to interpret, it will not do for him to feel all that the character does.

"No, if I had to choose whether I must play a love scene with a woman I loved or one I disliked, I would choose the latter. But it is better to have a spirit of good fellowship. For the best results there must be harmony in an entire company."

Racing with the President.

R. W. McFarland, business manager of the "David Harum" company, has had an experience in Washington recently which he probably will not soon forget. Mr. McFarland took Kentucky Boy, the splendid specimen of an equine that does part in the play, for an afternoon's ride, and was enjoying a canter about the grounds back of the White house, when President Roosevelt, mounted on a big-boned charger, came galloping on in his rear.

Now, it seems that Kentucky Baby's activities as a "show horse" once included the circus ring, where she was in the hippodrome races. The president's horse got no nearer than fifty yards to Kentucky Boy, when Mr. McFarland's mount broke from the road and, fairly flew along the bridle path toward the monument, all but unseating him.

"Mr. Roosevelt followed me," said Mr. McFarland, "but it was useless, for every time he about caught up to the Babe she put on more speed and away we went, leaving the president's horse far in the rear. Fortunately, after a bit, Mr. Roosevelt left the park, when I managed to draw reins. Of course, it wasn't my intention to race with the chief executive, but I was simply at the mercy of circumstances. No, thank you; I shan't respond to any encores on that horse."

Desperate Advertising Dodge.

The advertising methods resorted to by the publicity promoters for that most difficult of all things to manage, a primo donne, are wonderful and varied. One of these fair singers, neither beautiful nor particularly attractive, and far from being a great artist, always drew crowded houses. The lady herself was possessed of extraordinary energy, and, in combination with her press agent, who more than equaled her in this attribute, she usually managed to get to the top of the heap.

During the period of her operatic career the New York papers were filled with the details of a murder which a man and woman were jointly accused of committing. The pair had stood two trials, and were still proclaiming their innocence of the deed and calling for a third trial. Ever on the alert, the press agent recognized a chance for his star, and suggested that she should raise the amount necessary to cover the expense of another trial by soliciting subscriptions.

No sooner resolved than put into practice; and so, list in hand, the singer visited the offices of prominent merchants and bankers, and in a few hours had collected over $1,000. The following morning the papers were filled with notes of admiration and wonder over the charity and kind heart of the prima donna.

A Jefferson Reminiscence.

The city directory of Pekin, Ill., must be an uncommonly interesting volume if it contains many other anecdotes as good as the following, which appears at page 314 of that unpromising work:

"In 1860 Mr. Jefferson appeared in this city in 'Rip Van Winkle' in a large frame building, stilted up on piles about two feet from the ground, and which was used as a pork packing house. The pigs were banished from their comfortable quarters and left to browse about on the common during the day, taking shelter under their former abode in the evening.

"During the performance that night, and in one of Mrs. Jefferson's most pathetic scenes, the pigs began bumping their backs up against the beams and grunting so loudly that it not only spoiled her scene, but set the whole audience in roars of laughter. Mrs. Jefferson, who was of a nervous temperament, could not control herself, and burst into tears. Mr. Jefferson, in his inimitable humor, took up his cue, and, with a radiant smile, said to Gretchen:

"'Here is to your good health and your family's, and all the little piggies, may they live long and prosper.'

"On the grounds on which the opera-house then stood has been erected one of the finest buildings in Pekin, the St. Mary's Catholic Church."

Actor's Dual Existence.

Frank Losee, playing in "Sky Farm" at the Garrick Theater, New York, has a stage record for crime longer than the entire list of crimes ascribed to the James boys, the Younger brothers, Holmes, "Billy the Kid," Sitting Bull, and Geronimo. For fifteen years he has been playing "bad men," from Simon Legree in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to Iago in "Othello." He confesses to stealing $248,000,000 (stage money), and acknowledges having stabbed his wife 340 times in one year (in the play), and yet Forrest Robinson, leading man of the "Sky Farm" company, says:

"I can show you with three true stories what sort of a man Mr. Losee is when he is off the stage.

"We were returning home from the theater one night when we were both members of the Boston Theater company, and Losee picked up a little, half-starved kitten in the street.

"'It's too thin and hungry,' he said. 'We don't want it, but we'll fatten it before we turn it adrift.'

"The kitten was well fed and grew playful, as kittens will, and when I suggested that it was time to set it adrift Frank would think of excuse after excuse to keep it. He had grown fond of the little creature and every time he went home he would have a romp with it. In fact, the kitten would wait for him and be at the door to meet him on his return from the theater at night.

"And I remember one night just before Christmas Frank found a little dog on the street. The little fellow was cold and hungry and wretched.

"Frank picked it up in his arms and said: 'Come along, little fellow. Everybody is having a merry Christmas and you shall have some, too.'

He took it home and gave it some Christmas dinner as only fussy old Frank can.

Trials of a Playwright.

"There is one terror in the life of a playwright which an actor never experiences," said a well known maker of plays. "In all the repertoire of dress rehearsal horrors there is no ordeal to equal the agony of having to read a play to a new star who is likely to become a new attraction for whom there are so short that she tenderly tells you said an hour or so at the outside to dress for the wedding. Then usually the actress invites you to have lunch or dinner, or some other female present, and it is one happens to have a husband, he, of course, he insists on being there, too. O, it's a lovely experience. I can tell you!

"I had one adventure of this sort the other day. And then the amount of intelligence which is shown on these occasions. A well known woman star sent for me. She wanted to have me read a comedy of her dead husband. It was labored, but a labored production which could be made into fairly fine stuff, as I stated as with utmost heaves, and began to read my manuscript.

"I had finished, the actress remarked vaguely: 'I think your play is well written, but it seems to me to be loosing in romance.'

"For a moment I was dumbfounded. I could not follow her. 'Then I'm afraid,' I said, 'that I don't get your point. Do you mean that my play lacks romance?'

"'Why, I think it is very, very, very, very poor,' was the answer, and the actress, poor dear, began to weep.

"I think my wife is pretty well hardened to my profession, but even she was almost collapsed. I also think that your play lacks incidents, but with a few slight changes, which I could easily suggest, or make, I think it contains the nebulous of a fine comedy."

Miss Mannering and the Bear.

Among Miss Mannering's possessions and one of the inanimate companions of her journeys throughout the United States, is a practical evidence of her skill with the rifle. It is the skin of a large black bear that fell a victim to her unerring marksmanship while hunting the mountains of Colorado, eighty miles from Glenwood Springs.

Miss Mannering and her husband, James K. Hackett, had been roughing it in Colorado, having nineteen horses, four baggage men, and several pack mules in their outfit. One day last summer Miss Mannering took her pet rifle out of the tent in her tent and started down the mountainside with her husband. Mr. Hackett crossed a deep ravine so as to get a view of any possible game on the right of the ravine. While standing on a rock several hundred feet away Mr. Hackett saw his wife throw her rifle to her shoulder and fire at a dominecking looking bear which had slowly started to make its way up the mountain side.

Mr. Hackett took a fair shot at the bear, followed by his wife, whose second shot brought the animal down. One of the men from camp, hearing the shots, rushed down the mountain path in time to find the bear's struggles with a knife. An inspection of the animal's body showed two bullet holes close to the heart and one in the left leg.

Miss Nethersole and Color.

The hues in Miss Olga Nethersole's gowns in "Sapho" have their significance, for some time ago she confessed to an interviewer that she feels intensely in color. Red is her always most passionate love, hatred, vengeance—any emotion in which the blood is active. Pink she wears when she has to play scenes in tender mood; but when the character is of neutral temperament or "hovering on the unknown expanses of life where sadness is the prevailing note," then gray is the only wear. The significance of her dress color makes her to indicate variation in mood as the action goes on, for in "The Wife of Scarli" she first dressed the heroine in a flowing robe of tomato red, and then, as the passion of the woman was changed the dress to one of yellow.

Theatrical Gossip.

Rose Coghlan is back in vaudeville.

Edna Aug is going to star next season.

Mrs. Langtry will revisit this country next winter.

Valerie Bergere has been making a hit in vaudeville.

E. S. Willard is to have a London theater of his own.

Chauncey Olcott has gone to Ireland—probably to compare his dialect with the original.

Isabel Irving had two days' experience with Richard Mansfield as leading woman and then retired.

When George Alexander produces "If I Were King" in London this fall Suzanne Sheldon will appear in the same role that she played week in N. Brothers.

Charles Frohman says he will stage a new play by Captain Marshall, author of "A Royal Family," and "The Second in Command," in New York City in September.

Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party," will probably be the first production at the Princess theater, West Forty-second street, under the management of Charles Frohman.

David Belasco will produce "The Truth Tellers," by Martha Morton, next season. It had a week's trial by a stock company at Washington under the title, "The Little Pilgrims."

Sig. Operti, the celebrated artist, is at work on a grand production of tableaux vivants for Manager Keith, which, it is asserted, will eclipse anything of the kind ever given in this country.

Grace Livingston Furniss has introduced in her comedy of "Gretna Green," in which Mr. Henry B. Harris will present Miss Elisabeth Tyree, Paisley, the famous priest of Gretna Green.

Some of the new plays to be presented next season by Charles Frohman are "The Flirt," "The Three Clowns," "Ulysses, given in this country," "The Grass Widow," "Iris," and "The Right of War."

Isabelle Evesson, leading woman at Keith's theater in Providence, has recently scored signal successes as Miss Henriette, "Robbe in Jerome's "Miss Hobbs'" and as Glory Quayle in "The Christian."

The late Lord Dufferin was a great-grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and just before he died finished an introduction to an elaborate edition of Sheridan's dramatist's plays. It is about to be published in London.

Mary Elizabeth Forbes, whom Charles Astor Parker will present next season in an elaborate production of "Barbara Frietchie," is adding to her other accomplishments by taking fencing lessons from Professor Vigny, of San Francisco. Professor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University recently made the comment that Miss Forbes was the handsomest actress that he had ever seen upon the stage. She will doubtless make a Southern belle in Clyde Fitch's war drama worth looking at.

Something definite is at last announced with regard to "Major Andre," a play by Clyde Fitch, which, he says, represents the best work he has done or expects to do in the future. It was for a long time in the hands of A. M. Brady, who several years ago announced that he was holding it backwards he could engage for the title role an actor of whom the author should approve. Henry E. Sanford, who was here in "Robespierre" during a five weeks' stay, was the choice, but was not available. Frank Worthing, who was available, did not suit the author. Mr. Brady then encountered opposition from theater-owners with whom he tried to book it, thought failure the typical fate of a play which afforded a British spy of the revolution. The MS. was returned to Mr. Fitch, who now, it is said, thinks Arthur Byron a good actor for Andre. Byron is to be Mary Mannering's leading man next season; then the season after, it is planned, her manager will star him in the play.

The financial affairs of the London Lyceum theater seem to be in a bad way, notwithstanding William Gillette's success there in "Sherlock Holmes" and Henry Irving's prosperity on his American tours. Three years ago the actor-knight turned the theater over to a stock company of $132,500 in cash and $62,500 in shares. At a recent meeting of the stockholders' directors it was decided to wind up unprofitable year. The suggestion was made to devote the house to variety or musical farce, but Sir Henry's counsel prevents that, in the three years of the new company's life Sir Henry has received $115,000 for his earnings to the company, and yet dividends have been declared on the preferred stock only and not on the common. The money seems to have been lost in the house itself, for the rent is $50,000 a year, and in bad bookings the house before vacant at times and one occupant failed to pay rent. The losses have nearly balanced the accumulated profits of Sir Henry's ten years' reign, and the company of William Gillette at the Lyceum from September to April.

"The Theater" for June.

"Childish Recollections of Clarkesville" is the leading feature in The Theater for June. Other good features in the number are "Stephen Phillips and His Work," by Henry Tyrrell; "The Art of Mr. Pinero," "Little Italy's Great Actor," an illustrated interview with Kyrle Bellew, and a complete "Cousin's" love regarding the engagement thereafter. The pictures, numerous and usual, include a colored portrait of Mr. Fiske as [illegible] and many portraits of other [illegible]

BOOKS ON DIVERS SUBJECTS.

"Uncle Peter's Children's Letters," by Hilda Brinton, is the history of a little book of delicious selection composed to be written by Uncle Peter to his favorite nieces. They cover six-odd New Year's Days at Pine Knoll, Mistletoe, Strawberry Time, Fourth of July, Harvest Time, Autumn Colors, Jack Frost, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day at Pine Knoll, Uncle Jed's Experience with Fireworks, The Sporting Match at the Rising, Mother's Birthday, Uncle Peter's Visit